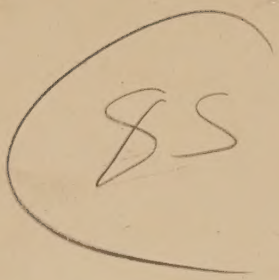

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Vol. XX

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THE GREAT EVENTS

BY

FAMOUS HISTORIANS

A COMPREHENSIVE AND READABLE ACCOUNT OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY, EMPHASIZING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS, AND PRESENTING THESE AS COMPLETE NARRATIVES IN THE MASTER-WORDS OF THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS

NON-SECTARIAN NON-PARTISAN NON-SECTIONAL

ON THE PLAN EVOLVED FROM A CONSENSUS OF OPINIONS GATHERED FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE, INCLUDING BRIEF INTRODUCTIONS BY SPECIALISTS TO CONNECT AND EXPLAIN THE CELEBRATED NARRATIVES, ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY, WITH THOROUGH INDICES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CHRONOLOGIES, AND COURSES OF READING

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With a staff of specialists

VOLUME XX—INDEXES

The National Alumni

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A PARTING WORD

AS the surveyors of a great country take their observations from hilltop to hilltop, and thence make the triangulations that reveal the extent and character of the lower ground, so may one read history to the best advantage,—first from the high altitudes of the great and significant events, such as turn the course of empire or hasten the march of civilization, and afterward in the sequestered vales of ordinary life, where the progress is slower and the gain less noticeable, though tending to the same results.

On this principle we have prepared the series that closes with the present volume. To review the whole history of the world, to select the events that are really great, to know or to learn which writers have given them the clearest and most accurate narration, sometimes to amend even their imperfections and faulty English, or to translate properly many admirable accounts that had not yet appeared in English, to give each chapter such introduction as enables the reader to understand readily its place in the continuous drama, to tell him something of the writers whose work is chosen, and the significant facts in the lives of the great characters that appear, to add such summaries and indexes that every possible question may have a ready answer, and to present the whole in such garb of typography and binding as makes

it a delight to the eye and a joy in the household,—all this has required the application of many minds and the dexterity of many hands.

Besides the associates whose names appear on the title-page, I am especially indebted to John H. Clifford and D. Knowlton Ranous for skilful assistance in editing, to Daniel E. Wheeler as a bibliographical expert, and to Jennie E. Burdick for careful work on the indexes. To all these collaborators I here express my gratitude and return my sincere thanks.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

THE INDEX VOLUME

HOW TO USE IT

We believe that an examination of the Index Volume of THE GREAT EVENTS BY FAMOUS HISTORIANS series will convince one that it is the most carefully planned and useful guide to historical reading ever devised.

The aim has been to make this volume satisfy every requirement of the most exacting student of history, answering quickly and fully every question which he may put to it, and at the same time so preserve the simplicity of the plan that even children may use the volume profitably for quickly finding those parts of the drama of history that give them the greatest pleasure.

1. Chronology of Great Events

First in the volume the reader will find, under the title "Chronology of Great Events" (page 1), a chronological arrangement of the most important events of universal history from a date nearly six thousand years before Christ to our own day. Opposite each event are given the date, the name of the author and standard work from which our account is selected, and references to other works and to a short discussion of these in the bibliography that follows. (See "Historical Bibliographies," page 33.) Thus the reader may pursue an extended course of study on each particular event.

For example, a most important historical event was the Battle of Sedan, where an army of more than 100,000 men was defeated and captured. Let the reader turn to the date of 1870 in the "Chronology of Great Events" and he will find volume XVIII, beginning on page 302, gives him a complete account of that battle from the pen of the famous General Von Moltke, who won it (from his history of the war), and also certain letters of Bismarck referring to it. And in the last column he will find the numbers, 37, 306, 338, 339, 341, 342, which refer to para-

graphs in the "Historical Bibliographies" (beginning on page 33), each of which describes a historical work in which he can read other accounts of Sedan.

Thus GREAT EVENTS not only provides a library of the best historical literature, but for the student who is inclined to read *every* trustworthy account of a particular event, the editors save him the time and trouble of hunting out the other works in which the subject is treated, and also give him the benefit of their opinion after critical examination of such works.

2. Historical Bibliographies

Then follows the "Historical Bibliographies" (page 33), noting the best general histories of ancient, mediæval, and modern times, and important political, religious, and educational movements; in fact, every step in the general advance of civilization. For example, if one wishes to ascertain which are the best books in which to pursue a course of reading on the general history of Literature and Art, he will find those works pointed out under the heading "Literature and Art" (page 44), and also a discussion of the merits of each work on that subject, together with information as to the number of volumes, who translated it, its trustworthiness, etc.

This Bibliography also points out and discusses (beginning page 60) the best histories of each nation, arranged under the following subdivisions: (*a*) The general history of the nation; (*b*) Special periods in its career; (*c*) The description of the people, their civilization and institutions. On each work thus mentioned there is a critical comment, with valuable time-saving suggestions to readers. This Bibliography is designed chiefly for those who desire to pursue more extended courses of reading, and it offers them the guidance and advice of those who have preceded them in their special field. For example, let us suppose the student desires to make a *special study* of German history. After reading the most important parts of that country's history as given in the GREAT EVENTS, in accordance with the plan indicated in section 6 of these instructions he may wish to make a close study of the subject in other creditable works on German History. Turning to Germany in its alphabetical place

in the Bibliography (page 78), he finds this heading, "Histories of Germany and the Germanic Empires," and under that heading is given a discussion of (*a*) the best seven general histories of Germany; (*b*) the best ten histories for the various special periods in Germany's career; (*c*) the best six histories of the individual States of the German Empire; (*d*) the best seven histories of Modern Germany; and (*e*) the best accounts of the people, their civilization and institutions.

3. Biographical Index of Noted Characters

Following this we have a "Biographical Index of Noted Characters" (page 121). The names are grouped alphabetically under the headings "Religious Leaders" (page 121), "Rulers, Statesmen, Patriots" (page 127), "Military and Naval Commanders" (page 153), "Discoverers and Explorers" (page 165), "Scientists and Inventors" (page 170), "Philosophers, Authors, Teachers" (page 173), and "Famous Women" (page 179).

Under each person's name is given a chronology of his career, showing every important event in which he played a part, together with the date of the event, and a reference to the volume and page of the series where an account of it may be found. In some instances a sufficient sketch of the person's career is in the article quoted. Where that is not the case, such sketch is furnished in this index, and in any case references are given to every volume and page in which the person figures. Let us suppose one wishes to read the life of Napoleon I. In the proper alphabetical order he will find the name Napoleon I (page 142), and under that name all important events in Napoleon's life, arranged in the order in which they occurred, with references to volumes and pages of this series where those events are treated. This arrangement gives one a bird's-eye view of the man's entire life, and enables the reader to find quickly the best account of any particular event in it. There are also additional references to twenty-four valuable works on Napoleon, which may be consulted by those who wish to make an *exhaustive study* of his career. Each of the hundreds of noted characters is treated similarly. For information concerning less famous characters of history, consult the General Index (page 241).

4, Biographical Index of Authors

Following the "Index of Noted Characters" comes a "Biographical Index of Authors Represented in this Series" (page 185). Here are brief sketches of the many distinguished writers from whose work we have drawn the narratives of GREAT EVENTS. As they are intended for ready reference, these sketches are brief, but they give the essential facts of the author's career and show the volumes and pages where his contributions to GREAT EVENTS may be found. This Index serves a double purpose. Let us suppose, for instance, that the reader is familiar with the name of Richard Hildreth the historian, but happens not to remember whether he is still living, whether he had other occupation than that of a writer, whether he held any office, etc. If he turn to the proper alphabetical place in the "Index of Authors," all these questions will be answered for him. On the other hand, he may be, for instance, an admirer of Thomas Jefferson, and familiar with his biography, but wish to know whether this series contains anything from his pen. Turning to Jefferson's name in the "Index of Authors," he will learn that Jefferson is the author of two chapters, in Volumes XIV and XV. De Quincey, in one of his essays, has a nice discussion of the question whether the reader desires to know about an author before he reads his work, or after he has read it. However that may be, in either case this Index will be welcome in every library where GREAT EVENTS finds a place.

5. General Index

Few books, other than novels, are complete without a general index; and the "General Index" (page 241) to this series fills many double-column pages closely set, and will answer more than fifteen thousand questions. For instance: Is there anything in the series about the Paris Commune? Turn to the General Index and find out. What did Solon do about the Athenian coinage? Turn to the General Index and find out. When did Canadian confederation take place?—and how was it brought about? Turn to the General Index and find out. Was there a General Boomer in the American Civil War? If so, what was his name, and what did he do? Turn to the General

Index and find out. A thorough system of cross-references enhances the convenience of the General Index.

6. Indexed National Chronologies

This volume closes with a set of "Indexed National Chronologies" (page 397), mentioning, under their consecutive dates, the Great Events in the life of every nation, together with many minor events which, while not important enough to be classed with the Great Events, have their place in the quieter chapters of history.

Suppose one wishes to read exclusively the history of a single nation, like France, for example. He will turn to the "Indexed National Chronologies," where, in its proper alphabetical order, he will find the heading "France (including Gaul)," page 405; and under that heading a brief *résumé* of the history of France—a list of all the important events in the career of that country, arranged in the order of their dates, with references to volumes and pages of GREAT EVENTS, where he will find each important event treated in the best account to be found on the subject. By reading these events in the order shown in this chronology, he gets a logical and dramatic story of the country's history, from the beginning to date, and a correct understanding of the relative importance and the causes and effects of the events which have made that history.

This arrangement covers every nation of ancient, mediæval, or modern times.

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1869	The Opening of the Suez Canal	XVIII. 275	Gardiner Greene Hubbard: Special article	160, 231, 266

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1869	The Completion of the Pacific Railroad	XVIII. 287	John Patterson Davis: *The Union Pacific Railway*	156, 162
1870	The Battle of Sedan	XVIII. 302	Helmuth von Moltke: *The Franco-German War.* Otto von Bismarck: *Letters*	37, 306, 338, 339, 341, 342
1870	Completion of Italian Unity	XVIII. 316	Pietro Orsi: *Modern Italy*	37, 342, 392, 405, 407, 408
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1879	The First Combat between Modern Ironclads	XIX. 50	Sir Clements R. Markham: *War between Chili and Peru*	342, 491, 494
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1882	France in Annam	XIX. 120	Sir Robert Kennaway Douglas: *Europe and the Far East*	165
1889	New Japan	XIX. 133	Baron Yoshitami Sannomiya, Marquis Hirobumi Ito: *Japan by the Japanese* (A. Stead, ed.). Tokiwo Yokio: Special article	415, 421, 424, 425
1894	The War between China and Japan	XIX. 155	J. Macgowan: *History of China.* Jukichi Inouye: *The Japan-China War*	224, 415, 418, 421
1895	Arctic Exploration	XIX. 171	Albert Hastings Markham: Special article. Ernest A. Man: Special article	122, 123, 125
1896	Italy in Africa	XIX. 194	Frederick Augustus Edwards: Special article	195, 406, 407
1897	The War between Greece and Turkey	XIX. 208	Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett: *Battlefields of Thessaly*	365, 367
1898	The Battle of Manila Bay	XIX. 227	Hubert Howe Bancroft: *The New Pacific*	606, 607, 609
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1899	The Peace Conference at The Hague	XIX. 282	Thomas Erskine Holland: Special article	167, 168
1900	The Boer War	XIX. 296	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: *The Great Boer War.* James F. J. Archibald: *Blue Shirt and Khaki.* J. Castell Hopkins: *Canada: The Story of the Dominion*	192, 193, 194, 204
1900	The Boxer War	XIX. 324	George Lynch and Chuan-Sen: *War of the Civilizations.* William A. P. Martin: *Siege of Peking*	227, 228, 229
1901	Australian Confederation	XIX. 352	J. Grattan Grey: *Australia*	197
1903	The Panama Canal	XIX. 360	A. Maurice Low: Special article. Chauncey Mitchell Depew: *Speech*	157, 161
1904–1905	The Russo-Japanese War	XIX. 381	Charles F. Horne: Special article	424, 473

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE

The aim of this bibliography is to furnish a guide to extensive historical reading. The arrangement is by nations, in alphabetical order. This arrangement has been followed out, with the exception of the first division, which is given up to universal history and the progress of the world, under appropriate subheadings.

Each book has a number, which serves as a ready reference key for the column "For Extended Reading" in the preceding division, "Great Events Arranged Chronologically."

All the works quoted from in THE GREAT EVENTS, as well as a large number of supplementary works additionally important for more exhaustive study, are treated in critical comments that at once "place" them for the student. The books thus treated under each nation are further divided, generally into three groups, i.e., "General Histories," "Special Periods," and "People and Their Civilization," to simplify the reader's consultation.

Under minor countries, not treated at length for obvious reasons, will be found numbers referring to the best books on the subject sought.

For biographies of authors used in THE GREAT EVENTS, and indexed chronologies of the various nations, see subsequent divisions, in the present volume, entitled respectively "Index of Authors" and "National Chronologies."

UNIVERSAL HISTORIES

Histories of the World

1. FISHER, GEORGE PARK, *Outlines of Universal History.* 2 vols. As a bird's-eye view of the history of the world, this book answers best the purpose of the student or the general reader. Subjects are well selected, and references to authorities are very numerous. There are also many maps and chronological tables.

2. FREEMAN, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, *General Sketch of History.* A little book, but one of extraordinary merit. It will be found useful to a large class of readers. It was written by an eminent historian, and is especially noteworthy for covering in a most interesting manner all the phases of history.

3. HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD, THE. 25 vols. In reviewing this work the New York *Evening Post* said: "The references to works on English and Scottish history of later date and of acknowledged scholarship in the 'Brief Reference List of Authorities' rouse expectations that are not fulfilled. In nearly every case it will be found that such authorities are quoted in headpieces

to chapters, in a few rare footnotes, or in the form of brief abstracts in the text. So far as the history of England is concerned, all pretensions to scholarship are little better than a sham. The treatment of the history of the United States calls for a deeper criticism. In the first place, the proportions are bad. The period from 1690 to 1750 is dismissed in twenty-four pages containing little except a narration of wars and expeditions; the period from 1815 to 1848 is given about the same amount of space (thirty pages) as that devoted to Joan of Arc; while the eventful years from 1848 to the present time are dismissed in 114 pages, less than one-fifth of the space (585 pages) given to the period before 1776. We do not put the case too strongly when we say that, so far as the history of the United States is concerned, this work is an imposition upon the public."

4. ONCKEN, WILHELM, *Allgemeine Geschichte.* 36 vols. A work founded upon careful investigation by competent German scholars. Though written from the Teutonic standpoint, which results in repetition of exhaustive minutiæ, it nevertheless has great value. An English translation of it has appeared, but cannot be said to compare with the original in any respect.

5. RAMBAUD, ALFRED, and LAVISSE, E., *Histoire générale depuis IV^e^ siècle jusqu'à nos jours.* A recent and valuable contribution to the history of the world. Though but covering history from the fourth century, it deals with its period in a masterly fashion, and is well worth consulting by scholar and student alike.

6. SCHLOSSER, F. C., *Weltgeschichte für das deutsche Volk.* 18 vols. Very readable, at the same time presenting a history of the world with general accuracy and with the methods of modern scholarship. In Germany it has enjoyed the widest popularity and use. It represents a half-century of earnest historical labor.

7. "STORY OF THE GREATEST NATIONS." 9 vols. Published by Francis R. Niglutsch. A comprehensive work founded on highest authorities. Includes a complete chronology of the world, prepared by a staff of scholars, and has a great number of well-chosen illustrations.

8. "STORY OF THE NATIONS." 53 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, publishers. This is a series of volumes that are very readable to any one desiring general information of the countries treated. The titles embrace every country and people, from Egypt and India to the United States. The authors were chosen for their special ability to handle a particular country or party. It is one of the best planned series of its kind.

9. WEBER, GEORG, *Allgemeine Geschichte.* 15 vols. Undoubtedly one of the best great German universal histories. Besides German history, it gives political history, history of art, literature, industry, and the different systems of philosophy. For the purpose of the scholar, this history is by far the best of its kind.

Special Periods

10. CARLYLE, THOMAS, *Heroes and Hero Worship.* A series of six lectures, developing most fully the political philosophy of his "Chartism," and ideas embodied in three early essays—"Signs of the Times," "History," and "Char-

acteristics." In these lectures he develops his doctrine of salvation through the hero. The heroes dealt with in the present work are Odin, Mahomet, Dante, Shakespeare, Luther, Knox, Johnson, Rousseau, Burns, Cromwell, and Napoleon.

11. CREASY, EDWARD SHEPHERD, *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World.* Too well known almost to need any comment. Every one is familiar with the author's ability. He bases his accounts on reliable authority, and tells his story in a delightful way. The book deals with the following battles: Marathon, Syracuse, Arbela, Metaurus, defeat of Varus, Châlons, Tours, Hastings, Orléans, the Spanish Armada, Blenheim, Pultowa, Saratoga, Valmy, and Waterloo.

12. FREEMAN, EDWARD AUGUSTUS. *Historical Essays.* 3 vols. A series of brilliant critical essays, more adapted for the special student than for the general reader. They cover a wide range of history. The first volume contains an especially valuable essay on English history, dealing with the differences between cabinet and presidential governments.

13. FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY, *Short Studies on Great Subjects.* 4 vols. This work contains some of this historian's most brilliant passages. Every essay in the series is well worth perusal, if the student is aware of the author's peculiar prejudices.

14. "GREAT MEN AND FAMOUS WOMEN." 8 vols. Published by Selmar Hess. An excellent series planned for popular reading. The work is in the form of a galaxy, each author contributing a monograph on his favorite historical figure. It deals with the lives of more than two hundred persons. Deserves commendation for its excellent illustrative material.

15. KNOX, THOMAS WALLACE, *Decisive Battles since Waterloo.* 2 vols. This might be called a continuation of Creasy's battles, for Knox begins where Creasy left off. There are twenty-five battles, beginning with Ayacucho, Peru, and ending with the fall of Khartum. It is illustrated, contains fifty-nine plans, and is altogether well written.

16. MACAULAY, THOMAS BABINGTON, *Critical and Historical Essays.* Essays from the pen of England's versatile and most popular historian, presenting authoritative treatment on many subjects, all making entertaining reading. Among them will be found his well-known essays on Frederick the Great, Milton, Machiavelli, Clive, Warren Hastings, Gladstone, and other famous persons.

17. NEWMAN, JOHN HENRY, *Historical Studies.* 3 vols. This is a collection of learned essays in the eminent theologian's polished English. Particularly valuable is the portion dealing with the Turks in their relation to Europe. Also noteworthy for an erudite yet sympathetic account of early Fathers of the Church — Saint Chrysostom, Theodoret, and Saint Benedict.

18. SANDERSON, EDGAR, *Hero Patriots of the Nineteenth Century.* Gives entertaining accounts of Drez, Martin, Hofer, Garibaldi, Andreas, Manin, and Abd-el-Kader. Founded on good authority and written in a spirited style. Sanderson's sympathies run to the democratic side and support the struggles of his heroes for greater freedom.

Middle Ages

19. Dunham, S. Astley, *A History of Europe during the Middle Ages.* 4 vols. At the time of its production this was considered one of the most satisfactory accounts of mediæval events to be found in English. But studious researches of later years have found it wanting in many respects, particularly the treatment of the growth and organizations of institutions. Yet even now, when no longer holding the place it once had, it is an interesting work, betraying very few serious defects.

20. Freeman, Edward Augustus, *History and Conquest of the Saracens* and *The Ottoman Power in Europe: Its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline.* These are companion volumes of extraordinary merit. The earlier work deals with various Mahometan races, while the later one takes up the history and character of the Ottoman Turks. Freeman shows exceptional ability in dealing with politics and religious influence. The preface contains a list of the author's articles, which appeared in various English magazines in the course of twenty years.

21. Hallam, Henry, *A View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages.* The best editions are those in three volumes. When Hallam wrote this work, his knowledge of that period was imperfect compared with that of the present day. Nevertheless, he weighed all available material with care and impartiality, and evinced great industry and patience in pursuing his researches. While Freeman deplored Hallam's methods as a historian, he found much in his work that was praiseworthy. He said, "Hallam was a memorable writer, whose name ought to be deeply honored, and a large part of whose writings are as valuable now as when they were first written."

22. Hecker, Justus Friedrich, *Epidemics of the Middle Ages.* Translated from the German by B. C. Babington. This is an authority of the utmost importance. The author was a celebrated physician as well as a learned scholar, and in preparing this work he consulted a multitude of obscure, almost unknown sources. The account of the Black Death, which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century, and by which twenty-five millions of people are said to have been destroyed, may be accepted as authoritative.

23. Lodge, Richard, *The Close of the Middle Ages, 1273–1495.* This is one of the most successful in the series "Periods of European History" written by a professor of history at the University of Edinburgh. The author's task was extremely hard, for "witnin these two centuries the political and social conditions of the so-called Middle Ages came to an end, and the State-Rights system of modern Europe took its rise." The book is a monument of skill and labor and is admirably written. It contains maps and genealogical tables, an exhaustive index, and a bibliography that students will value as an aid to the interpretation of the period treated.

24. Ockley, Simon, *History of the Saracens: Comprising the Lives of Mahomet and His Successors to Abdalmelik, the Eleventh Caliph.* Since its first appearance this book has been looked upon as extraordinary for the accounts of curious and instructive learning presented. Though written nearly two hundred years ago, it is still the most valuable account of the eventful period

it covers. Gibbon regarded Ockley with respect and admiration, and spoke of him as "a learned and spirited interpreter of Arabian authorities."

(Consult also 58, 315, 330, 447, 448.)

Crusades and Chivalry

25. Cox, George W., *The Crusades.* For the general reader this book is probably the most interesting and satisfactory short account of the Crusades to be found in English. It makes no show of original research, but gives the results of recent investigations thoroughly, and with a brilliance of style that makes it doubly attractive.

26. Gautier, Léon, *Chivalry.* (Translated by Henry Frith.) This book may be numbered among the very best accounts on the subject. Four chapters are devoted to the origin of chivalry and its code; fifteen chapters are given to the life of a knight, from birth to death; and five chapters describe the domestic life of a baron. It is beautifully written and is based on the best authorities. The translated edition is graced with many splendid illustrations.

27. Michaud, Joseph François, *History of the Crusades.* 3 vols. (Translated from the French by W. Robson.) This work still retains its title as the most important history of the Crusades, though written more than fifty years ago. The author devoted twenty years to the task, and when finished it obtained for him a seat in the Academy. On account of faulty translation, it is best read in the original.

28. Sybel, Henry von, *History and Literature of the Crusades.* This work is by one of the best authorities on the subject. The first part is entitled "History of the Crusades," and is incomparably the ablest essay of the kind. The second part is devoted to the "Literature on the Crusades" and a "Critical Account of the Original Authors and the Later Writers on the Crusades." For exhaustive examination of the period, this is the most important division of the work.

The Reformation

29. Audin, Jean M. V., *History of John Calvin* and *Life of Martin Luther.* Audin, an eminent French scholar, strongly presents the Catholic side of the Reformation and the labors and opinions of the two great religious leaders. His books have been translated and widely read, and are remarkable no less for their vivid style and eloquence than for profound learning.

30. Cambridge Modern History, volume II, *The Reformation.* One of the recent and most excellent series promulgated by the English Historical Society. The volumes are written by living authorities, and embody the result of great research and criticism. They are rich in bibliographical resources.

31. D'Aubigné, J. H. Merle, *History of the Great Reformer of the Sixteenth Century.* This could hardly be called a standard history of the Reformation, yet it has probably been more widely read than any other. It forms a good introduction to the period, though the reader must beware of the author's intense anti-Catholic spirit. It is a book of great power and brilliant pleading.

32. KOESTLIN, JULIUS, *Life of Luther.* A standard life of the great reformer, by a frank and enthusiastic admirer. The author spent years of painstaking and fruitful labor upon its preparation. When published, it was at once recognized in Germany as of the highest importance. In spite of his great admiration for Luther, the author makes an honest endeavor to be impartial.

33. RANKE, LEOPOLD VON, *History of the Reformation of Germany.* This is not a history of the Reformation in itself, but rather an array of invaluable commentaries. It is most important for the light it throws on the relations of Germany with Europe during the movement. It traces the connection of the Reformation in Germany and continental affairs generally. Later writers esteem Ranke's judgment on difficult and obscure points.

34. WARD, ADOLPHUS WILLIAM, *The Counter-Reformation* ("Epochs of Church History"). In this little book the author gives a valuable and entertaining essay of the movement known under this name. All controversy and partisanship are avoided, and the author has been content to indicate the chief aspects of the period under examination. The book is admirably balanced and is based on the highest English and German authorities.

Europe

35. ALISON, ARCHIBALD, *History of Europe from 1789 to 1852.* As a narrative of the great events that took place between the times of Napoleon Bonaparte and Louis Napoleon, there is no book of its kind to compare with it. Its one great drawback was an erronous statement of American affairs, which was corrected later. Its descriptions possess the merits of minuteness and honesty of purpose. It is full of marginal references and supplied with an excellent analytical table of contents.

36. DYER, THOMAS HENRY, *History of Modern Europe from the Fall of Constantinople to the Close of the War in the Crimea.* This work is compactly written and generally accurate, and its style is attractive. It can be consulted easily because of its elaborate tables of contents and full index. It is of great value in a library meagrely supplied with books on special subjects.

37. FYFFE, CHARLES A., *History of Modern Europe.* This covers the period from the beginning of the war with revolutionary France, 1792, to the Berlin Congress and Treaty, 1878. The author successfully works out the connection of Napoleon with the fundamental characteristics of the Revolutionary period. The book is well constructed, brilliant, and suggestive. It is strongly anti-Napoleonic, admitting at the same time that the government he established was far better than the one he supplanted. Consult France.

38. LODGE, RICHARD, *History of Modern Europe, 1453–1878.* Though too brief for any extensive consultation, this is excellent for meeting the needs of the average student, in presenting a continuous history of Europe from the fall of Constantinople to 1878. It is well written and well proportioned.

39. MAURICE, C. EDMUND, *Revolutionary Movements of 1848–9 in Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany.* The author has produced a valuable epitome not only of the stirring incidents of 1848–1849, but also of the social and political conditions of the generation leading up to them. Because of the immensity

of the subject, facts are somewhat crowded together, and this will in a measure interfere with the average reader's apprehension.

40. Reich, Emil, *Foundations of Modern Europe.* This book resulted from a series of twelve lectures delivered in the University of London. The author attempts to give a brief sketch of the main facts and tendencies of European history that from the year 1756 have contributed to the making of the present state of politics and civilization. Four of the lectures were devoted to Napoleon. The subjects are treated with freshness and originality, but there are a carelessness of detail and a straining after effect. The closing chapters are the best. The book ends with a suggestive epilogue of the momentous events described in preceding chapters.

41. Smyth, William, *Lectures on Modern Europe from the Irruption of the Northern Nations to the Close of the American Revolution.* A course of lectures delivered with the object to teach the way to read and what to read in order to become a successful historical student; teaches more of method than of description. Years have somewhat diminished its value, but the student will still find it extremely useful.

42. Stephens, H. Morse, *Europe, 1789–1815.* One of the best of the "Periods of European History" series, the object of which was to present, in separate volumes, a continuous account of the general development of European history, dealing fully and carefully with only the more prominent events in each century. Stephens belongs to that new school of historians of whom Sorel and Aulard are the chief representatives—always impartial and accurate, having no heroes, no demigods, and no favorites.

Civilization and Progress

General Histories

43. Balmes, James, *European Civilization.* A famous work written by an erudite Spanish Catholic clergyman. It was written with the express intention of counteracting the influence of Guizot's lectures on civilization. A very able book, but the reader must be prepared to find it wholly controversial.

44. Buckle, Henry Thomas, *History of Civilization in England and France, Spain and Scotland.* 3 vols. A gigantic fragment of a work planned by the author, which death prevented him from completing. It evolves and explains all possible occurrences and phenomena according to *a priori* necessity. It is prodigiously learned, very startling and suggestive. Buckle is reputed to have spent seventeen years' work of ten hours a day in preparation for writing this work.

45. Draper, John William, *A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe.* 2 vols. Written with great ability. It has been much admired, but severely criticised because of its attitude toward Christianity. It holds that the spread of the Christian faith in Europe has been a misfortune. The author's trend of thought is akin to Buckle's.

46. Guizot, François P. G., *History of Civilization in Europe.* Probably the most famous of all Guizot's works. It does not describe events; it presents

processes by which a historical conclusion is reached. Gives the broadest of generalizations, and for that reason is somewhat vague, though based on careful research. These lectures created a profound impression when they were delivered.

Religion

47. Addison, Charles G., *History of the Knights Templars.* A subject of immense difficulty is here presented in a popular and picturesque vein, and bears no evidence of the labor necessary to have effected the result. Addison was an English scholar and made a specialty of the Middle Ages. His work on the religious orders of that period is worth the student's serious attention.

48. Alzog, John, *A Manual of Universal Church History.* This ranks among the highest Roman Catholic authorities on the general history of the Church, and is almost without a rival. In the preparation of his work Dr. Alzog made use of Protestant and atheistic as well as of Roman Catholic authorities. It is especially valuable on the period of the Reformation. The bibliographical notes at the head of each chapter are important, and the style leaves little to be desired.

49. Bede, the Venerable, *Ecclesiastical History of England.* Historians are indebted to this work for almost all their information on the ancient history of England down to A.D. 731, in which it was completed. The famous old monk gained materials for it partly from Roman writers, but mainly from native chronicles, records, and public documents. When completed it was ordered read in churches, and King Alfred himself translated it into Anglo-Saxon. While subject to latter-day criticism as superficial and superstitious, it is a vast reservoir of information about early Britain.

50. Bowen, Francis, *Pius the Ninth and the Revolution at Rome* (in the *North American Review*, volume LXXIV, New Series). This essay possesses the qualities of keen insight and perspicuity. The author's political acumen enabled him to sift and present the motives of the Reformer-Pope in a masterly shape. It can be heartily recommended as an introduction to any larger work on Pius IX, such as Trollope's *Life.*

51. Clarke, James Freeman, *Ten Great Religions: An Essay in Comparative Theology.* An account of the greatest religious systems that have influenced the world most widely. It is brightly written and based on thorough scholarship; describes Confucianism, Brahminism, Buddhism, the religion of Zoroaster, the religious system of Greece, the religous system of Rome, the Teutonic and Scandinavian religions, the religion of the Jews, and the religion of Islam. The work ends with an "Essay on the Relations of the Ten Religions to Christianity."

52. Cox, Homersham, *The First Century of Christianity.* 2 vols. The author has applied to an obscure century that remarkable ability for endless investigation which he has shown in his contributions to the political history of England. The result might be expected to be dry and dull, but it is readable and picturesque.

53. Farrar, Frederic William, *Life of Christ* and *Early Days of*

Christianity. During the first year of the appearance of the former work it passed through twelve editions. The latter also met with a wide reception. It sets forth, in an eloquent and comprehensible manner, the work and writings of Peter, James, Jude, John, and the alleged author of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Farrar was a scholar of profound learning as well as master of a brilliant and singularly refreshing literary style.

54. GEIKIE, CUNNINGHAM, *Life and Words of Christ*. 2 vols This is the best descriptive life of the Founder of Christianity to be found in English, especially strong in knowledge of contemporary history and archæology. It evinces profound learning, and has a wealth of notes and references.

55. IRVING, WASHINGTON, *Life of Mahomet and His Successors*. 2 vols This work makes no important addition to the knowledge of Mahometanism, but is acknowledged to be one of the most attractive accounts of its development between the years 1622 and 1710. During these years the "faithful" established a firm footing in Western Asia and enlarged their empire nearly four thousand miles. It is this course of conquest that Irving has described best in his book

56. JERVIS, W. HENLEY. *The Gallican Church*. 2 vols. This history of the Church of France from the Concordat of Bologna (1516) to the Revolution is of utmost importance. The author's style is clear and correct, though not very spirited.

57. LIGHTFOOT, JOSEPH BARBER, *The Apostolic Fathers*. 2 vols. Lightfoot was an able grammarian and textual critic, and he gave to the world admirable commentaries on the New Testament and the epistles. The present work comprises the epistles, genuine and spurious, of Clement of Rome, Ignatius and Polycarp, and also contains "The Martyrdom of Polycarp," "The Teaching of the Apostles," "The Epistle of Barnabas," "The Shepherd of Hermas," the "Epistle of Diognetus," a "Fragment of Papias," and "Reliques of the Elders, Preserved in Irenæus." This last work of the great scholar was apparently intended for lay readers, all controversial matter being omitted.

58. MILMAN, HENRY HART, *A History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire* and *History of Latin Christianity*. The earlier work is a fitting introduction to the later one, and is entitled to a high rank among the most scholarly productions of English historians. The second is next in importance to Gibbon, and covers substantially the same period. This author's work is characterized throughout by liberality and learning, and his account of the growth of monastic institutions and orders is of great value, as is also that of the struggle between Pope and Emperor in the time of Gregory VII.

59. MOSHEIM, JOHANN LORENZ VON, *Institutes of Ecclesiastical History*. This is still a standard work and has considerable historical importance, though antiquated by the research of the last century. Mosheim was a modern Lutheran, and his standpoint is that of liberal orthodoxy. Gibbon said his work was "full, rational, correct, and moderate."

60. MOURAVIEFF, A. N., *History of the Church of Russia*. An important and interesting narrative of the development and work of the Russian Church by a competent and reliable writer. It is recommended to be read in connection with Stanley's lectures.

61. Muir, William, *Life of Mahomet.* 4 vols. This is generally conceded to be the most important work of the eminent English Arabian scholar, as well as the best life of Mahomet, written in our tongue. It sets forth the Preislamitic history of Arabia, and gives introductory chapters on original sources. Despite its length, it is readable from beginning to end.

62. Neander, Johann A. W., *General History of the Christian Religion and Church.* 10 vols. In some respects this is the most remarkable history of the Church ever written. Rarely has an ecclesiastical historian shown such extensive learning and presented it so advantageously. Its scholarship is prodigious. Few persons will be able to read it without intervals of rest.

63. Newman, John Henry, *An Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine.* This is an elaborate revision of the last sermon delivered by the author before he became a Roman Catholic. He wrote, "not in the first instance written to prove the divinity of the Catholic religion, though ultimately . . . a positive argument in its behalf." This essay stirred up considerable controversy and was replied to notably by W. A. Butler and J. B. Mozley.

64. Pennington, Arthur R., *The Church of Italy.* One of the most useful of the "National Churches" series, the object of which is to supply an unbroken narrative of the national churches of Christendom.

65. Ranke, Leopold von, *History of the Popes.* This work exhibits such fairness and impartiality that it at once gained the respect of the author's religious opponents. It is founded largely on manuscript documents in the libraries of Venice and Rome, and is unequalled as a portrayal of the interior policy of the Church during the period prior to the reaction against the Reformation. Ranke penetrates to the core of affairs and reveals the very springs of action.

66. Renan, Ernest, *The Apostles.* Together with the author's *Life of Jesus*, this volume forms the most successful part of his great work *Histoire des origines du Christianisme.* It traces the origin of Christianity to the conversion of Paul. In depicting this Apostle's character and work Renan is at his best, though his treatment is unsympathetically rational. His word-painting is brilliant and at the same time evinces vast learning.

67. Rhys-Davids, T. W., *Buddhism.* This is one of the "Non-Christian Religious Systems" series. It contains a good, concise, popular account of Buddha's work and influence. All the author's books on the religion of India are valuable, and the present little volume is one of his most readable and effective efforts. His exposition of Nirvana is original and peculiar.

68. Taylor, Isaac, *Loyola and Jesuitism.* This is an impartial, fair-minded narrative of the life-work of the founder of Jesuitism, and is worthy of the student's attention as a counterblast to the numerous works attacking Loyola. It is written with considerable literary skill.

69. Tout, Thomas Frederick, *The Empire and the Papacy, 918–1773.* Another volume of the series "Periods of European History," from the pen of a professor of mediæval and modern history in Owens College, England. Professor Tout has here supplied a most trustworthy adjunct to the study of mediæval times, which all who may be called upon to interpret to others may safely recommend, and profit by themselves.

70. Tozer, Henry F., *The Church and the Eastern Empire.* This volume belongs to the series "Epochs of Church History," edited by Mandell Creighton, late Bishop of London. It covers a long period of church and state contention, with brevity and conciseness.

71. Trench, Richard Chenevix, *Lectures on Mediæval and Church History.* This is quite as fascinating and scholarly as his more widely known work, *On the Study of Words.* It awakens the attention and interest of the lay reader and the scholar alike. The lectures were delivered during his episcopate of the city of Dublin, and on their publication went through several editions.

72. Rohrbacher, René François, *Histoire universelle de l'église catholique.* 29 vols. A monumental work of labor and learning by a French ecclesiastic. The author devoted his life to the task. A rich mine of facts for the historical investigator.

73. Smyth, J. Paterson, *How We Got Our Bible.* An excellent and deservedly popular work, conveying an intelligent and well-formed conception of the history of the formation of the biblical canon. The author writes in a clear and lively style, and there is not a dull page in his book, which is recommended to the general reader particularly. There are eight interesting illustrations.

74. Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, *Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church.* Every student of the Middle Ages will be interested in reading these scholarly and fascinating lectures. The work opens with three introductory papers on the subject of ecclesiastical history; then follow these lectures: "The Eastern Church," "The Council of Nicæa" (four), "The Emperor Constantine," "Athanasius," "Mahometanism in Its Relation to the Eastern Church," "The Russian Church," the "Russian Church in the Middle Ages," "Patriarch Nicon," and "Peter the Great and the Modern Church of Russia." Dean Stanley's work is especially important on the Russian Church topics.

75. Wise, Isaac M., *Origin of Christianity.* Three lectures delivered by the well-known rabbi and philanthropist before American audiences make up this volume. One is on "Jesus the Pharisee," another on "The Apostles and Essenes," and a third on "Paul and the Mystics." They are brilliant and scholarly expositions, based on good authorities, but of course written from the Hebrew standpoint.

76. Woodhouse, F. C., *Military Religious Orders of the Middle Ages.* This book was issued under the supervision of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in England, and is one of the very few books in English on the subject. It embraces the Hospitallers, the Templars, the Teutonic Knights, and others. There are valuable appendices on various orders of knighthood, legendary, honorary, and modern.

Philosophy

77. Erdmann, Johann Eduard, *History of Philosophy.* 3 vols. Volume I comprises ancient and mediæval philosophy; volume II, modern philosophy; volume III, modern philosophy since Kant. It is a very learned, methodical,

and luminous history, with admirable criticisms and comprehensive bibliographies, indispensable to the student of the history of philosophy. and infinitely superior to any other general history

78. Lewes, George Henry, *History of Philosophy from Thales to Comte* 2 vols. This is a superior recast of a former work entitled *Biographical History of Philosophy.* The biographical portion is of special value. Lewes as a popularizer of philosophy was inferior to none, and as a popularizer of science inferior to few. His style is always fluent, and he has the virtue of presenting difficult themes simply.

79. Morley, John, *Voltaire.* Probably the most popular biography ever written in English on "the Plato of the Eighteenth Century." It has passed through many editions and shows no sign of losing favor. Morley has based his work on wide research and has quoted his authorities throughout The plan of his book is happy. He divides his chapters into various phases and activities of Voltaire's career, such as "English Influences," "Religion," and "History."

80. Plato, *Works.* (Translated by Henry Carey.) Fortunately, the genuine works of Plato have been preserved. His philosophy is still the greatest exposition of idealism and was founded on the Socratic teaching, which went far beyond it in a speculative direction. Plato cast his philosophy in the form of his *Dialogues,* the most famous of which are the *Apology, Phædo,* and the *Republic.* The *Apology* is probably more historically accurate than any other of Plato's compositions. The influence of Plato's philosophy on human thought has been more widely diffused, but is more difficult to measure, than that of Aristotle, his most famous pupil. The Italian Renaissance and the revolt against Socratic Aristotelianism revived the study of Plato's writings.

Literature and Art

81. Boccaccio, Giovanni, *The Decameron.* One of the masterpieces of literature, completed in 1358. The action takes place during the great plague at Florence in 1348. His descriptions of the pestilence, while used for imaginative purposes, are in a broad sense historical. The influence of the book on European literature has been lasting and profound, not merely in Italy, but in France and England. Among English writers alone Chaucer, Shakespeare, Keats, Tennyson, Swinburne, and George Eliot are indebted to him.

82. Church, Richard William, *Dante.* A brilliant and scholarly essay, one of the finest efforts of Dean Church's contributions to literature. He wrote this essay as an introductory to the translation of *de Monarchia* by his son. It is one of the best short appreciations of the Italian poet. Should be read by every student of Dante.

83. Clement, Charles, *Michael Angelo.* The author ranks as a high-art authority in France, and his study of Michelangelo is especially noteworthy. It embodies keen criticism and deep appreciation of the great Florentine's work as an artist and his influence as a great man. The book is illustrated with reproductions of Michelangelo's works, chosen with good taste.

84. Disraeli, Isaac, *Curiosities of Literature.* Contains enough matter

to have occupied any ordinary lifetime, but is only one of several compilations of a prodigious worker. It is characterized by an almost unexampled command of obscure and remote resources, and shows a selection of incredible variety.

85. Gosse, Edmund W., *History of English Literature in the Eighteenth Century.* Covers the period 1660–1780. Eminently readable, and written with Professor Gosse's well-known lucidity—an entertaining and instructive book. It follows the growth of the novel form during the first century of its existence.

86. Grimm, Herman, *Life of Michael Angelo.* Does not simply portray the life of a very extraordinary man, but also delineates effectively the most remarkable period in the history of art and the greatest age of Italian art. Much light is thrown on the relations of Michelangelo to other artists of his time.

87. Halliwell-Phillipps, James Orchard, *Memoranda on* Hamlet. More than its title signifies. It is really a continuous piece of work, embodying the result of many years of investigation, by one of the greatest of Shakespearean scholars. The author's contributions to Shakespeareana, especially his "Outlines" of the poet's life, have done more to establish the facts concerning him than any other. This *Hamlet* fragment is unique, and deserves the close attention of any *littérateur.*

88. Hillebrand, Karl, *German Thought from the Seven Years' War to Goethe's Death.* Consists of six lectures delivered in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Traces the intellectual progress of modern Germany, with masterly and suggestive treatment, based on exhaustive research. The author, a German scholar and specialist, produced some of his finest passages in this work.

89. Laun, Henri van, *History of French Literature.* 3 vols. Volume I, Origin to the Renaissance; volume II, Renaissance to Louis XIV; volume III, Louis XIV to Louis Philippe. Commendable as a convenient summary of French literature. Agreeably written and well arranged; but the book has been voted down as one prepared too hastily. The author's style and evident love of his subject are calculated to awaken interest and even enthusiasm, but his judgment is not always to be accepted.

90. Mantzius, Karl, *A History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times.* 3 vols. Volume I deals with the earliest times; volume II, with the early ages and the Renaissance; volume III, with the Shakespearean period of England. The production of an actor-scholar which must find a place in the collection of theatrical works. The volumes evince a high grade of scholarship as well as a wealth of rare illustrations; in fact, nowhere else can the theatrical student find so extensive a collection of graphic material.

91. Naumann, Emil, *History of Music.* 2 vols. Opens with an introduction by Sir Gore Ouseley. Unquestionably the most popular general history of music in the field. The author possessed wide and accurate knowledge, and has reduced his vast learning to the simplest terms for the benefit of lay readers as well as for the better informed. The English edition is aptly illustrated.

92. Nichol, John, *Lord Byron.* One of the entertaining volumes of the "English Men of Letters" series. Written with a due sense of proportion and restraint. The portrait given of Byron is one to inspire sympathy and admira

tion. The book, prepared for popular use, is founded on the principal authorities of Byron's life.

93. Ruskin, John, *Stones of Venice.* Originally an effort to introduce a new and lofty conception of domestic architecture in England, voluminously illustrated with drawings by the author himself. It aroused wide interest and discussion, and exerted a lasting influence in the direction in which it was aimed. One of the best examples of Ruskin's magnificent prose and his ability to invest mere details of architectural outline with poetic charm.

94. Schlegel, August Wilhelm, *Dramatic Art and Literature.* Thirty lectures make up this volume. On their appearance they were hailed throughout Europe as a work of genius. The author's purpose was a survey of anything remarkable that had been composed for the theatre, from the Greek age to the nineteenth century. Exact critical discrimination is blended with the eloquence of an orator and the imagination of a poet. The author's erudition is extraordinary. In the whole range of literary criticism this work has no peer.

95. Schlegel, Friedrich von, *History of Literature, Ancient and Modern.* Generally regarded as the author's masterpiece. Presents a varied and eloquent survey of literature as a whole. Still remains unchallenged as the ablest ever made. Begins with a discussion of the influence of literature on life and national morality. Ends with a powerful study of German literature under the irresistible influence of Fichte and Goethe.

96. Taine, Hippolyte A., *History of English Literature.* Suggestive and brilliant and to be classed with the best general works on the subject. The author's peculiar theories confront the reader at every turn, but the power and grasp of the book are everywhere evident. At its first appearance it excited a clerical outburst, which cost the author the Academy's prize of four thousand francs.

97. Tipper, Henry, *Growth and Influence of Music in Relation to Civilization.* A stimulating book for the musical student and an interesting one for any reader. The author handles his difficult theme skilfully and presents his conclusions in simple straightforward language. It is the author's belief that the youngest of the arts has played a most important part in the progress of civilization.

98. Ward, Adolphus William, *History of English Dramatic Literature.* 2 vols. From the earliest times to the death of Queen Anne. Invaluable as a reference work for the period embraced. The author, who is known for his scholarship and discernment, in presenting his views, treats the subject from a literary rather than an antiquarian standpoint.

99. Watts, Henry Edward, *Life of Cervantes.* Deservedly one of the best of the "Great Writers" series. It is abridged from the first volume of the author's translation of *Don Quixote.* In brief, it is an excellent biography, built on popular lines. A good bibliography and index are included.

(Consult also 261.)

Science

100. Arago, François J. D., *Biographies of Distinguished Men.* 2 vols. (Translated by W. H. Smyth.) Fair studies of his fellow-scientists, by a fore-

most French astronomer and physicist. Not without the faults that accompany contemporaneous criticism, though the author strove to maintain strict impartiality. His appreciation of Watt is especially sympathetic and sensible, and does justice to his achievements.

101. Ball, Robert Stawell, *Great Astronomers.* This presents the life of each great astronomer in those details which enable the reader to realize the man's character, surroundings, and achievements. It begins with Ptolemy and passes thence to Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton, not neglecting other laborers in the starry field. The book is written in a graceful style and is handsomely illustrated.

102. Baron, John, *Life of Dr. Edward Jenner.* 2 vols. This is the standard biography of the discoverer of vaccination. It skilfully depicts the private and public life of the celebrated physician. The enthusiastic tone in which the book is written may be pardoned when one considers the violence of some of Jenner's detractors.

103. Berry, Arthur, *History of Astronomy.* One of the well-planned "University-Extension Manuals." It is a popular exposition of the history and the progress of astronomy from ancient times to recent years. It sets forth in a readable manner all that the average person may wish to know on the subject.

104. Brewster, David, *Life of Sir Isaac Newton.* Though this biography was written more than three-quarters of a century ago, it is still authoritative, besides possessing the elements that make such a book popular. The author, himself an eminent scientist, brought high appreciation and enthusiasm to the task of narrating Newton's life and labors.

105. Compayré, J. Gabriel, *A History of Pedagogy.* (Translated by W. H. Payne.) Concise and comprehensive, theoretical and practical, and the best universal history of its kind to be found in English. The translator has included in his work valuable introductions and notes.

106. Darwin, Charles, *Life and Letters.* 3 vols. (Edited by Francis Darwin.) This is the authorized and standard account of Darwin's personal and public life, compiled by his son, who also contributes to the work an admirable life of his father. It is the source from which all future writers will necessarily draw.

107. Huxley, Thomas Henry, *William Harvey* (in *Fortnightly Review*, volume XXIX, supplement of the *Popular Science Monthly*, volume II). One of the great biologist's most effective lectures, written in his happiest vein. A valuable contribution on a much-controverted question. It will repay the perusal of scholar and student alike.

108. Laurie, Simon Somerville, *Comenius: His Life and Educational Works.* Many critics assert that this work on the great Moravian educator is the best from the pen of an Englishman. Certainly it is one of extraordinary attainment, notable for its keen analysis and appreciation of the system of Comenius, its place in the progress of thought, and its effect on the trend of pedagogy in general.

109. Lodge, Oliver, *Pioneers of Science.* First delivered as a course of lectures, chiefly on astronomers. It is divided into two parts. The First con-

sisting of lectures on men from Copernicus to Newton, and the Second Part consisting of nine lectures, treating: "Velocity of Light," "Herschel and the Stars," "Discoveries of Asteroids and Neptune," "Comets and Meteors," "The Tides," etc., with biographical details and full scientific exposition. It is sure to appeal to the popular taste, because of its lucid and entertaining style. The book is profusely illustrated.

110. PETTIGREW, THOMAS JOSEPH, *Medical Portrait-Gallery.* An excellent collection of short biographies on some of the most celebrated physicians, especially those of England. Pettigrew was a surgeon well known in his day, and wrote his appreciations of fellow-craftsmen in a spirited, yet dignified style.

111. RIPLEY, GEORGE, *Pestalozzi* (in *Christian Examiner*, volume XI). This is the third of a series of ten articles written between 1830 and 1837. The humane aspirations of Pestalozzi awoke a hearty response from the celebrated American critic. Possibly the former's experiment "Neuhof" may have been one of the incentives to the project of Brook Farm, of which Dr. Ripley was the originator and chief promoter. The essay is clear, forcible, and argumentative.

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

112. ABBOTT, JOHN STEVENS CABOT, *Ferdinand de Soto.* (Published by Harper Brothers.) This is one of the "Makers of History" series. It is essentially a popular narrative written for the uncritical reader. The author consulted the best original authorities; conflicting statements have been sedulously avoided, the object always being to produce an interesting story. The style is simple and at times graphic.

113. BAUTISTA, JOAN, and PIGAFETTA, ANTONIO, *First Voyage Round the World, by Magellan.* (Hakluyt Society; translated and edited by Lord Stanley of Alderley.) In this volume the editor has collected all the contemporary narratives on Magellan's voyage. The one of most value is that of Pigafetta. Two others are from accounts given by pilots of the voyage. Another is a letter from Maximilianus Transylvanus, secretary of Charles V, written a few weeks after the first circumnavigation of the globe. There is an excellent short life of the navigator in the introduction.

114. BECKE, GEORGE LOUIS, and JEFFERY, WALTER, *The Naval Pioneers of Australia.* The collaborators have striven to do justice to each of the early navigators that reached the shores of Australia, and have endeavored to clear up the long-waged controversy over the question of priority of discovery. The book deals in turn with Arias, Torres, Tasman, Pool, Dampier, Cook, and others.

115. CLEVELAND, HENRY, *Life of Henry Hudson.* Included in Jared Sparks's "Library of American Biography." A good, brief, popular account of the navigator, who holds a conspicuous place in the early annals of this continent and much of whose life has been wrapped in almost impenetrable obscurity. It is based on the best material available at the time of its publication.

116. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, *Letter to Lord Raphael Sanchez.* This early letter of Columbus announces the discovery of the New World On his

return to Spain it was translated into Latin and sent to Rome. The various editions and translations of this letter to the royal Treasurer of the Exchequer were printed in the year 1493. Sixty-four of ninety-seven pieces of writing by Columbus are still extant in their entirety. The completest accounts of these are to be found in Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, volume II.

117. COLUMBUS, FERDINAND, *History of the Life and Actions of Admiral Christopher Columbus, etc., written by his own son.* The Spanish original was never published, and the manuscript is not extant. It was translated into Italian by Alonzo de Ulloa in 1571, and from this version have proceeded the editions that have since appeared in various languages. This "life" has been repudiated as spurious by many eminent critics, but the drift of present opinion is in favor of accepting the work as the genuine product of the explorer's son.

118. CORREA, GASPAR, *Three Voyages of Vasco da Gama and his Viceroyalty.* (Hakluyt Society; translated by Lord Stanley of Alderley.) Like all the Hakluyt publications, this is a scholarly translation of the original. Correa was Da Gama's companion and wrote his account during the voyages. Attached to the translated account are many reproductions of original documents, selected with admirable judgment.

119. DAWSON, SAMUEL EDWARD, *The Voyages of the Cabots.* Submitted to the Royal Society of Canada and printed in its *Transactions*. This presents an exhaustive study of the subject. The author believes in the Cape Breton theory of the landfall, and his contentions are supported by a large number of maps and other valuable material to be found in the appendices.

120. HUGHES, THOMAS, *David Livingstone.* This is one of the little volumes in the "English Men of Action" series. An excellent example of miniature biography, written by the author of *Tom Brown's School-days*. A charming style, accurate statement, and sympathetic treatment go to make this book attractive to all classes of readers.

121. LIVINGSTONE, DAVID, *Travels and Adventures in South Africa.* This volume gives the result of the great explorer's years of labor in South Africa. It presents a vast amount of valuable information gathered respecting the country, its products, and the native tribes. His geographical delineations are remarkably accurate, considering the imperfect instruments he had to use, and his extraordinary powers of minute investigation give his writing enduring value.

122. MAN, ERNEST A., *The Nansen Polar Expedition* (in *National Geographic Magazine*, volume VII). A report written by the United States Consul at Bergen, 1896, upon the return of Nansen and his crew of thirteen men after their remarkable journey through arctic regions. (See No. 125.) It is a concise, clear summary.

123. MARKHAM, ALBERT HASTINGS, *Arctic Explorations* (Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1896). This is a reprint of an address delivered before the Sixth International Geographical Congress, which held session in London, July 26 to August 3, 1895, and which appeared in their *Proceedings*. The author was well qualified to treat the subject, because of his own voyages and explorations in the arctic region. His paper particularly deals with achievements of Polar investigators in the nineteenth century.

124. MARKHAM, CLEMENTS R., *Life of Christopher Columbus.* An impartial, readable, and accurate life of the navigator, by a close student and translator from Spanish sources—one of the best brief accounts to be found in English of the discovery of America, and one of the most popular narratives.

125. NANSEN, FRIDTJOF, *Farthest North.* 2 vols. A story of extraordinary courage, skill, and endurance, published simultaneously in England, the United States, Germany, France, Sweden, and other countries. It abounds in graphic description and thrilling adventure; narrates in detail the voyage of the *Fram* from 1893 to 1896, together with an account of the explorer's remarkable overland journey. It contains an appendix written by Otto S. Verdrup, captain of the ship during Nansen's absence. The wealth and excellence of its illustrations alone would make the book notable.

126. PAYNE, EDWARD JOHN (editor), *Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen to America.* 2 vols. This is comprised of thirteen of the most important original narratives from the collection of Hakluyt's voyages. It describes the voyages of Hawkins, Frobisher, Drake, Gilbert, Amadas and Barlow, Cavendish and Raleigh. The editor has written a suggestive introduction to the volumes and has modernized the spelling of the antiquated text.

127. PIZARRO, HERNANDO, *Letter* in *Reports on the Discovery of Peru.* (Hakluyt Society; translated and edited by Clements Robert Markham, compiled by an expert on the history of the Spanish conquest in America.) This contains personal accounts written by participants, such as Xeres, Pizarro's secretary, and Astete, whose account of the expedition to Pachacamac is invaluable. The letter written by Francisco Pizarro's brother was indited at that leader's command for transmission to Spain.

128. POLO, MARCO, *Book of Marco Polo: Kingdoms and Marvels of the East.* 2 vols. (Translated and edited by Colonel H. Yule.) This edition of a famous work is one of the most important ever published in the department of historical geography. The travels of Marco Polo contain much that is attractive to all classes of readers, and became extremely popular in the three centuries following his death. In that time the book was reproduced in almost every European language that had a literature. It consists of a Prologue, the only part containing personal narrative, and then a long series of chapters describing notable sights, the manners of different States of Asia, and especially that of Kublai Khan. Sir Henry Yule founds his translation on the old French text, published in 1824, which he believes the nearest approach to Polo's own oral narrative.

129. QUINTANA, MANUEL JOSÉ, *Life of Balboa.* This is from the author's work, *Vidas de los españoles celebres,* which has become a Spanish classic, and has been through endless editions. Besides the account of Balboa, it includes biographies of the Cid, Gonzalo, Fernandez de Cordóba, Pizarro, and Las Casas. The author's writing is characterized by clearness and simplicity together with immense original research.

130. VESPUCCI, AMERIGO, *First Four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci* (reproduced in facsimile, with translation and introduction). The editor, Quaritch, is favorable to the authenticity of all Vespucci's voyages, and believes the Soderini letter, of which there is an excellent translation in this volume, to be "the only

genuine piece of sustained composition which Vespucci has left." The letter, quoted in the GREAT EVENTS, was written to Lorenzo de' Medici of Florence, dated July 18, 1500, and remained in manuscript until brought to light and published by Bandini in 1745. An interesting narrative of the voyage is given, as well as the various transactions with natives.

131. WILLSON, HENRY BECKLES, *Ledger and Sword.* 2 vols. A recent work dealing with the formation of the East India Company and its vicissitudes of fortune on land and sea. The author shows praiseworthy diligence and application in the accumulation and presentation of material relative to a great subject. In places his narrative is weak, but generally he has made effective use of the picturesque and romantic elements of his story.

SLAVERY AND SOCIALISM

132. CAIRNES, JOHN ELLIOT, *The Slave Power.* This is a remarkable volume in which the author, though he never had set foot in the United States, showed a wonderful familiarity with the peculiar institution that for so many years kept the politics of the United States in constant turmoil. It is written with strong logic and clear English; and though the immediate occasion is passed it still has high historic value.

133. COPLEY, ESTHER, *History of Slavery and its Abolition.* This volume takes up the history of slavery in ancient times and follows its course and influence throughout the world up to the time of Wilberforce and his co-workers, and their efforts to abolish England's slave-trade. It is useful and interesting and is one of the best compendiums to be found on the subject.

134. INGRAM, JOHN KELLS, *Slavery and Serfdom.* Follows the growth and decline of slavery through the ages, laying particular stress on the period of England's slave-trade. Written by an eminent English political economist, whose work in the field of economics has brought a rich result. The present volume is notable for its brevity, trustworthiness, and simple, straightforward narrative form.

135. KIRKUP, THOMAS, *History of Socialism.* Holds a temperate, sympathetic, and well-balanced estimate of the historical development of socialism, and an estimate and criticism of the movement as a whole. Kirkup is the author of many books on socialism and socialists. His writing is permeated by his adherence to what he terms "Rational Socialism," thinking that "society should control industry in its own interests."

136. LAVELEYE, ÉMILE DE, *The Socialism of To-day.* This is the work of an eminent writer and profound thinker, a Belgian economist who has here produced a critical survey of the socialistic thought of Europe, well calculated to place the subject rationally in the reader's mind. At the end is an account of socialism in England contributed by Goddard H. Orpen, the translator.

137. RAE, JOHN, *Contemporary Socialism.* Opens with introductory chapters on the "Progress and Present Position of Socialism." By far the best comprehensive and philosophic book on its subject, stating and criticising in a masterly fashion the doctrines of Lassalle, Marx, and Carl Marlo. Deals in various chapters with "The Socialists of the Chair," "The Christian Socialists,"

"Anarchism," "Russian Nihilism," "Socialism," "State Socialism," and the "Agrarian Socialism of Henry George."

138. WILSON, HENRY, *History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America.* 3 vols. Written with much intensity of feeling, though the author has striven after impartiality. He was unable to conceal his strong prejudices as a Northern statesman, nevertheless this history is the most extended work on the subject and of great value, though it has often required correction at the hands of subsequent investigators. Especially important are the summaries of debates in Congress. The absence of references to authorities is a deplorable defect.

(Consult also 476.)

FINANCE

139. FRANCIS, JOHN, *History of the Bank of England.* 2 vols. This book traces English financial history from 1694 to 1844. The work was continued to the year 1862 by J. S. Homans. It is one of the first successful attempts to present a continuous history of the Bank of England. The subject was difficult, and the author acquitted himself with honor. Walter Bagehot regarded the work as one possessing exceptional merit.

140. LEWIS, LAWRENCE, Jr., *History of the Bank of North America.* This was prepared at the request of the officers of the Bank of North America in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the first bank chartered in the United States. It contains portraits and three pages of facsimiles of curious bank-notes.

141. THIERS, LOUIS ADOLPHE, *The Mississippi Bubble: A Memoir of John Law.* Also contains authentic accounts of the Darien expedition and the South Sea scheme, originally written for an encyclopædia. The present work is a translation made from a revised reprint. It is the best brief account of the extraordinary financial scheme that convulsed France, as well as a readable account of the life of Law. Many curious anecdotes are scattered through the pages, illustrative of those exciting times.

INVENTION

142. BENJAMIN, PARK, *The Age of Electricity.* A book by a mechanical and scientific expert. It traces the remarkable progress in electrical science during the nineteenth century and is comprehensive and concise, written so as to be useful to the beginner as well as to the more advanced student in electrical science.

143. BOHN, HENRY GEORGE, *The Origin and Progress of Printing.* This was delivered as a lecture by the celebrated London publisher and bibliophile. It is entertaining and bears evidence of exhaustive research; traces the progress of the printed letter from the early Egyptian and Chinese eras; does not take sides in any controversy as to the invention of printing. It is given almost entire in the pages of the GREAT EVENTS.

144. BROTHERS, ALFRED, *Photography: Its History, Processes, Apparatus, and Materials.* This book covers its subject in a broad, comprehensive, and

readable manner. The author has striven to impart the information in simple, direct narrative, and for that reason it will appeal to the host of amateur photographers, as well as to those interested in the art of photography in a more general way.

145. Cornell, Alonzo B., *History of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph.* This is one of the Butterfield Lectures, and was read by the author before Union College in 1894. The son of the founder of Cornell University was particularly well informed on the subject, because of years of telegraphic experience. The lecture traces the growth of the system from the earliest experiments in England and America down to its enormous development in recent years.

146. DeVinne, Theodore Low, *The Invention of Printing.* This book is stocked with unusual information. It describes early prints, playing-cards, fifteenth-century block-books, works of Gutenberg, etc., and is fully illustrated with facsimiles of early types and other curious and rare illustrations.

147. Field, Cyrus West, *Speech*, delivered at a banquet given to the promoter of the Atlantic Cable by the New York Chamber of Commerce, November 15, 1866. This graphic speech rehearses the whole history in brief of the thirteen years of tremendous struggle to make the Atlantic cable a success. It is interesting and valuable as a personal account of the "Columbus of modern times, who, by his cable, had moored the New World alongside of the Old."

148. Glaisher, James, *Travels in the Air.* Besides an accurate and favorable account of the author's balloon ascents and observations, this book presents translations from the works of Flammarion, Fonvielle, and Tissandier—full of information for the general reader and specialist. It is well illustrated.

149. Harrison, William Jerome, *History of Photography.* Published by Anthony-Scovill Company. This is worthy of a high place in the literature on its subject. In the preparation of his work the author rejected all but the best authorities. He had no axe to grind in regard to the invention of photography, but contents himself with a fair narrative of its origin and development.

150. Olmsted, Denison, *Memoir of Eli Whitney.* An important and interesting monograph on the inventor of the cotton-gin. It lays special stress on the difficulties encountered by Whitney and his courage in battling with them. It is not at all partial, in spite of the strong sympathy between the biographer and his subject.

151. Renwick, James, *Robert Fulton.* This is one of the brief "lives" in the "Library of American Biography," edited by Jared Sparks. The author was especially fitted to deal with Fulton and his invention, because of his profound knowledge of the science of mechanics. Professor Renwick was an intelligent thinker and vigorous writer, and his narrative carries the reader along on a stream of simple, strong English.

152. Smiles, Samuel, *Life of George Stephenson.* Next to "Self-Help," which had extraordinary success, the present work is probably the most popular written by this prolific author and compiler. While it is a very laudatory biography, due no doubt to the friendship that existed between the author and the inventor, its praise seems worthy and natural. It has had a wide circle of admiring readers, and the tribute of many editions both in this country and in England.

153. Thurston, Robert H., *History of the Growth of the Steam Engine.* This is one of the volumes in the "International Scientific" series, written by an expert that has wisely avoided technicalities as much as possible, thereby presenting a work interesting to more than one class of readers. It is illustrated with plates and drawings.

154. Turnor, Hatton, *Astra Castra.* This book depicts an immense number of aërial experiments and adventures, and is made up chiefly of extracts from standard accounts of contemporaries and experts on aëronautics. It contains a particularly valuable bibliography of the subject, and its attractiveness is enhanced by the addition of numerous plates and portraits.

Commerce and Industry

155. Dabney, Charles William, and Handy, R. B., *The Cotton Plant* (Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 33). This is an exhaustive and accurate presentation of the growth of the cotton industry in the United States. It is replete with statistical information, and includes a *résumé* of the culture of cotton and its influence in all countries, including Egypt and India.

156. Davis, John Patterson, *The Union Pacific Railway.* (Published by Scott, Foresman and Company.) There is not a better account extant upon the subject than the present volume. As a study in railway politics, history, and economics it is perhaps unequalled. Throughout his work the author quotes the authorities upon which his statements are based.

157. Depew, Chauncey Mitchell, *Speech*, delivered in the United States Senate, January 14, 1904. This is an eloquent and effective address, setting forth the value of the Panama Canal to the United States, and its part in the future development of the commerce of the world. A more important contribution to the subject can hardly be found in the same limited space.

158. Henderson, Thomas F., *Richard Arkwright* (in *Dictionary of National Biography*, edited by Leslie Stephen). An excellent short account of the life of the cotton-spinning inventor. As in all the biographies in this great English compilation, the author was chosen for his fitness to treat the subject. Attached to the account is a short, bibliographical list, valuable for more extensive reading.

159. Hittell, John Shertzer, *Mining in the Pacific States.* From the pen of a mining expert, one of the earliest books on the subject printed in the United States. It is regarded highly by Bancroft, the historian of the Pacific States, who relied upon Hittell in preparing his monumental work.

160. Hubbard, Gardiner Greene, *Suez Canal* (in *New Englander*, volume XLIV). Written while the International Commission sat at Paris discussing English and French schemes for the use of the canal. When this article appeared it was of timely interest, and besides giving information of the condition of affairs, it skilfully traced the progress of the great ship-canal from its earliest projection. The article is full of valuable statistics.

161. Low, A. Maurice, *The United States of America and its Dependencies* (in the *Annual Register*, 1903, New Series). An excellent review of the political history of the United States for the year 1903. This periodical is noted for its

admirable record of remarkable occurrences that take place in the world each year. It has contained, from its inception in 1758, many important state papers, reports of celebrated trials, and reviews of science, literature, and art. In 1863 began a new series, which put in narrative form summaries of the history of each country in the world.

162. Poor, Henry V., *The Pacific Railroad.* A work of the celebrated editor and compiler of the Railroad Manual, the result of years of study. It minutely shows route, mileage, stocks, bonds, costs, traffic, earnings, dividends, directors, etc., and is a perfect treasury of railroad statistics, which can be relied upon for accuracy.

163. Williams, Gardner F., *The Diamond Mines of South Africa.* (Published by Buck and Company.) This book deals with one of the most absorbing questions of modern times. It depicts the tremendous influence that natural wealth may have upon a country, and even upon a whole world. It is written in clear, forcible English, and puts before the eyes of the reader a succession of vivid pictures. It is profusely illustrated.

International Relations

164. Cushing, Caleb, *Treaty of Washington.* The author had unusual facilities for becoming familiar with the foreign relations of our Government; but unfortunately he has not made the best use of them, though his book is one of profound learning and great research. Some critics have gone so far as to say that he had but the single object in view, that of attacking Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British arbitrator.

165. Douglas, Robert Kennaway, *Europe and the Far East.* Recently added to the "Cambridge Historical" series, and worthy to be classed among its best volumes. Douglas is regarded as one of the most eminent authorities on Eastern affairs. His book is sound, well proportioned, and impartial.

166. Duggan, Stephen P. H., *The Eastern Question* (in *Columbia University Studies in Political Science*, volume XIV, No. 3). This is a splendid study in diplomatic relations. The author collected his materials for his thesis from reliable sources. The first chapter is recommended as a masterly presentation of the races of the Balkans: their attitude toward one another, and their relations with foreign States. The essay is written in a spirited and picturesque style.

167. Holland, Thomas Erskine, *Some Lessons of the Peace Conference* (in *Fortnightly Review*, volume LXXII). Among the accounts that appeared after the memorable Peace Conference, this one, written by the professor of international law in the University of Oxford, was especially notable. The English jurist was one of the first to appreciate the significance of the Hague Congress, and this essay is remarkable for its political insight and breadth of view.

168. Holls, Frederick W., *The Peace Conference at The Hague.* Written primarily for American and British readers by a member of the conference in the United States, who dealt authoritatively with this large and interesting subject. Nothing of importance has been omitted, and all through the work is evidence that the author possessed peculiarly intimate knowledge of the proceedings. The

book reproduces a large number of official documents, etc. The author's style is clear, dignified, and strong.

169. MAHAN. ALFRED THAYER, *The Monroe Doctrine* (in *National Review*, volume XL). A masterly article by a naval expert. It analyzes the effect of the Monroe Doctrine for more than three-quarters of a century, is written with keen political insight and presented in simple and forcible language. Among the voluminous contributions on the subject of the Monroe Doctrine, this may be classed with the foremost for brevity and wide knowledge.

170. PERRY, MATTHEW CALBRAITH, *Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to China Seas and Japan*. 4 vols. Commodore Perry went to Japan to establish international relations, particularly with the purpose of protecting shipwrecked mariners. He induced the Japanese to sign their first foreign treaty, March 1, 1854, and on his return he wrote this report of the expedition. Papers on special subjects were added by other writers, and the preface and notes by Francis L. Hawks. The work was then published by the Government. It contains one hundred tinted and colored plates of views and portraits, some illustrating the manners of the people and the natural history of the islands

171. WOOLSEY, THEODORE DWIGHT, *Alabama Claims. Geneva Award. Treaty of Washington* (in *New Englander*, volumes XXVIII and XXXII). These are enlightening essays on the difficult problem, written while the controversy was waging and immediately after its settlement—a masterly exposition of a complex subject, from the pen of one of our highest authorities on international law.

HISTORIES OF ANTIQUITY

General Histories

172. DUNCKER, MAX, *History of Antiquity*. 6 vols. (Translated by Dr. Evelyn Abbott.) This work is now generally conceded to be the best general history of antiquity extant. Since its publication in 1852 it has been from time to time revised as later discoveries demand. The first volume deals with Egypt and the Semitic nations; the second with Assyria, Phœnicia, and Israel; the third with Assyria, Israel, Egypt, Babylon, and Lydia; the fourth with the Aryans of the Indus and the Ganges; volumes V and VI deal with the Aryans of East Iran.

173. LENORMANT, FRANÇOIS, and CHEVALLIER, E., *Manual of Ancient History of the East*. These collaborators are among the foremost of Orientalists. When the work first appeared it was severely criticised because of its revision before translation into English. The version in our tongue is to be preferred to the earlier editions of the French. Only the Orient is dealt with. There is no book of the same compass that is its equal.

174. MASPERO, GASTON C. C., *Struggle of the Nation* and *The Dawn of Civilization*. The most famous works of the celebrated French Egyptologist. In this field of ancient research Maspero has no living peer. Everything he touches he revitalizes, even the crumbling remains of fifty centuries. His work

has that rare combination which appeals to the ordinary reader as well as to the critical specialist.

175. Sayce, Archibald H., *The Ancient Empires of the East.* A book bearing all the traits of the indefatigable Oxford professor of Assyriology—the traits of scholarly and clear, cogent presentation. In his manner of treating his difficult subjects simply, Professor Sayce is unequalled. He is not content merely to get his information from Orientalists who have been before him, but he must visit the scenes upon which he writes.

(Consult also 4, 6, 9.)

Ancient Egypt

176. Birch, Samuel, *History of Egypt from the Earliest Times to B.C. 300.* In spite of the vast area to be covered, this book of small dimensions meets any ordinary demand made upon it. Dr. Birch has an eminent place among Oriental scholars, and anything done by him proves of exceptional worth. This book was originally written as part of a series for popular use.

177. Brugsch-Bey, Heinrich Karl, *History of Egypt under the Pharaohs.* 2 vols. The object of the author was to weld together the result of all modern interpretation of monumental remains. Second-hand information was not accepted, hence the volume may be looked upon as classic.

178. Mahaffy, John P., *The Empire of the Ptolemies.* Professor Mahaffy has made the age of the Ptolemies peculiarly his own, as well as certain phases of Grecian life. It is a real pleasure to read this scholar's writing. His judgment is preëminently sound, and he invests the study of antiquity with good common-sense.

(Consult also 172, 174.)

The Jews

179. Bible, The Holy. A collection of ancient writings embracing fourteen centuries, from the age of Moses to the death of John, at the close of the first century. Too well known to need further comment.

180. Ewald, Heinrich, *History of Israel.* 8 vols. Professor Ewald was a student of Oriental literature from childhood, and later he was universally recognized as one of the greatest Hebraic authorities. In fact, his writings mark an epoch in the progress of religious and historical thought in his generation. At the time of its appearance this work was considered iconoclastic, but the advance of thought in later decades makes it appear almost conservative in spirit.

181. Graetz, Heinrich, *History of the Jews from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.* 5 vols. This is the standard Jewish history of Israel. It was first published in German, in eleven volumes. Volumes I and II deal with the ancient Jews; while volumes III and V bring the work from A.D. 500 to 1870. It was a great mistake to omit all the footnotes in the English translation. The work has also been translated into French and has been widely read the world over.

182. Josephus, Flavius, *Works* (*Antiquities of the Jews, Jewish War,*

etc.). The writings of Josephus, as a whole, cover the history of the Jews from the Creation to the fall of Jerusalem. They are of undoubted value, though less accurate than they would have been if the author could have had access to the Jewish records at Jerusalem. Throughout his work he shows great pride in the ancient glories of his nation. As a descriptive writer he possesses no mean power.

183. Milman, Henry Hart, *The History of the Jews from the Earliest Times.* 3 vols. Makes no pretence to equality with the exhaustive work of Ewald or the painstaking work of Graetz. Rather than rival their scholarship, Milman has contented himself with a popular presentation of the best scholarship of the day. The history is a decidedly civil and military one. The theological element is not developed.

(Consult also 8, 51, 450.)

The Great Ancient Eastern Empires

184. Malcolm, Sir John, *History of Persia.* 2 vols. A standard work, particularly valuable on the early history of Persia. Written by a British Ambassador in Persia, who spent years collecting his material. There is a continuation of it, the work of R. G. Watson, bringing the history of the country down to 1858.

185. Rawlinson, George, *The Five Great Oriental Monarchies* (4 vols.); *The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy; The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy.* Of faulty construction, but of undeniable merit. Though lacking in descriptive power and in grouping of information, the work is a great reservoir of facts. It gives the details of the wonderful civilization in the Valley of the Euphrates without any plan, design, or outline. Well illustrated throughout.

186. Smith, George, *Assyria from the Earliest Times to the Fall of Nineveh* and *History of Babylonia.* Written for the same series of popular books as Dr. Birch's *Egypt.* Smith devoted his entire life to Oriental studies, and came to be recognized as one of the foremost Orientalists. He had a peculiar genius for translating obscure texts, and for that reason, together with his extensive erudition, his books have a place among the highest authorities.

(Consult also 4, 6, 9, 172, 175.)

The People and Their Civilization

187. Hammurabi, *Code of Hammurabi.* This is believed to be the oldest code of laws that has come down to us from antiquity, even antedating the laws of Moses. Hammurabi was the first king of united Babylonia and may be termed its founder. His code throws a curious light on the customs and manners of the ancient race. It has been translated into all languages, and Oriental scholars of all nations have vied to give it a clear interpretation.

188. Sayce, Archibald H., *Social Life Among the Assyrians and Babylonians.* Another one of the scholarly works of that most versatile and active of Orientalists. In depicting the religious life of the ancient Babylonians and

Assyrians, their customs and their political institutions, Professor Sayce is at his best.

189. WILKINSON, Sir JOHN G., *The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians.* 3 vols. As a representation of the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians this book of Wilkinson has no superior. Though recent discovery and research have proved it to be somewhat antiquated, it possesses such value that no student of ancient Egypt can afford to ignore it. It is illustrated with numerous engravings made by the author, which are very interesting and valuable.

(Consult also 370, 377.)

ABYSSINIA. (Consult 172, 195, 231, 366, 406, 407, 408, 444.)

HISTORIES OF AFRICA

General Histories

190. BRYDEN, HENRY ANDERSON, *History of South Africa.* An interesting and instructive *resume* of the history of that most important part of Africa. The author travelled for many years over Southern Africa in search of sport, at the same time taking notes on the social and political conditions of the natives, which he embodied in this work. In form the book might be called an outline, but it is something more, as it bears evidence of a wide knowledge of a multitude of facts.

191. THEALL, GEORGE MCCALL, *History of South Africa.* 5 vols. Divided in the following way: Volume I, 1486–1691; volume II, 1691–1795; volume III, 1795–1834; volume IV, 1834–1854; volume V deals with the republics and native territories. An invaluable work, based on original documents preserved in the Cape archives and elsewhere. The most comprehensive and minute history of South Africa ever attempted. It is a monumental work, written with fine tact. Contains valuable maps and charts.

Special Periods

192. ARCHIBALD, JAMES F. J., *Blue Shirt and Khaki.* (Published by Silver, Burdett and Company.) Attempts and successfully achieves a comparison between the soldiers in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and those in South Africa during the English-Boer conflict. The author is a well-known war correspondent, who witnessed both campaigns. It has been said that the description of the fall of Pretoria in this volume is the most vivid ever written. The book contains numerous illustrations from photographs by the author.

193. DEWET, CHRISTIAN, *Three Years' War.* A narrative of the Boer War, by one of its prominent generals. An excellent counterblast to the book written by Sir A. Conan Doyle. DeWet puts his side of the conflict strongly. It has had a wide sale in this country.

194. DOYLE, Sir A. CONAN, *The Great Boer War.* (Published by McClure, Phillips and Company.) Passed through numerous editions, each edition

more carefully revised, and fresh knowledge added. It is English in tone, very well written, and with an honest endeavor to be fair. Its world-famous author took part in the war he describes, in the capacity of an army surgeon. Contains instructive maps.

195. EDWARDS, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, *Italians in Africa* (in *Westminster Review*, volume CXLVIII). So little information on Italian affairs in Africa is accessible to the reader confined to English that this article is a boon. It traces events in Abyssinia up to the triumph of King Menelik over the Italians and their withdrawal from their expensive and unprofitable colony along the shores of the Red Sea.

196. DUFF-GORDON, Lady, *The French in Algiers.* Translated from German and French accounts selected by her for the express purpose of giving readers of English an opportunity to understand the relations between France and her colony in Northwest Africa. The long struggle and final defeat of Abd-el-Kader are given with a dramatic effect. The book is slightly tinged with an English prejudice, otherwise it is very desirable.

(Consult also 18, 121, 172, 173, 176, 177, 310, 356.)

The People and Their Civilization

(Consult 191.)

ALASKA. (Consult 464, 529, 613.)

AMERICA. (Consult 486–499, 529 *et seq.*, especially 532.)

ARABIA. (Consult 8, 9, 20, 24, 55, 61, 172, 356, 447, 517, 518.)

ASIA. (Consult 4, 6, 9, 172, 173, 174, 175, 185, 186, 188, 464, 466.)

ASSYRIA. (Consult 8, 9, 172, 173, 174, 175, 185, 186, 188.)

HISTORIES OF AUSTRALIA

General Histories

197. GREY, J. GRATTAN, *Australasia, Old and New.* This found considerable sale in England and America as a book of sterling qualities. It is one of the few books that give an unbiassed view of Australian history in the past decade, as well as a good narrative describing the state of things long since passed away in that country of rapid change. One-third of the volume is devoted to New Zealand. The work is based on first-hand information gathered in the Antipodes.

198. JENKS, EDWARD, *Australian Colonies to 1893.* A new book, prepared for the "Cambridge Historical Series." It is a clear and judicious interpretation of the history of Australia, and probably the best we have in a single volume. Economic and social conditions receive considerable attention, and political relations are treated with impartiality and insight.

199. RUSDEN, G. W., *History of Australia.* 3 vols. This is especially recommended to the reader who desires a full and broad account of this country. It is the result of fifty years' residence in Australia by one who spared no pains to

gather all the information possible. Much space is given to the value of agriculture, the importance of home industry, and the political relations throughout the land. It is a book of the first importance, and should be consulted by every student of Australia and Australian life.

(Consult also No. 8.)

Special Periods

(Consult 114, 231, 268, 269.)

The People and Their Civilization

200. BADEN-POWELL, Sir GEORGE, *New Homes for the Old Country.* Describes and discusses the political, domestic, and industrial life of Australia thirty years ago. Written with a view to induce Englishmen to settle in that British colony. When the author wrote this, little was known of the conditions in Australia which he touched upon, and his work in a measure had the desired effect. The book is attractively gotten up and well illustrated.

AUSTRIA. (Consult 36, 39, 316, 318, 323, 329, 331, 332, 333, 336, 337.)

BABYLONIA. (Consult 8, 172, 173, 175, 185, 186, 187, 188.)

BARBARY STATES. (Consult 8, 15, 18, 268, 269, 280, 330, 508, 509, 530, 533, 567.)

BELGIUM. (Consult 322, 330, 432, 433, 434, 509.)

BOHEMIA. (Consult 33, 71, 316, 318, 321, 323, 332.)

BRAZIL. (Consult 8, 269, 486, 487, 489, 498, 499, 532.)

BYZANTINE EMPIRE. (Consult 8, 12, 21, 366, 444.)

HISTORIES OF CANADA

General Histories

201. BOURINOT, Sir JOHN G., *The Story of Canada* ("The Story of the Nations" series, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons). The author enjoyed remarkable advantages in investigating the subject. He had every opportunity to explore the Canadian archives, as well as a long experience in administrative life. His book is an entertaining outline of Canadian history from John Cabot's first voyage to 1891.

202. BRYCE, GEORGE, *Short History of the Canadian People.* One of the chief features of the present work is the brief bibliographical introduction at the beginning of each chapter. It is a well-proportioned sketch of the country's history from the legendary period to 1886. The author writes from a federal standpoint.

203. GARNEAU, FRANÇOIS XAVIER, *History of Canada.* 2 vols. (Translated by Andrew Bell.) The French Canadians consider this their most distinctively "national" history. Though impartial readers will often find it

inclined to be too patriotic, it is the best general sketch of New France from a Canadian pen written in the nineteenth century. Embraces the years 1492–1840. The fourth edition is recommended.

204. Hopkins, J. Castell, *The Story of the Dominion.* (Published by John C. Winston Company.) This book is admirably planned. The author lays stress on social development, and gives up much space to education, manners, and industry. Occasionally he lapses into a misstatement or a mixed metaphor, but not to a degree that detracts from the value of the work.

205. Kingsford, William, *History of Canada.* 10 vols. Begins at the earliest date of French rule, and reaches the Union of the Provinces. A work of wide dimension and diverse qualities. It has been much praised, though the author has not produced anything like a final history of Canada. Especially valuable for the English side of Canadian history.

206. McMullen, John, *History of Canada.* Many editions of this history have been published, each one improving upon the last in accuracy and fulness. While as a continuous narrative of Canadian history it will prove satisfactory, still it is a work more to be classed with annals than with modern critical history. After chapter XII the history will be found most useful and interesting.

207. Withrow, William Henry, *The History of Canada.* (Published by William Briggs, Toronto.) Answers the purpose of a very good popular history. It is written in a fair spirit and is usually accurate. Not based on any exhaustive study of original materials, yet the information given can be relied upon.

Special Periods

208. Adam, Græme Mercer, *The Canadian North-West: Its History and Its Troubles.* (Published by the Rose Company, Toronto.) Calculated to awaken and hold the attention of the general reader interested in the western regions of Canada. It is chiefly valuable for a graphic sketch of the Riel rising of 1885, and the way it treats the era of exploration and colonization. The author presents his facts in good, clear English.

209. Bradley, Arthur G., *Fall of Quebec* (in *Canadian Monthly*). The writer is well known as the author of *Fight with France for North America.* The present article possesses all the qualities that went to make his book a success. His treatment of both the English and the French combatants is strictly impartial, and his manner of telling his story is clear and distinct.

210. Burgoyne, John, *The State of the Expedition from Canada,* etc. A defence of his campaign, consisting of his prefatory speech and narrative before the committee of the House of Commons, the evidence of his witnesses, his review of their testimony, and an appendix containing the written evidence.

211. Campbell, Duncan, *Nova Scotia in Its Historical, Mercantile, and Industrial Relations.* It would be difficult to obtain more accurate knowledge from any other work of similar scope, though this is far from complete—the result of the undeveloped state of the colonial literature. The book presents reliable topographical descriptions. The view taken of the deportation of the Acadians will be corrective of many false impressions.

212. CHARLEVOIX, P. F. X. DE, *History and General Description of New France.* 6 vols. (Translated by John Gilmary Shea.) Naturally written from the standpoint of a churchman and a Jesuit. But Parkman, while pointing out the fact of his carelessness, advises students that want the French side of the Old Régime to consult his work; for he had command of invaluable sources. Dr. Shea's annotations are of great value.

213. COLLINS, J. EDMUND, *Life and Career of Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.* Stands comparison with the authorized life of the late Prime Minister of Canada done by Joseph Pope. Written with a lightness of touch that insures for it long popularity. While the author shows no particular insight into the character of the subject, he is more than equal to the difficult task of tracing the effect of the acts of his public career.

214. HARVEY, MOSES, *Newfoundland: The Oldest British Colony.* Dr. Harvey is well known as an eminent authority on the history of Newfoundland. He wrote many books and sketches on the subject of his study. Everything from his hand is readable and accurate, though his descriptive powers are more satisfying than his historical ability.

215. MACHAR, AGNES M., *Historical Sketch of the War of 1812* (in *The Canadian Monthly* for July, 1874). A strong Anglo-Canadian view of the invasion of Canada. While written in a partisan spirit, it is nevertheless a good balance to some of the eulogistic accounts written from an American standpoint.

216. MILES, HENRY H., *History of Canada under the French* Régime, *1535–1763.* (Published by Dawson Brothers, Montreal.) More a manual of reference than a work of any particular historical breadth. Follows the chronological sequence of events with admirable perspicuity.

217. PARKMAN, FRANCIS, *Works.* 11 vols. (*Pioneers of France in the New World; The Jesuits in North America; LaSalle and the Discovery of the Great West; The Old* Régime *in Canada; Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV; A Half-century of Conflict; Montcalm and Wolfe.*) These valuable volumes should be read in the order given. They form a connected narrative with the French *régime* in Canada, the story of which will never have a more favorable telling by an outsider, for Parkman was in no sense a partisan. Not only written in a spirited and picturesque style, but also the result of years of thorough original research.

218. SANDHAM, ALFRED, *Villemarie, or Sketches of Montreal Past and Present.* While the author missed the support that original material collected in the past twenty-five years would have given him, he has managed to produce a work of considerable historical merit and literary excellence. Copies of the book are scarce and are highly valued by bibliophiles.

(Consult also 8, 119, 264, 266, 528, 530, 532, 543, 559, 569, 573, 574, 584, 585.)

The People and Their Civilization

219. DENT, JOHN CHARLES, *The Last Forty Years: Canada since the Union of* 1841. (Published by Virtue and Company, Toronto.) 2 vols. An energetic and entertaining work by one long identified with Canadian historical activities. One of its most noticeable features is the bibliographical element that

pervades it. The book deals almost wholly with political occurrences. The second volume contains a splendid chapter on literature and journalism. The author follows the method of Gibbon in making each chapter an entertaining monograph.

220. PARKIN, GEORGE R., *The Great Dominion; Studies of Canada.* Was published as a series of letters in the London *Times.* Only the most important subjects are chosen—the campaigns of the different provinces, economic resources, labor, and education. The author's aim is chiefly descriptive. The tone is frankly imperialistic. The chapters on trade policy and political tendencies are in strong contrast with the views of Goldwin Smith.

221. SMITH, GOLDWIN, *Canada and the Canadian Question.* Presents the writer's well-known views on the condition of Canada and her future. Discusses in brief the outstanding features of Canadian political development, both French and English, and analyzes the Confederation and its results. Of uncommon literary quality and astuteness.

(Consult also 204, 211.)

CENTRAL AMERICA. (Consult 129, 259, 487, 490, 492, 529, 532.)

CHALDÆA. (Consult 8, 172, 173, 175, 185, 186, 187, 188.)

CHILE. (Consult 15, 486, 487, 489, 491, 494, 496, 532.)

HISTORIES OF CHINA

General Histories

222. BOULGER, DEMETRIUS CHARLES, *History of China.* 3 vols. Without equal as a history of China, in the English language. The first volume covers in a concise way the history of four thousand years. The remaining volumes bring the narrative down to the present century. Well written and reliable.

223. DOUGLAS, Sir ROBERT KENNAWAY, *China.* As a handbook of the general history of China this has no competitor. Gives events in a rapid and well-balanced sequence. The work of a professor of Chinese who has written much on his chosen subject.

224. MACGOWAN, J., *History of China.* Told in a popular vein. Does not aim to be an authority; more to give the general reader a quick survey of Chinese history from the beginning. The author was a missionary, who lived for years in the country he has selected for his subject.

225. MAILLA, J. A. M. DE M. DE, *Histoire générale de la Chine.* 13 vols. One of those works that illustrate Gibbon's remark that China was made known to us through the labors of the French. A perfect thesaurus of knowledge in regard to early Chinese history. Boulger esteems him highly and uses him constantly throughout his work.

(Consult also 6, 9.)

Special Periods

226. DEGUIGNES, JOSEPH, *Histoire générale des Huns, des Turcs, des Mongols, et des autres Tartars occidentaux.* 4 vols. Another monumental work

of wonderful research, by a French scholar of the eighteenth century. Exceptionally valuable, not alone because of the scarcity of works on the subject it covers, but for the masterly way the author groups his facts.

227. LYNCH, GEORGE, *War of the Civilizations.* A vivid account of the affairs in China during the Boxer uprising in 1900, by a famous English newspaper correspondent who was in the scene of strife.

228. MARTIN, W. A. P., *The Siege of Peking.* (Published by Fleming H. Revell Company.) Written by one who witnessed and participated in the Boxer troubles in China a few years ago. Full of splendid passages, and recommended to all readers. The author was for many years president of the Chinese Imperial University.

229. WILSON, JAMES HARRISON, *China.* Besides giving a graphic description of the Boxer troubles, in which he participated, the author delineates Chinese civilization and its possibilities. Some of his observations of the customs and manners are especially entertaining and instructive. The book is a mine of information. The third edition is recommended because of its revision and elaboration.

(Consult also 51, 67, 128, 235, 266, 269, 418, 466.)

The People and Their Civilization

230. BRINKLEY, FRANK, *China: Its History, Arts, and Literature.* 4 vols. These volumes were gotten up for popular use. Written in fair style and with sufficient scholarship for the end in view. Not the least attractive feature is the numerous beautiful illustrations scattered through the work.

(Consult also 9, 128.)

CUBA. (Consult 124, 138, 264, 487, 529, 532, 536, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609.)

DENMARK. (Consult 35, 36, 324, 333, 478, 479, 480, 481.)

EGYPT (MODERN). (Consult 8, 231, 266, 523, 524, 525, 527.)

HISTORIES OF ENGLAND

General Histories

231. BRIGHT, JAMES FRANCK, *A History of England.* 5 vols. A work of solid qualities, clear, careful, and accurate, abreast with the latest conclusions and criticisms. Volume I is devoted to "Mediæval Monarchy—A.D. 449 to 1485"; volume II, "Personal Monarchy—Henry VII to James II"; volume III, "Constitutional Monarchy—William and Mary to William IV"; volume IV, "The Growth of Democracy—Victoria, 1837 to 1880"; volume V, "Imperial Reaction—Victoria, 1880 to 1901."

232. GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, *A History of England from the Earliest Times to the Death of George II.* This first appeared anonymously. The same criticism can be made of it as of his history of Greece. (See 350.) But while it is not critical, and presents nothing new, it has all the fascination of Goldsmith's other writings.

233. Green, John Richard, *A History of the English People.* This is without equal as a general history of England. It covers the whole of English history to the close of the Napoleonic wars. A large amount of space is given up to descriptions of the social condition of the people. Each period of this history is prefaced with a complete and valuable account of the sources from which information may be drawn. It is written in a vigorous and interesting manner.

234. Hume, David, *A History of England from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Revolution in 1688. Continuation* of same by Tobias Smollett and T. S. Hughes. Hume's history has enjoyed the rank of a classic from the day of its completion, and has a distinguished place in English historical literature. It is chiefly remarkable as the first attempt at comprehensive, thoughtful treatment of the historic facts, and the first to hold social and literary activities of national life to be on a par with its politics and wars. It is not regarded by historians as an authority, because of the author's prejudices, though it can never be denied that Hume established a standard of historical composition.

235. Knight, Charles, *The Popular History of England.* With the exception of Green's, this serves best the purposes of the general reader. It does not aim to be profound or to attain the highest order of merit, but it succeeds in being light and readable, without showing any superficiality. On events in the history of the nineteenth century it is fuller than any other history of similar scope and purpose.

236. Lingard, John, *A History of England from the First Invasion of the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary in 1688.* This covers the same period as Hume's work, but is written with greater learning and care. It was the first important history of England written from the Roman Catholic standpoint, and because of many of its statements it was violently attacked, yet the author always vindicated himself from any charge brought against him. Aside from any real or imagined drawbacks, this work will be found to be perhaps the best general history of England before 1688 yet written for students.

(Consult also 3, 4, 5.)

The Early and Middle Ages

237. Bacon, Francis, *A History of the Reign of Henry VII.* Not an authoritative work, but one widely circulated and known, because of the author's fame. Bacon gives almost no references to authorities for his statements, and the book teaches us more of Bacon than of Henry VII.

238. Freeman, Edward Augustus, *The History of the Norman Conquest of England.* 6 vols. This is classed as one of the greatest English historical works ever written. Volume I bears the title "A Preliminary History, to the Election of Edward the Confessor"; volume II, "The Reign of Edward the Confessor"; volume III, "The Reign of Harold and the Interregnum"; volume IV, "The Reign of William the Conqueror"; volume V, "The Effects of the Norman Conquest"; volume VI, index volume. The style is remarkable for perspicuity.

239. GAIRDNER, JAMES, *A History of the Life and Reign of Richard III.* Written by the greatest scholar of the period of Richard III. It settles all doubts regarding the character of that monarch. The author labored for twenty years to prove that Richard had been maligned, but he owns that his efforts were in vain.

240. GAIRDNER, JAMES, *The Houses of Lancaster and York, with the Conquest of Louis of France.* Though a small book, this is full of facts related in a readable way. It embraces the century between the death of Edward III and the accession of Henry VII. The reigns of Henry IV and Henry VI will be found of deepest interest for the way in which the representative branch of government was shown to have been established.

241. GREEN, JOHN RICHARD, *The Conquest of England.* A companion work to *The Making of England*, both showing the same great ability of the author which made his more popular works notable. This gives one of the most satisfactory delineations of the Anglo-Saxon conquest to be found in our language.

242. HUGHES, THOMAS, *Alfred the Great.* As a work from the pen of the author of *Tom Brown's School-days* this book is sure of a large circle of readers. Alfred the Great was one of the writer's favorite figures in history, and in this volume he paints him in glowing colors. Though it does not display the erudition of Dr. Pauli, it answers any ordinary demand, and will be found reliable.

243. LAPPENBERG, JOHANN MARTIN, *History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings.* 2 vols. (Translated from the German by Benjamin Thorpe.) Upon its appearance in Germany in 1833 this was hailed as the best authority on the subject. Further investigation deprived it of part of its value, but it is still a work of high order. It is more a narrative of events than a description of the period. The part devoted to the social state of the Anglo-Saxons is one of the most interesting portions of the work.

244. NORGATE, KATE, *John Lackland.* This is one of the most readable and important contributions to English history, by the wife of John Richard Green. She has made the period of the rule of the Angevin kings her special study, and endeavors to prove that King John was one of the ablest and most ruthless of them. The book is based on thorough research.

245. PEARSON, CHARLES H., *A History of England during the Early and Middle Ages.* 2 vols.; *English History in the Fourteenth Century.* These are of utmost value to the student of the political history of England during the early and mediæval periods. Mr. Pearson brought to his task the qualifications of a good general scholar and a learned specialist, and throughout his volumes there are good descriptions of the literary and social condition of the England of that time.

(Consult also 12, 19, 21, 25, 27, 28, 49.)

The Age of Henry VIII and Elizabeth

246. BREWER, J. S., *The Reign of Henry VIII.* 2 vols. The author wrote this book after the most exhaustive research among original documents It displays great learning and insight. In spite of the fact of its erudition, it can hardly fail to interest the general reader.

247. Cleveland, Henry Russell, *Queen Elizabeth* (in *North American Review*, volume L). This is an excellent brief account of the events of Elizabeth's reign, in England and abroad, well written and with regard for historic accuracy. It appears in the pages of The Great Events entire.

248. Froude, James Anthony, *A History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth.* 12 vols. Mr. Froude's work at once awakened great popular interest as a history of the period of the Reformation in England. It is both captivating and disappointing. The author's likes and dislikes are intense, and he is seldom impartial or judicious. The book is written with a brilliance and vivacity seldom equalled in historical narration. A strong plea is made in behalf of Henry VIII, while Queen Elizabeth, on the other hand, is shown as a despicable though great sovereign. Mary Queen of Scots is represented as little else than physically attractive.

249. Swinburne, Algernon Charles, *Mary Stuart* (in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*). Though the author is widely known as a poet, his occasional essays at historical writing have been most successful. One of the subjects of his earnest study has been Mary Queen of Scots, also the theme of one of his tragedies. The sketch from the *Britannica* gives everything the student will desire in the way of a brief and sympathetic treatment of the career and death of the unfortunate Queen, whose romantic mystery veiling her fame and fate has always fascinated Swinburne.

(Consult also 12, 114, 118, 126, 131.)

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

250. Burnet, Gilbert, *History of His Own Times.* This famous work covers the years 1659–1713. It was highly praised by Macaulay, while Ranke subjected it to an analysis that almost destroyed its value as an authority. It is interesting, and contains much that is of importance, but is marred throughout by the author's partisanship.

251. Burton, John Hill, *A History of the Reign of Queen Anne.* This, the fullest and ablest account of Queen Anne's reign in our language, succeeds admirably in describing the greatest event of that period—the union of England with Scotland. The general characteristics and the course of other political events during the period are not so skilfully handled. The descriptions of the military campaigns of Marlborough are excellent.

252. Cornwallis, Charles, *Correspondence.* 3 vols. (Edited by C. Ross.) This relates chiefly to Indian and American affairs. Cornwallis was Governor-General of India from 1786 to 1793, and many of his letters contain important facts in Indian affairs during that time. Some of his reports on the American Revolution, contained in these volumes, are also important side-lights on the period.

253. Defoe, Daniel, *A Journal of the Plague Year.* This journal must not be taken as an exact history of the great plague. But with all its want of order and its various repetition, it gives readers a far better impression of the horror of that time than a more accurate and better arranged history by a less able hand might give. Defoe was about five years old at the time of the out-

break of the plague, and could have written little or nothing from personal impressions. The immediate occasion for the writing of this journal was the outbreak of the pest in France in 1721.

254. EVELYN, JOHN, *Diary.* Though Evelyn was the author of about thirty works, on various subjects, his fame rests chiefly on this book, which covers the period from 1641 to 1705. The subjects that most interested Evelyn are the very ones that Pepys, his friend, cared least about. The two works in this way supplement each other and give us a splendid view of the manners and customs in England during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

255. GARDINER, SAMUEL RAWSON, *A History of England from the Accession of James I to the Outbreak of the Great Civil War, 1603–1642* (10 vols.) and *What the Gunpowder Plot Was.* Everything from this author's pen is distinguished by a masterly grasp of facts and by impartial and sober judgment. He availed himself of the results of recent research, and was thus enabled to modify many previous conclusions. The most conspicuous characteristic of Gardiner as a historian is the constant evidence of a desire to do even justice to all. No student can afford to neglect his works.

256. HARRISON, FREDERIC, *Oliver Cromwell.* One of the "Twelve English Statesmen" series. This biography is short but suggestive. It is notable for keen insight, breadth of view, and clear, definite expression. Harrison does not endeavor to prove or disprove anything about the great Protector, though his work is decidedly pro-Cromwellian.

257. JESSE, JOHN HENEAGE, *Memoirs of the Life and Times of George III.* 3 vols. This is the best of this author's works, and is a production of great ability. Jesse made a specialty of memoirs. The present work is the last of a series that together form a continuous narrative from the reign of Richard III to that of George III. Many side-lights on the social affairs of the time are given.

258. LECKY, WILLIAM E. H., *A History of England in the Eighteenth Century.* This work is an attempt to "disengage from the great mass of facts those that relate to the permanent forces of the nation or which indicate some of the more enduring features of national life." Lecky deals with the problems of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, treats political ideas, presents manners and beliefs, and analyzes the increasing powers of Parliament and the press. The work is also distinguished by full citation of authorities.

259. MACAULAY, THOMAS BABINGTON, *A History of England from the Accession of James II.* This history is a masterpiece of style and is undoubtedly the most popular ever written in the English language. It shows immense research, and marvellous power in delineation of character, but it is also partial and apparently prejudiced, as Macaulay's sympathies always veered to the Whigs. In spite of the drawbacks of occasional inaccuracy and partisanship, it can hardly fail to have a lasting place in the literature of the English language.

260. MCCARTHY, JUSTIN, *History of the Four Georges.* 4 vols. McCarthy's work is temperate, reasonable, and judicious. It is eminently entertaining and in many respects recalls Macaulay. His present book is a succession of pictures and portraits, stirring as a drama and readable as a romance.

261. MASSON, DAVID, *Life and Times of John Milton.* 6 vols. Masson has balanced his personal biography of the great poet with alternate chapters of

the history of England during the Civil War and under the Commonwealth, and thus has produced one of the best accounts of the social life of that period to be found among English writings.

262. PEPYS, SAMUEL, *Diary.* This covers the interesting years 1659–1669, and presents a striking picture of the court in the time of Charles II. The book was originally written from day to day in shorthand. It deals more with social affairs than with politics, but the student of the latter will discover much that is instructive in its singular and entertaining records.

263. RANKE, LEOPOLD VON, *History of England, principally in the Seventeenth Century.* 6 vols. Accounted one of Ranke's greatest works, especially in respect to his deductions of the Reformation period. His analyses of the effect of foreign policy on England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries never have been equalled. The author evidently regarded the portions dealing with the revolutionary periods as the sum and substance of this work. The entire sixth volume is taken up with an acute discussion of original authorities for the period under examination.

264. STANHOPE, Earl (Lord MAHON), *History of England, Comprising the Reign of Queen Anne, until the Peace of Utrecht, 1701–13,* and *History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713–83.* This takes up the history where Macaulay ends, and is written in a Tory spirit. Stanhope has shown exemplary diligence in consulting authorities, commendable judgment, and a fair amount of impartiality, though it is hardly necessary to say that in giving his results he lacks the literary skill that made Macaulay famous. Altogether it is the best history of England during the period prior to and inclusive of the American Revolution.

265. TRAILL, HENRY DUFF, *William III.* This is another of the "Twelve English Statesmen" series, which sketches, with ample knowledge, calm judgment, and with an illuminative style the career and character of William III. It is not exhaustive, but will satisfy the wants of the general reader, for it is written by an eminent English historian familiar with the subject.

(Consult also 10, 11, 16, 85.)

The Nineteenth Century

266. MCCARTHY, JUSTIN, *The Epoch of Reform and History of Our Own Times.* 6 vols. Like other works by the same author, these volumes are written in a delightful style, and are admirable books for the general reader, possessing substantial merits and imparting a large amount of information. McCarthy's historical work has had extraordinary success both in England and in the United States. It has attained even wider popularity than his novels.

267. MCCARTHY, JUSTIN HUNTLY, *History of England under Gladstone.* This book embraces the period from 1880 to 1884, is written from a Liberal standpoint, with an eye for dramatic effect, and is extremely interesting. Many critics have declared that the young author's enthusiasm leads him to make erroneous statements, but the book has proved popularly successful.

268. MARTINEAU, HARRIET, *History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace.* This history contains a great deal of information, interesting, valuable,

and written in a lucid style. Perhaps the most successful part is a description of financial and social conditions. The work is tinged with personal feeling and pervaded with strong sympathy for the people in the struggle for greater freedom.

269. WALPOLE, Sir SPENCER, *History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815.* 5 vols. Walpole's history is the substantial result of thorough study into the social conditions of the English people and the obstacles with which great English statesmen have had to combat. It is replete with interesting knowledge, written in a philosophical spirit, and arranged in correct sequence. While it has not the elements of popularity that McCarthy's history of the same period evinces, its merits are of a more sober and solid quality. Volume I recounts the policy of the Tories, from the close of the war to the accession of George IV; volume II deals with the great reforms in administration, legislation, and finance under the Whigs; volume III is devoted to the use the Whigs made of their victories under Grey and Melbourne.

(Consult also 231, 271.)

Constitutional Histories

270. HALLAM, HENRY, *A Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII to the Death of George III.* Because of the extensive revision the early issues of this work are not so valuable as the later ones. It is the result of painstaking research and is written so fairly that Macaulay characterized it as the most impartial book he had ever read. Later investigations by Stubbs and other historical writers have thrown new light on many questions that Hallam treated, and recourse to them will be necessary in any close study of Hallam.

271. MAY, THOMAS ERSKINE, *The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III.* As a supplement and continuation of the work of Stubbs and Hallam, this is the most important constitutional history of England for the period covered. The author departs from the usual chronological order of narration, and has used instead an effective method of treatment by grouping the leading subjects. No other work will give so good a view of the political history of England during the period of its greatest progress.

272. STUBBS, WILLIAM, *The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development.* 3 vols. This is the highest authority on the period of which it treats. The first volume ends with the reign of Henry II, the second with that of Richard II, and the third with that of Richard III. Thus the work ends where Hallam begins. The student of English constitutional history will do well to make this his text-book. Freeman did not hesitate to call it "The greatest monument yet reared by English historical scholarship."

(Consult also 12, 46, 239, 263, 269.)

Naval Histories of Great Britain

273. CORBETT, JULIAN, *Sir Francis Drake.* This little book is one of the excellent "English Men of Action" series. The greatest of Elizabethan seamen is treated with excellent judgment and in a breezy and buoyant style. Corbett

afterward built upon this little book a massive work on Drake and the Tudor Navy, which is both comprehensive and authoritative. The smaller book answers best the purposes of the average reader.

274. JAMES, WILLIAM, *The Naval History of Great Britain from the Declaration of War by France in 1793 to the Accession of George IV.* 6 vols. The growth of the English Navy is best described in this work of James. A new and much improved edition appeared in 1878, which is the one best worth consulting. In it the changes and the methods of naval warfare and improvements of vessels and guns are commented upon. The book is pro-English, especially in dealing with the war with the United States in 1812–1815. This bulky history has been epitomized by Robert W. O'Byrne, and is a fair summary for the general reader.

275. SOUTHEY, ROBERT, *Life of Nelson.* This book alone, out of Southey's voluminous writings, belongs to universal literature by reason of the purity of its English, the accuracy of its statements, and the enthusiasm that illumines its pages. It has had many detractors, and critical opinion has been divided as to its merits, but it still claims a place in the historical literature produced in the nineteenth century.

(Consult also 511, 534, 567, 569, 571.)

FLORENCE. (Consult 8, 82, 86, 393, 397, 398, 400, 401, 403, 404.)

HISTORIES OF FRANCE

General Histories

276. CROWE, EYRE EVANS, *The History of France.* 5 vols. Covers the whole period of French history to the *Coup d'État* of Louis Napoleon. Generally accurate and presented with considerable literary skill. The writer assures his readers that "no original document or narrative has been unconsulted." Decidedly one of the most desirable histories of France in our language.

277. GUIZOT, FRANÇOIS P. G., *Popular History of France from the Earliest Times; l'Histoire depuis 1789 jusque 1848—leçons recueillis par Madame de Witt, née Guizot.* The latter work is not, strictly speaking, a continuation of the former, though it has often been combined with the English translation of Guizot's history. Taken altogether, Guizot's work is the best popular history of France ever written. The work is admirably sustained throughout. The great figures of French history and the important facts clustering about them are made subjects of careful study and presentation. All through his work the author has striven to make great men and great things the centres of all subordinate affairs.

278. HORNE, CHARLES F., *The Story of France.* (Published by Francis R. Niglutsch.) This is one of the most entertaining of the "Story of the Greatest Nations" series, designed for the general reader. The long history of France is told in a brief yet satisfactory manner. There are many well-selected illustrations throughout the text.

279. KITCHIN, GEORGE WILLIAM, *A History of France.* 3 vols. A not very successful effort to compress the whole history of France into short space

and avoid the dryness of a summary. It is useful, but not interesting. Well supplied with maps and tables.

280. MARTIN, BON LOUIS HENRI, *Histoire de France jusqu'en 1789.* 17 vols.; *Histoire de France moderne depuis 1789 jusqu'à nos jours.* 8 vols. Stands at the head of the list of general histories of France. In 1856 it received the first prize of the Academy. Martin's work shows profound research and is characterized by great impartiality, accuracy, and daring in dealing with political events. His aim was to write what might be called a national history of his country, and his production has exerted a great national influence. Martin devoted thirty years to the accomplishment of this task.

281. MICHELET, JULES, *Histoire de France.* 19 vols. Part of this work was translated into English by W. Kelly, in two volumes. Strongly stamped with the author's individuality. He looked at everything from a personal point of view and was possessed of violent prejudices and ardent patriotism. He was endowed with the qualifications of patient industry and vast erudition, and had a powerful imagination and an extraordinary gift of imaginative representation. It has been somewhere said, and most truthfully, there are no dry bones in his writings.

(Consult also 4, 5, 9.)

Special Periods

282. COMINES, PHILIPPE DE, *Mémoires* (containing histories of Louis XI and Charles VIII, Kings of France, and of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy). Covers the periods from 1464 to 1483 and from 1488 to 1498. This author has often been called the father of modern history, because he was the first writer of modern times to display sagacity in reasoning on the characters of men and the consequence of their action. Hallam says: "The *Mémoires* of Philippe de Comines almost make an epoch in historical literature. If Froissart, by his picturesque descriptions and fertility of historical invention, may be reckoned the Livy of France, she had her Tacitus in Philippe de Comines."

283. FROISSART, Sir JOHN, *Chronicles of England, France, and Spain.* Includes the period of 1328–1400. These "Chronicles" are everywhere considered the most vivid and faithful pictures we have of events in the fourteenth century. A more graphic recital of the deeds and events of any age never has been produced. Of course, he was not critical, and hence his delineations are of men and things as they appeared, rather than as they were actually. Froissart has no equal as a champion of chivalry.

284. GODWIN, PARKE, *History of France; Ancient Gaul.* Carries early French history down to the Peace of Verdun in A.D. 843. This history of ancient Gaul is the fullest we have in our language. Based upon original authorities and composed with fine regard for historical perspective. Most worthy of note are the second and third chapters, which give an account of the social and political condition of the ancient Gauls. It is written with considerable literary skill.

285. HASSALL, ARTHUR, *Mazarin.* One of the best little books in the "Foreign Statesmen" series. Its author has frequently applied himself to various characters and phases of French history, in which he is particularly success-

ful. Like his studies of Mirabeau and Louis XIV, this one on Mazarin is founded on the best authorities, and the result is given in short space for the benefit of the reader that does not desire to go exhaustively into the subject.

286. JACKSON, Lady C. C., *The Court of France in the Sixteenth Century.* 2 vols. Written by a very prolific English author, who has chosen French history as her special field. The present work has been accused of historical inaccuracy, but her misstatements are usually minor ones. While having no claim as a work of erudition, it is one of graceful diction and rapid action.

287. MORISON, JAMES AUGUSTUS COTTER (in *Fortnightly Review*, volume XXI). Among the numerous studies and essays written on France by this author, none shows a more masterly grasp of the characters and the period than this present article on the Grand Monarch. No epoch of French history is more fraught with interest than the reign of Louis XIV. Morison, in a short comprehensive manner, has given the essential points, with the brilliancy of a French *causeur*.

288. PERKINS, JAMES BRECK, *France under Richelieu and Mazarin.* 2 vols. An excellent work on the period of French history that most needs interpretation to readers of English. Internal history and foreign policy are handled particularly well. The author spared no pains in preparing this work. It is recommended unreservedly to the student of the period.

289. RANKE, LEOPOLD VON, *Civil Wars and Monarchy in France.* 2 vols. A translated abridgment of the author's *Französische Geschichte.* For the period from the accession of Francis I to the death of Louis XV, this is acknowledged to be one of the most important works. It misses the details to be found in Martin, but shows the real influence and significance of events. Ranke brings out in all his works the influence of foreign policy. During the wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which this work embraces, consideration of international relations was of first importance.

290. SISMONDI, JEAN C. L. S. DE, *The French under the Carlovingians* and *The French under the Merovingians.* A section translated from the author's voluminous *Histoire des Français.* More valuable because of the scarcity of information on Gaul written in English, than for its intrinsic merits. Though Sismondi's accuracy is doubtful, still the reader will do well to give attention to his work.

291. SULLY, Duc de, *Memoirs of the Prime Minister of Henry the Great.* Nowhere are the extraordinary events of the career of Henry IV more adequately described than in these memoirs. Entirely trustworthy on the most important affairs; but minor matters, especially in the earlier portions of the work, should be read with a recollection that the events described occurred twenty years before they were written.

292. WHITE, ANDREW D., *The Statesmanship of Richelieu* (in the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, 1862). Richelieu and his period have never been adequately treated by an English writer. For this reason as well as for its grasp on the political import of Richelieu's ministry, this essay is an important contribution to the subject. Recommended to every reader interested in the statesmanship of the great Cardinal.

293. WHITE, HENRY, *The Massacre of St. Bartholomew, preceded by a His-*

tory of Religious Wars in the Reign of Charles IX. Obviously written for the purpose of portraying the tremendous struggle that devastated France in the latter years of the sixteenth century, reaching the tragic climax of 1572. Takes the view of Ranke and Goldan, and holds that the massacre resulted, not from a premeditated plot, but rather was the outcome of a sudden spasm of terror and fanaticism, brought on by the failure to murder Coligny. New materials are brought forward to support this theory. The author describes the event with the pen of a Protestant, yet his moderation is worthy of commendation.

294. Willert, P. F., *The Reign of Louis XI.* Especially commendable, though merely a handbook, because of the dearth of books on this important period. A history of this particular time should describe the processes by which, from a group of semi-independent provinces, France became consolidated into a semblance of nationality. This volume is too brief for such a task, but as an outline of the tremendous changes that took place it has considerable importance. The author's estimate of Louis XI's character is much more favorable than that generally held.

(Consult also 11, 19, 21, 26, 27, 46, 56.)

The Revolution of 1789

295. Carlyle, Thomas, *History of the French Revolution.* A marvellous book, and probably the most remarkable ever written on the Revolution. It is a succession of wonderful word-pictures or prose poems. Every student of the period should read it, but always in connection with some work of more commonplace qualities.

296. Lamartine, Alphonse de, *History of the Girondists.* At once the most popular and at the same time pernicious work of the poet-historian. It sold by the hundred thousand copies, glorified the revolutionary spirit, and did more to keep that terrible flame alive than did any other literary production.

297. Mignet, François A., *History of the French Revolution.* Holds its place as the best short history of the Revolution. Compact in style and in treatment clear and judicious. Mignet was a firm believer in constitutional government, and his opinions about the mistakes of the revolutionists are well worth careful consideration. The latter part of the work is weaker than the earlier.

298. Sybel, Heinrich von, *History of the French Revolution.* 4 vols. Unquestionably the most judicial and accurate of all the histories of this period; because of access to masses of material never examined before, the author was enabled to clear up several puzzling questions, the most important of which dealt with the relations of the other Powers with France during the Revolution. The work ends with the dissolution of the National Convention in 1795.

299. Thiers, Louis Adolphe, *History of the French Revolution.* In France this has been the most popular history of the Revolution, partly because of its extravagance of expression, and partly because it was published when public opinion was rising against the Bourbons. It is written with great literary skill, and has been translated into nearly all modern languages. In spite of this, it will probably not stand the test of time.

(Consult also 16, 42, 79, 311, 313.)

The Napoleonic Era

300. Hazlitt, William, *The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.* 3 vols. Betrays a strong sympathy with its subject, and is written with the purpose of counteracting the common impressions in England concerning the character and career of Napoleon. The author studied with great care, and spent considerable time in examining sources. As all histories written before the publication of Napoleon's correspondence are now held to be imperfect, this work cannot be called a high authority, though no better defence of the First Emperor has been put forth.

301. Hugo, Victor, *Les misérables.* While this great book of Hugo's is a panoramic romance of modern life, it also contains one of the most graphic descriptions of the Battle of Waterloo ever penned. For this reason it is placed here. Hugo was tireless in his search for facts concerning this "gigantic military tragedy."

302. Lanfrey, Pierre, *History of Napoleon I.* 5 vols. One of the most valuable and discerning works on the First Napoleon since his correspondence was given to the world by Napoleon III. Lanfrey is severe, but his severity is tempered with discrimination. This has led almost to a complete revolution of public opinion concerning the Emperor. The narrative is given with an energy and a dignity that convince the reader in spite of himself. The fifth volume ends with the preparation for the invasion of Russia. The author hoped to complete his work in additional volumes, but death prevented.

303. Scott, Sir Walter, Bart., *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.* Embraces the period from the beginning of the French Revolution to the death of Napoleon in St. Helena. Begun as a brief and popular abstract of the great commander, Grew into greater proportion through the author's intense interest in the subject. While it has been called an unreliable history, there is much to be said in its defence. Scott pursued investigation as far as he could in those days when access to reliable sources was difficult. The work is well written and contains valuable appendices.

304. Siborne, William, *History of the War in France and Belgium.* Sets forth the minute details of the battles of Quatre-Bras, Ligny, Wawre, and Waterloo. Scholarly and conscientious, and one of the best commentaries on the battles mentioned. Illustrated with excellent maps, plans, and portraits.

(Consult also 10, 11, 35, 37, 275, 311, 463, 507, 533.)

The Nineteenth Century

305. Crowe, Eyre Evans, *History of the Reigns of Louis XVIII and Charles X.* Like the author's history of France, this book possesses the great merit of thorough research and adherence to most reliable authorities. Recommended to the general reader as a trustworthy account of the period it treats, and because of the scarcity of books on the subject in English it has a double importance.

306. Favre, Jules G. C., *The Government of the National Defence.* Depicts in clear and concise statement the progress of the Franco-German War and the rise of the Third Republic, 1870–1871. From the pen of a prominent French

diplomat who wrote much on social and political subjects, and played a conspicuous rôle in the formation of the National Defence. He has been called the "Wendell Phillips of the French Republic."

307. Hanotaux, Gabriel, *Contemporary France.* A work planned to fill four volumes, which is to narrate the history of contemporary France from February, 1871, to the end of 1900. The period covered in this first volume extends from the meeting at Bordeaux of the National Assembly to the fall of Thiers, who is the hero of this volume. Hanotaux is singularly well qualified for his tremendous task, the first portion of which is interesting from the first page to the last.

308. Jerrold, Blanchard, *The Life of Napoleon III.* 4 vols. Though this book is written from a sympathetic standpoint, the author's spirit is, on the whole, impartial. It may well be read together with the great work of Delord, who presents the opposition with consummate skill and power. Jerrold's history is beyond all doubt the best account of Napoleon III and the Second Empire to be found in our language.

309. Lamartine, Alphonse de, *History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France.* Not as objectionable as some of the author's other works, but in the main possessing the same characteristic drawbacks. It is brilliant, interesting, and disappointing. Nevertheless, Lamartine's testimony on various points may be consulted with great profit. The book portrays the Government from 1815 to 1830.

310. Pulszky, Francis, *The Tricolor on the Atlas.* Nothing extraordinary about this book except that it is one of the few in the English language that treat of the colonial possessions of France. Especially noteworthy for affairs in Africa.

311. Tocqueville, Alexis de, *Memoirs, Letters, and Remains.* 2 vols. Delightful volumes, which will surely interest the student of modern French history. The articles in the first volume and the letters in the second volume are chiefly important. The most remarkable articles are "France before the Revolution" and "France before the Consulate." The letters contain many shrewd observations on current events.

(Consult also 37, 277, 280, 340, 342, 343, 468.)

The People and Their Civilization

312. Guizot, François P. G., *History of Civilization in France from the Fall of the Roman Empire.* Comprised of two courses of lectures, presenting a picture of social Europe during the period of the feudal system. Characterized by thoroughness of research, keen insight into political causes, and earnest liberal religious conviction. In his ability to prove and reveal the internal and secret relations of facts, his merits are most conspicuous. The portions relating to conditions under Charlemagne and the feudal system are of the highest importance.

313. Taine, Hippolite A., *The Ancient Régime* and *The Revolution.* As a revelation of the social condition of the nation during the period it covers, these books have no equal. The customs and the relations of the rich and the poor are depicted with marvellous skill. Exceedingly brilliant in style.

314. Thierry, Augustine, *The Formation and Progress of the* Tiers État,

or Third Estate, in France. Portrays the rise of the common people in France to the possession of political power. Describes adequately the temporary extinction of the people's influence in the States-General, under the rule of Richelieu and Louis XIV. Shows how completely local institutions were subjugated by that monarch. Many students will find the last part of the work most interesting in its treatment of the establishment of communal governments in the twelfth century.

(Consult also 44, 45.)

GAUL. (Consult 8, 12, 277, 280, 284, 290, 312.)

HISTORIES OF GERMANY AND THE GERMANIC EMPIRES

General Histories

315. BRYCE, JAMES, *The Holy Roman Empire.* Covers the period B.C. 48 to A.D. 1806. This book is of the highest merit. As a portrayal of the relations between Rome and Germany in the Middle Ages it is unparalleled. Recently (1905) Professor Bryce has revised and supplemented his work, therefore the latest edition is the more valuable.

316. DUNHAM, S. A., *A History of the Germanic Empire.* 3 vols. Particularly satisfactory accounts are given of the period of the Reformation and the mediæval portion of the history of Germany. Not of any account as a history of the nineteenth century. Very carefully written.

317. HORNE, CHARLES F., *The Story of Germany.* (Published by Francis R. Niglutsch.) One of "The Story of the Greatest Nations" series. Written for popular use, in a concise yet comprehensive way. There is a wealth of illustrations scattered through the text.

318. KOHLRAUSCH, FREDERICK, *A History of Germany.* (Translated by James D. Haas.) Has enjoyed great favor in Germany. Written in a sympathetic manner. The author wrote books upon general history and chronology which are of high authority, but his most important production is this work.

319. LEWIS, CHARLTON T., *A History of Germany from the Earliest Times.* This work is founded on Dr. David Mueller's *History of the German People.* Considered to be the best brief history of the country, for the use of students. Lewis, while taking Mueller's work in the main, has added portions from Ranke, Menzel, and Wirth.

320. MENZEL, WOLFGANG, *The History of Germany from the Earliest Period to the Present Time.* 3 vols. (Translated by Mrs. George Horrocks.) The best history for the general student down to the year 1848. It has enjoyed wide popularity in Germany. Contains a clearer account of German complications during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries than can be found elsewhere in limited space. The author writes epigrammatically, but the reader must be prepared for monarchical tendencies.

321. TAYLOR, BAYARD, *A History of Germany.* Compact, accurate, and readable. It is among the best of the short histories, and is founded mainly on

the work of Mueller. It is useful to the student desiring a masterly sketch rather than a history of Germany. To the latest edition, revised, the author's widow, Marie Hansen Taylor, has added a chapter bringing the narrative down to the present time.

(Consult also 4, 6, 9, 12.)

Special Periods

322. ARMSTRONG, EDWARD, *The Emperor Charles V.* Not to be ranked beside Robertson's work, but still possessing many qualities that are absent in the older historian. It is brightly written, and as a rule accurate. Sure to interest a wide circle of readers.

323. COMYN, Sir ROBERT, *History of the Western Empire.* 2 vols. As a general account of the united empire of Germany and Italy this book is worth attention. The work of Bryce has superseded it, though some minor points are enhanced, which would be of interest to the special student.

324. DENICKE, H., *Von der deutschen Hansa: eine Historische Skizze.* This paper is one of a collection edited by Professor Virchow, entitled *Sammlung Wissenschaftlicher Vorträge.* A very able essay, a translation of which is given almost entire in THE GREAT EVENTS, volume VI, page 214.

325. EUGENE, Prince, of Savoy, *Memoirs.* Only a fragmentary record of the life and achievements of Prince Eugene. The general reader will find very little in these memoirs; only of interest and value to the special student.

326. FREDERICK THE GREAT, *Works* (*Correspondence, History of My Own Times,* etc.). 12 vols. (Translated by Thomas Holcroft.) Originally written in French; translated at the end of the eighteenth century. Not of any particular use to the historical scholar, save some of the political letters and his account of the Seven Years' War.

327. GARDINER, SAMUEL R., *The Thirty Years' War.* Still retains its place as the best brief sketch of the gigantic conflict. One of the greatest merits of the little volume is the prominence it gives to the crucial points of the war. Also especially interesting is the way the effects and results of the war are dealt with.

328. GINDELY, ANTON, *History of the Thirty Years' War.* (Translated by Andrew Ten Brook.) This book was originally planned on such a gigantic scale that it proved too great for a single author, and he was compelled to modify his undertaking; but it is by far the best account of the war extant. It is founded on thousands of original documents.

329. HENDERSON, ERNEST F., *History of Germany in the Middle Ages.* One of the very few books that present to English readers in their own tongue the latest results of German mediæval history. The author spent years of painstaking research to enable him to give this volume to the world.

330. ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, *History of the Reign of Emperor Charles V.* Recognized as a classic. At the time of its appearance it was highly praised by Voltaire and Gibbon. Of the many editions of this work, that of Prescott is to be preferred, in which that eminent American historian gives an account of the life of Charles after his abdication.

331. STIRLING-MAXWELL, Sir WILLIAM, *Don John of Austria.* 2 vols. On certain decades of the sixteenth century this book is of the utmost importance. In some respects it provides a good contrast for the student who is engaged upon Robertson's *Charles V.*

(Consult also 19, 21, 33.)

Individual States

332. CARLYLE, THOMAS, *History of Friedrich II, called Frederick the Great.* Conceded to be one of the most remarkable books in the English language, by that erratic genius of Cheyne Row. Founded on most exhaustive investigation and study. Acknowledged the best history of Frederick the Great in any language.

333. COXE, WILLIAM, *History of the House of Austria.* Bears the distinction of being the only complete history of the House of Austria accessible to the reader of English. Of great merit and one of the most satisfactory of the numerous examples of Archdeacon Coxe's scholarship. Military affairs are dealt with very fully. The work is continued down to the revolution of 1848 by W. K. Kelly, and Count Hartig.

334. RANKE, LEOPOLD VON, *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg, and History of Prussia, during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.* 3 vols. Best history accessible in English on Brandenburg and Prussia prior to the Seven Years' War. Accounts given of the Great Elector and of Frederick I are short, but valuable. The reign of Frederick I is given with great insight. The second and third volumes are devoted to the reign of Frederick II, from his accession to the beginning of the Seven Years' War. The work was continued by Ranke, but the continuation has not been translated.

335. S., E. O., *Hungary: Its History and Revolutions.* A short sketch of the history of Hungary, to which is appended a memoir of Kossuth. Issued in the Bohn Library. The only value attached to it is that there are so very few books on this country in our language.

336. TUTTLE, HERBERT, *History of Prussia to the Accession of Frederick the Great, 1134–1740; History of Prussia under Frederick the Great, 1740–1756.* 3 vols. Worthy to take place beside the best of modern works on the subject. Tuttle did not fear to clash with Carlyle. His style is eminently readable. It is to be regretted that he did not live to complete this work, so auspiciously laid out.

337. VAMBÉRY, ARMINIUS, *Story of Hungary.* (Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.) A great undertaking, to fill the popular want of a history of Hungary written in English. It is from the pen of the celebrated professor in the University of Budapest, who is also an authority on the geography, history, and philology of Central Asia. The book is well written and gives the reader all the events necessary to know about in the thousand years of Hungary's life.

Modern Germany

338. BISMARCK, OTTO VON, *Letters.* All through the correspondence of Bismarck there are letters containing information on the political turmoil of his

time. Bismarck was a maker rather than a writer of history; but his letters, speeches, and recollections will always be prized by the historian.

339. Hozier, H. M., *The Franco-Prussian War.* 2 vols. The author of this work is well known for his history of the Seven Years' War. His latest effort is well up to the standard he had established for himself. It is a graphic picture of the conflict, readable and reliable.

340. Lowe, Charles, *Prince Bismarck: An Historical Biography.* 2 vols. Brilliantly written, and one of the best biographies we have of the Iron Chancellor. It is from the pen of the famous Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*. Lowe made a thorough investigation of all material possible for the execution of this work, and the book has attained a deserved popularity.

341. Moltke, Helmuth von, *The Franco-German War.* A splendid *précis* of the campaign for the general reader; but it is hardly more than an abridgment from the official account collected by the German Government and edited by Von Moltke. The first edition was poorly translated, but the revision of Archibald Forbes in the third edition obviates this drawback.

342. Mueller, Wilhelm, *Political History of Recent Times* (1816–1875), *with Special Reference to Germany.* (Published by the American Book Company. Translated with the author's permission, by John P. Peters.) Circulated widely in Germany, and translated into English at the suggestion of Andrew D. White, who said of it, "It is a living history; the style is clear, the spirit manly and healthy." Undoubtedly the best history of its times. The space allotted to Germany is somewhat shortened, and that upon England enlarged.

343. Simon, E., *Emperor William and His Reign.* 2 vols. Originally written in French. It is entertaining as well as instructive. The author was most painstaking, and his labors have resulted in pages of pleasant reading.

344. Sybel, Heinrich von, *The Founding of the German Empire.* 5 vols. The chief work of a pupil of Ranke. His office as director of the Prussian archives afforded him facilities for completing his studies and presenting this book, which is highly prized by scholars of all countries.

(Consult also 37, 38, 39, 307.)

The People and Their Civilization

345. Baring-Gould, Sabine, *Germany, Past and Present.* 2 vols. The author has traced causes and the conditions of modern Germany successfully. He has given us the results of his observations with discrimination and skill. Intricacies of German social life are explained with clearness. Heartily recommended to any student that desires to inform himself of the characteristics of modern Germany.

346. Staël, Baroness de, *Germany.* 3 vols. Considered by some to be the greatest work of this extraordinary genius. The author endeavors to portray the characteristics and account for the peculiarities of the social and political life of the Germans. She discusses not only their institutions, but their literature and philosophy as well. It was the first book to call attention to the real character of German life and letters.

(Consult also 9, 45, 46.)

HISTORIES OF GREECE

General Histories

347. Curtius, Ernst, *History of Greece.* 5 vols. (Translated by A. W. Ward.) Written for the general reader, though evincing a high degree of scholarship on every page. Scholars will find his deductions always interesting, and they often differ from the views of Grote. Fails to make any reference to his authorities, which will probably be found the most unsatisfactory part of his otherwise commendable work.

348. Duncker, Max, *History of Greece.* 2 vols. (Translated by S. Falleyne and Evelyn Abbott.) Among the best of our histories of Greece. Duncker has always held high rank as an authority on antiquity. His history comes down to the Battle of Salamis.

349. Duruy, Victor, *History of Greece.* 8 vols. Very popular, due, no doubt, to its literary style. Full of information, with constant references to his authorities. The English version is published in rather unwieldy volumes, though the numerous and interesting illustrations well repay the trouble in consulting it.

350. Goldsmith, Oliver, *History of Greece.* 2 vols. Few of the many readers of the *Deserted Village* or the *Vicar of Wakefield* are aware that their author was a writer of history as well as a poet. Though Goldsmith was not a historian in the modern sense of the word, and did not ferret out any new facts, he puts into his narrative a charm of style that makes it a work of wide appeal. Besides, certain selections from it are worthy to stand comparison with the best that has been written on the subject.

351. Grote, George, *History of Greece.* 12 vols. This great historical work is one of the finest productions of its kind in the history of literature. Its many merits leave little to be desired. His greatest fault is an obscurity of language, which is a small drawback in comparison with its extensive learning, variety, and research. Throughout his history the reader may detect Grote's high motive in writing his work: to demonstrate the powerful influences of political freedom on the human mind.

352. Holm, Adolph, *History of Greece.* 4 vols. A work of the first importance, which extends from the earliest times to the declaration of independence. Written by the present professor of history at Palermo, Sicily. The work bears evidence of original investigation, possessing, at the same time, qualities that insure for it a popularity not often attained by a work of such profound research.

353. Mitford, William, *History of Greece from the Earliest Accounts to the Death of Philip, King of Macedon.* 8 vols. No edition is to be recommended of this work before the seventh, which has been revised and improved. This is the great Tory history of Greece, as Grote's is the great Liberal one. Though it is no longer of any considerable importance, since the appearance of Grote, Curtius, and the modern school of historians, it still possesses one quality that makes it superior to them—that of terse and vigorous English.

354. Thirlwall, Connop, *History of Greece.* 8 vols. On the whole, this

work is not to be classed with Grote's, though its style possesses some points of advantage. It is especially strong in the later history. Thirlwall's sympathies are opposite to those of his fellow-historian—aristocratic rather than democratic.

(Consult also 4, 6, 9, 172.)

Special Periods

355. Arrian, *The Anabasis of Alexander.* This biography far exceeds in importance all other writings on Alexander the Great that have come down to us. It is judicious and impartial. Arrian is not blind to the faults of his hero, nor does he hesitate to mention them, but he also fully appreciates his greatness and tries to do him full justice. Arrian modelled after Xenophon.

356. Herodotus, *Works.* 4 vols. (Edited by Canon Rawlinson, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Sir John G. Wilkinson.) This edition of "The Father of History" is by far the most valuable that has yet appeared. It is replete with notes and essays, embodying the results of cuneiform and hieroglyphic discoveries. Herodotus as an authority must always be used with discretion. One must take care to discriminate between his own observations and the information he says he received from others.

357. Lloyd, W. W., *The Age of Pericles.* 2 vols. An excellent work, endeavoring to present a broader view of Greek life and culture than had been attempted before 1875. The author's aim is to give the Greek mind in all its phases, not only in its political tendencies, but also in its aristocratic activities. It is a sound, thoughtful, and scholarly production, in spite of its involved English, its one defect.

358. Plutarch, *Lives.* 5 vols. This edition, edited by Arthur Hugh Clough, is preferable to any other. Universally considered among the most delightful biographical sketches ever written. They comprise forty-six lives of Greeks and Romans, written in pairs and compared. Plutarch, though by no means a conclusive authority, makes up for it by taking the reader into the heroic stir of that wonderful period, and making him live its life.

359. Polybius, *Histories.* 2 vols. (Translated by E. S. Shuckburgh.) Originally a work consisting of forty books, from 220 to 146 B.C. Much of it has been lost. The part that has come down to us throws light on the Second and Third Punic wars and the Achaian League. Polybius is just as important an authority in Roman as in Grecian history. His greatest value is in the study of Greek confederations from the Macedonian supremacy to the fall of Corinth.

360. Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War.* 2 vols. (Translated by Benjamin Jowett.) This is a particularly valuable edition of Thucydides's incomparable work, because of the editor's notes, essays, and dissertations. For centuries this has been considered one of the most extraordinary pieces of historical composition ever written. Throughout the work there are moderation and self-restraint, and the evidence of a great mind possessed by a lofty purpose.

361. Xenophon, *Works* (*Anabasis, Cyropædia, Memorabilia,* etc.). Xenophon's numerous histories are chiefly remarkable for their literary quality rather

than for any special historical merit. The *Anabasis* and the *Hellenica* are the most important. The tone of his work shows that he had no faith in the *ultra* tendencies prevalent in Athens for absolute democracy.

(Consult also 365, 366, 367.)

The People and Their Civilization

362. Felton, Cornelius C., *Greece, Ancient and Modern.* 2 vols. Some consider this to be the most interesting work on Grecian history in our language, for giving the student an insight of the activities of Greek life and culture. These volumes are made up of a series of lectures delivered before Boston audiences. Professor Felton was president of Harvard in 1860–1862.

363. Gilbert, Dr. Gustav, *Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.* A recent but already standard work. Characterized throughout by the author's well-known learning, and without doubt entitled to a supreme place among the constitutional histories of the ancient peoples.

364. Mahaffy, John P., *Social Life in Greece from Homer to Menander.* Represents a very novel and unusually successful effort. Portrays the daily life of the Greeks. The book will be read with profit and delight by every person at all interested in the manners, customs, and general character of ancient life. Like all Mahaffy's work, it is intensely interesting as it is deeply scholarly.

(Consult also 80.)

Mediæval and Modern Greece

365. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Ellis, *Battlefields of Thessaly.* Written by a "Turcophil" who served in the war between Greece and Turkey in 1897. His descriptions are graphic and dramatic; each page is alive with some thrilling incident. From a military point of view the book is held as valuable. It is fittingly illustrated.

366. Finlay, George, *History of Greece from the Conquest by the Romans to the Present Time.* 7 vols. Volume I treats of Greece under the Romans (B.C. 146–A.D. 711); II and III, of the Byzantine Empire (716–1204); IV, of Mediæval Greece and Trebizond (1204–1516); V, of Greece under the Ottoman-Venetian dominion (1453–1821); VI and VII, of the Greek Revolution. This work is the most thorough and painstaking on the Byzantine Empire and Greece that we have in English. Its characteristics are learning, accuracy, and fidelity. These volumes are a measurable aid to those who desire to become acquainted with the history of the East during its many vicissitudes. The Byzantine epoch is treated from the Greek point of view, thus making the work complementary to Gibbon.

367. Sergeant, Lewis, *Greece in the Nineteenth Century.* One of the best of this author's several volumes on Greece. The turbulent history of the country during the last century is treated with rare critical sense and power of generalization. The book is based on the best authorities and will satisfy the scholar as well as the general reader.

(Consult also 15, 37, 92, 231, 266, 268, 269, 517.)

HAWAII. (Consult 609, 611.)

HINDUSTAN. (Consult 368, 370, 372, 373.)

HOLLAND. (Consult 8, 31, 36, 265, 280, 322, 330, 331, 432, 433, 434, 509.)

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. (Consult 12, 21, 46, 315, 316, 320, 323, 447.)

HUNGARY. (Consult 36, 39, 41, 280, 319, 320, 323, 333, 335, 337, 517.)

HISTORIES OF INDIA

General Histories

368. HUNTER, W. W., *A Brief History of the Indian Peoples.* The best brief book on the subject. Its author had every advantage of studying Indian affairs while holding an office under the English Government. He wrote voluminously about India, but nothing from his pen is more valuable or interesting than this little volume.

369. MARSHMAN, JOHN CLARK, *History of India.* 3 vols. Pleasantly written, therefore attained great popularity. Many editions have been sold since its first publication in 1842. As a good all-around treatment of the subject, it is among the best of its kind. Inclined to be pro-English on all questions of British domination.

370. WHEELER, J. TALBOYS, *History of India from the Earliest Ages* (4 vols.) and *Short History of India.* Both these works are to be highly recommended for the general reader as well as for the scholar. Of the former, volume I covers the Vedic period; volume II, the Ramayama and Brahmanic period; volume III, the Hindu, Buddhistic, and Brahmanic Revival; volume IV, the Mussulman rule and the Mogul Empire. The smaller history is compact and well written, and is bound to please anyone that consults it.

(Consult also 4, 6, 9.)

Special Periods

371. ARBUTHNOT, Sir A. J., *Lord Clive.* Written as a fair estimate of Clive's services to Great Britain in laying the foundation of British rule in India. Arbuthnot endeavors to be fair, and differs radically from Mill, who held Clive to be a rascal.

372. DOW, ALEXANDER, *History of Hindustan from the Earliest Account of Time to the Death of Akbar.* (Translated from the Persian of Muhammed Kasin Ferishta.) Still useful and highly authoritative on certain periods, though somewhat antiquated.

373. ELPHINSTONE, M. MOUNTSTUART, *The History of India: Hindu and Mohammedan Periods.* Written from the point of view of a statesman, and by one possessed of first-hand knowledge of the subject. Reliable, and can be referred to with great confidence.

374. MALLESON, GEORGE B., *The Indian Mutiny of 1857.* (Belongs to a series of "Events of Our Own Time.") Exceedingly vivid, written by a colonel of the English Army, who served through the period he describes. Colonel

Malleson has written many books on the subject of India, and this is one of his best. Recommended to the average reader.

375. Mill, James, *The History of British India.* 9 vols. The work of twelve years. Written by the famous English philosopher that wrote *Analysis of the Human Mind.* This history of British India is still a standard work, though written with strong prejudices. The best edition is edited by Horace Hayman Wilson.

(Consult also 118, 131, 231, 248, 252.)

The People and Their Civilization

376. Dutt, Romesh Chunder, *History of Civilization in Ancient India.* 3 vols. Based on Sanskrit literature. A standard work, bearing every evidence of great learning and patient industry. Will not interest the general reader, but is a rich mine of facts for the student or the scholar.

377. Le Bon, Gustave, *Les civilisations de l'Inde.* The product of ripe scholarship and keen judgment. Shows profound research, presented in a charming style. His work is entirely based on the ancient monuments. The book has not been translated into English.

(Consult also 51, 67.)

HISTORIES OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND

General Histories

378. Brown, Peter Hume, *History of Scotland.* 2 vols. This belongs to the "Cambridge Historical Series." It is one of the finest efforts of a celebrated Scottish scholar, whose contributions to the history of his country have been varied and valuable. It shows profound research and is notable for its treatment of customs, constitutions, and civilization in general. Upon these topics it is unquestionably reliable.

379. Burton, John Hill, *The History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Last Jacobite Insurrection.* 8 vols. This is considered the standard history of Scotland, and it apparently superseded all others in value at the time of its appearance, in 1875. As a comprehensive account of one of the most tumultuous of all periods it achieves distinction. The author devoted many years to its preparation. It is written in a lucid style and with fine perspective. Considerable space is given to the sixteenth century.

380. Hassencamp, R., *History of Ireland.* This is the production of a German scholar and is accounted one of the best histories of Ireland ever written. It embraces the period from the Reformation to the Union, and bears the distinction of being the most impartial work of its kind.

381. Joyce, Patrick Weston, *A Short History of Ireland.* 2 vols. This is a splendid work and one of the greatest use. Dr. Joyce is known to be almost an unequalled scholar in Irish history. The book begins with the earliest time, and the first volume ends with 1608. The second volume brings the narrative

to recent years. It deals at considerable length with manners, customs, and institutions, and will be found especially valuable on the early history of Ireland.

382. LANG, ANDREW, *A History of Scotland.* Mr. Lang endeavors to combine great research and erudition with popular presentation, and succeeds beyond expectation. Aside from his ardent arguments and special pleas for his particular favorites, such as Mary Queen of Scots, his history is trustworthy, and is one that has been long needed because of its comparative brevity and substantial qualities.

383. MCCARTHY, JUSTIN, and MCCARTHY, JUSTIN HUNTLY, *Ireland and Her Story* and *Outlines of Irish History from the Earliest Time to the Present Day.* Two excellent summaries respectively by a talented father and a hardly less talented son. Both books are eminently readable and entertaining, but slightly colored by the national and political prejudices of the writers, though manifestly honest in intention and worthy of unstinted praise.

384. MORRIS, WILLIAM O'CONNOR, *Ireland.* This is one of the most commendable volumes in the recent "Cambridge Historical Series"—a well-written work by an author whose scholarship, sound judgment, and sane conclusions have won him a large audience. It has all the merits of his work on the French Revolution, and is particularly able in dealing with the land system of Ireland and other economic questions.

385. SCOTT, Sir WALTER, *A History of Scotland: Tales of a Grandfather.* This is not regarded by critics and careful students as of any real historical worth. It is written in the novelist's happiest vein, and is replete with old traditions and romantic episodes, which his profound study of ancient Scottish manuscripts inspired. Scott's handling of the history of his country has always met with popular approval, and the books have gone through many editions.

386. TYTLER, PATRICK FRASER, *A History of Scotland.* These ten volumes cover the period from the accession of Alexander III (1249) to the Union. Since the completion of Burton's work this history has not been regarded so highly; yet it evinces much original research and great industry and is written in a plain, animated, though somewhat diffuse style.

387. WALPOLE, C. G., *A Short History of the Kingdom of Ireland.* Based on thorough research, with conscientious treatment, this book commands the reader's interest from start to finish. Unlike many other Irishmen that attempt to write a history of their country, Walpole does not carp or rage against English rule, yet he is sympathetic withal.

(Consult also 233, 235, 236.)

Special Periods

388. DUFFY, Sir CHARLES GAVAN, *Four Years of Irish History, 1845–1849.* The author of this volume was active in the Young Ireland party, which revolted from the leadership of O'Connell. His book is ably written and is a clear and interesting picture of affairs in Ireland a generation ago.

389. GLADSTONE, WILLIAM EWART, *Daniel O'Connell* (in *Nineteenth Century* for January, 1889). This presents one of the best short studies of the Irish

Liberator, written in a spirit of warm admiration for O'Connell and his labors for his country.

390. LECKY, WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE, *Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland.* This is the earliest work of the celebrated Irish historian and philosopher, first published anonymously. It comprises four brilliant essays on Swift, Flood, Grattan, and O'Connell. Since its first publication it has undergone several revisions, and the reader is advised to obtain the latest.

391. O'CONNELL, DANIEL, *Political and Private Correspondence.* 2 vols. (Edited by W. J. Fitzpatrick.) This is the most valuable and authentic compilation of O'Connell's papers, with critical notes on his life and times. It represents more than fifty years of O'Connell's activities—1792–1847.

(Consult also 249, 256.)

The People and Their Civilization

(Consult 258, 378, 381.)

ISRAEL (JEWS). (Consult 8, 172, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 441.)

HISTORIES OF ITALY

General Histories

392. HUNT, WILLIAM, *History of Italy.* One of a series prepared by Dr. Freeman for the use of schools. As a brief history of Italy from the fall of the Western Empire to the establishment of the united kingdom it has no superior. The second half of the volume will probably be found the more interesting part.

393. SISMONDI, JEAN C. L. S. DE, *Histoire des républiques italiennes.* (Translated into English and abridged to two volumes, under the title *History of the Italian Republics.*) Regarded as a standard authority. Sismondi devoted many years of his life to preparing this great work. The period covered embraces the time between the fall of the Western Empire and the sixteenth century, and there are a few supplementary chapters on later events. Mignet says, "Sismondi has traced this history with vast learning, a noble spirit, a vigorous talent, sufficient art, and much eloquence."

394. SPAULDING, WILLIAM, *Italy and the Italian Islands.* 3 vols. A first-rate authority for any reader that wants a fuller view of Italian history than is given by Hunt. Written for the general reader, and lays no claim to original research, though it has accuracy, literary finish, and impartiality.

(Consult also 6, 8, 9, 315.)

Special Periods

395. AMARI, MICHELE, *History of the War of the Sicilian Vespers.* The best-known work of the celebrated Italian historian and Orientalist. It has attained a wide popularity among readers of all classes, and has been translated into many languages. A highly dramatic and forceful narrative,

396. Hodgkin, Thomas, *Italy and Her Invaders.* 4 vols. A successful endeavor to give English readers the results of modern research into civil, social, and political characteristics of the early German and Asiatic invaders. The first volume is given over to the Visigothic irruption; the second to the invasion of the Huns and Vandals. The other volumes bring the history down to the accession of the Carlovingian dynasty. Hodgkin, like his predecessor Gibbon, thinks that Christianity was one of the most powerful solvents of the Roman Empire.

397. Machiavelli, Niccolo, *Works* (*The History of Florence, The Prince,* etc.). The writings of Machiavelli, though evincing no great original research, and in parts historically inaccurate, were the result of genius. He is always vivid and picturesque.

398. Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret O. W., *The Makers of Venice, The Makers of Rome,* and *The Makers of Florence.* Delightful books for the general reader. Mrs. Oliphant takes up the lives and influences of the famous men of each city. Doges, conquerors, painters, and men of art and letters pass in swift succession in her fascinating narrative.

399. Reumont, Alfred von, *The Carafas of Maddaloni.* Reumont has ever been held a supreme authority on the history of Italy. The present volume deals with the period of Spanish oppression in the seventeenth century. His style is dramatic, and he succeeds admirably in reviving the obscure era of which he treats.

400. Smeaton, Oliphant, *The Medici and the Italian Renaissance.* Just an unpretentious little volume intended for the average reader interested in the period it deals with. Fulfils the object of introducing the reader to the Renaissance era. The author's purpose was to supplement what he found lacking in the exhaustive works of Symonds, von Reumont, and other authorities.

401. Villari, Pasquale, *Niccolo Machiavelli and His Times* (4 vols.) and *The History of Girolamo Savonarola and His Times* (2 vols.). The work of the famous Italian scholar who made the period of the Renaissance his special study. His work is founded on original and minute research. Both biographies do full justice to the lives and services of these men. Professor Villari's handling of political affairs is particularly noteworthy.

(Consult also 12, 16, 21, 64, 86, 410, 412, 447, 448.)

Individual States

402. Hazlitt, William Carew, *History of the Venetian Republic, Her Rise, Her Greatness, and Her Civilization.* 4 vols. This is a satisfactory history of Venice from its origin to the middle of the fifteenth century. Founded on standard authorities. The third and fourth volumes are especially valuable. Incidentally it proves the worthlessness of Daru as an authority.

403. Napier, Henry Edward, *Florentine History from Earliest Authentic Records to the Accession of Ferdinand III.* 6 vols. Meritorious, but poorly balanced. The author endeavored to express himself honestly and with entire independence, but these good intentions are counterbalanced by digressions and redundancy.

404. Trollope, Thomas Adolphus, *A History of the Commonwealth of*

Florence. 4 vols. While this, in certain respects, is the best history of Florence in English, it is written almost without historical perspective. It is accurate, but dull; gives information, but does not arouse interest.

(Consult also 8, 86.)

Modern Italy

405. GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE, *Autobiography.* 3 vols. These memoirs are interesting because of the part played by the writer in the troublesome times before the unification of Italy. Volumes I and II are occupied with the autobiography proper, with prefaces and introduction by Mme. White Mario, wife of the companion-in-arms of the general. Volume III is really a supplementary volume by Mme. Mario, but is none the less important.

406. LATIMER, ELIZABETH W., *Italy in the Nineteenth Century.* One of the best of a series, written by this author, of histories of European countries during the nineteenth century. She appeals to the popular mind, writing vivaciously and to the point. In this volume her handling of German and French affairs is particularly commendable.

407. ORSI, PIETRO, *Modern Italy.* One of "The Story of the Nations" series, by the professor of history in the R. Liceo Foscarini, Venice. The object of Professor Orsi in writing this book was to familiarize the reader with the pioneers of modern Italy, their work and influence. The author's distinguished academical position gave him exceptional qualities for the task.

408. PROBYN, JOHN WEBB, *Italy from the Fall of Napoleon First, in 1815, to 1890.* Worth the student's attention, not only because of its reliability, but because of the scarcity of books covering the same period of Italian history. Altogether a lucid and well-written account of the rise of Italian liberty.

409. THAYER, WILLIAM ROSCOE, *The Dawn of Italian Independence.* 2 vols. Traces the inner growth of the sentiment of Italian nationality, and the outward fortunes of unity and independence, through the dark period from the Congress of Vienna in 1814 to the capture of Venice by Radetzski, in 1849. The author is always painstaking and thorough. In the present work he has drawn almost exclusively from sources favorable to the Revolution.

(Consult also 35, 37, 38, 39, 302, 342.)

The People and Their Civilization

410. BURCKHARDT, JACOB, *The Civilization of the Period of the Renaissance.* 2 vols. Easily the most useful of the works of German scholars on the period of the Renaissance. It is written with great literary skill, as well as with profound learning. Less entertaining than the work of Symonds and Villari, probably because of the author's keen analysis and extreme impartiality.

411. CELLINI, BENVENUTO, *Memoirs.* One of the most interesting and valuable biographies ever penned. Cellini was a contemporary of Raphael and Michelangelo and one of the most celebrated goldsmiths of his age. His memoirs present a variety of incidents, with minute descriptions of the people and manners of his time. Told with all the charm of a romance,

412. SYMONDS, J. ADDINGTON, *The Renaissance in Italy.* 7 vols. These volumes bear the respective titles "The Age of Despots," "The Fine Arts," "The Revival of Learning," "Italian Literature," and "The Catholic Reaction." Among the most valuable contributions to our literature of Italy. Practically opened a new world for the student of the transitional period from the thirteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. Symonds follows Gibbon's method in making each chapter a monograph. His style is graceful and brilliant.

(Consult also 21, 64, 65.)

HISTORIES OF JAPAN

General Histories

413. ADAMS, F. O., *The History of Japan from the Earliest Period.* 2 vols. Will repay perusal, though it will be found disappointing in certain respects, as, for example, the early history is barely touched upon. For modern times it is probably as good as any other.

414. HILDRETH, RICHARD, *Japan as it Was and Is.* Though the author is better known as a historian of the United States, his qualities of thorough investigation and clear statement are in evidence all through this volume on Japan. In spite of the fact that it was written fifty years ago, it still retains value for the period when Japan opened her ports to American commerce.

415. MURRAY, DAVID, *The Story of Japan.* (See "Story of the Nations" series under "Universal Histories," *ante.*) Simple and straightforward in treatment, and dealing with the vicissitudes of Japan from the most obscure period up to the establishment of constitutional government. Its author resided for several years in Japan and studied the people at first hand.

416. REED, Sir EDWARD JAMES, *Japan: Its History, Traditions, and Religions.* 2 vols. Cannot be too highly recommended as a useful and accurate work on the history of Japan. The author is an eminent marine engineer, and has written on other topics as well as Japan, but he is peculiarly at home in tracing the history of the progressive little race of the Far East.

(Consult also 6, 9.)

Special Periods

417. GUBBINS, JOHN H., *Review of the Introduction of Christianity into China and Japan* (in Asiatic Society *Transactions*, volume VI). This paper by Professor Gubbins is one of the most valuable contributions on the influences of Christian doctrine in Japan during the sixteenth century. Altogether an able and learned essay, and should be read by everyone interested in the subject.

418. INOUYE, JUKICHI, *The Japan-China War.* The official history of the war, written by a Japanese authority. It is strictly military, and purports to give an impartial account of the military and naval actions.

419. *Nehonghi* ("Chronicles of Japan"), the. This ancient work, taken together with the *Kojiki*, forms the oldest record of Japanese history. Both the *Kojiki* and the *Nehonghi* have been translated into English. The events de-

scribed in each are about the same, the only difference being that the latter account is more tinctured with Chinese philosophy and more mythical. Among the Japanese, the *Nehonghi* is the one more highly esteemed.

420. PARKER, EDWARD H., *The Attempt made by Kublai Khan to Conquer Japan* (in *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, volume XVIII). An interesting and instructive article, by a man who is opening unexplored regions of Japanese history for the English reader.

(Consult also 222, 223, 224. **For the Russo-Japanese War see 473.**)

The People and Their Civilization

421. BRINKLEY, FRANK, *History of Japan.* 8 vols. These volumes were gotten up for popular use. Written in fair style and with sufficient scholarship for the end in view. Not the least attractive feature is the numerous beautiful illustrations scattered through the work.

422. GRIFFIS, WILLIAM ELLIOT, *The Mikado's Empire.* Particularly well written, by an American clergyman, who went to Japan in 1870 to reorganize their schools on the American system. He had every opportunity to study the people, and has embodied his impressions in this book, which is well worth attention.

423. HEARN, LAFCADIO, *Japan: An Interpretation.* Entitled to a very high, if not the highest, place among books written on Japan. Its author lived and worked among the Japanese people and became like one of them. Probably he understood the Japanese better than any other man of our race and time.

424. STEAD, ALFRED (editor), *Japan by the Japanese.* The editor has rendered a great service to English readers by putting together a book of this character. It is a symposium of chapters written by eminent Japanese statesmen and scholars.

425. YOKIO, TOKIWO, *New Japan and Her Constitution* (in *Contemporary Review*, volume LXXIV). Appeared shortly after the formation of the Japanese Constitution. Interesting as a study of the influences that brought this about. Written by an eminent Japanese diplomatist.

(Consult also 51, 67, 68, 128, 222, 226, 466.)

LYDIA. (Consult 8, 172, 175, 185, 347, 351, 356.)

MEDIA. (Consult 8, 172, 175, 185, 341, 351, 356.)

HISTORIES OF MEXICO

General Histories

426. NOLL, ARTHUR HOWARD, *A Short History of Mexico.* Somewhat brief, but a convenient and reliable account of Mexican history. The author obtained his information from the more accessible standard authorities while residing in the country. The book is not calculated to satisfy the critical student or scholar, but as a general summary of Mexican history will suit the average reader.

(Consult also 8, 529.)

Special Periods

427. Bonner, John, *Scott's Battles in Mexico* and *Taylor's Battles in Mexico* (in *Harper's Magazine*, volume XI). Graphic pen-pictures of the principal battles in the Mexican War. Bonner was the author of a popular *Child's History of the United States*. His style is simple and straightforward.

428. Poinsett, Joel Robert, *Notes on Mexico*. These notes were written during a diplomatic mission to Mexico in 1822, after its revolution. Poinsett had a graphic pen and keen judgment, and both were necessary to produce this little volume. As a record of impressions stamped upon a wide-awake intelligence during the turbulent period of Mexican history early in the nineteenth century, it has interest and value rather for the student than for the general reader.

429. Prescott, William Hickling, *A History of the Conquest of Mexico*. 3 vols. This is a masterpiece of clear historical narration. The chapters relating to the history of Mexico previous to the Spanish conquest are hardly more than a skilful adaptation of Clavigero. The remainder of the work is based upon a careful and minute study of all sources of information available to the author. The reader must bear in mind that Prescott found in Cortés a hero for whom his intense imagination led him into occasional unfairness in his attitude toward the natives. John Foster Kirk's revised edition is to be preferred.

430. Ripley, Roswell S., *The War with Mexico*. 2 vols. This is distinctly a military history, written by a soldier who participated in the struggle, and is one of the fullest accounts of the Mexican War extant, though his conclusions cannot be accepted as final, because he had no access to Mexican sources.

431. Salm-Salm, Prince Felix, *My Diary of Mexico in 1867, Including the Last Days of the Emperor Maximilian*. 2 vols. This is one of the most reliable sources of information to be found in English on the French intervention. The author was strongly in sympathy with Maximilian, but except for this natural partisanship the work is trustworthy.

(Consult also 37, 266, 342, 487, 532, 536, 541, 590.)

The People and Their Civilization

(Consult 429, 482, 529.)

HISTORIES OF THE NETHERLANDS

General Histories

432. Davies, C. M., *History of Holland and the Dutch, 900–1799*. 3 vols. One of the very few works in English comprising a continuous history of Holland. It will be found useful, though its accuracy cannot be always relied upon. The most serviceable parts of the work are those that deal with the wars of Louis XIV and the French Revolution.

433. Grattan, Thomas Colley, *The History of the Netherlands* and *The Belgian Revolution* (in *North American Review*, volume LIV). The latter supplementary article may be termed a continuation of this valuable little book. Despite its brevity, the book is one of the best on the subject in English. It

embraces in its narrative the whole period from Julius Cæsar to the revolution of 1830. Written in a very attractive style.

(Consult also 8.)

Special Periods

434. MOTLEY, JOHN LOTHROP, *The Rise of the Dutch Republic* (3 vols.) and *History of the United Netherlands* (4 vols.). Most remarkable productions. Cover one of the most dramatic periods of modern European history, in a learned, eloquent, and vivid way—one-sided, nevertheless. All through the book the reader is aware that William of Orange is Motley's hero-ideal. The later work is less dramatic and more controversial. In spite of all faults, the books can never diminish in interest or popularity.

435. SCHILLER, J. C. FRIEDRICH VON, *History of the Revolt of the Netherlands.* Originally begun by Schiller as an essay, but it expanded under his hand into an elaborate history. The present work merely treats of events up to the confederacy of the Gueux. It bears the stamp of Schiller's genius, but is probably prized more for its literary finish than for its weight as an authority.

(Consult also 35, 36, 248, 259, 264, 265, 280, 288, 322, 330, 331, 509.)

The People and Their Civilization

436. AMICIS, EDMONDO DE, *Holland and Its People.* (Translated by Caroline Tilton.) Gives a vivid and trustworthy impression of the country and its people. Brightly written; though the writer is at times voluble, he is always interesting and instructive.

NEWFOUNDLAND. (Consult 119, 203, 205, 206, 214, 532, 536.)

NORWAY. (Consult 36, 478, 479, 480, 483.)

NOVA SCOTIA. (Consult 202, 203, 205, 211, 217, 532, 569, 573, 585.)

PARTHIA. (Consult 8, 185, 356, 447.)

PERSIA (MODERN). (Consult 8, 184.)

PERU. (Consult 487, 489, 494, 495, 497, 532, 536.)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (Consult 606, 609.)

PHÆNICIA. (Consult 8, 172, 173, 185, 356.)

POLAND. (Consult 35, 269, 336, 459, 460, 463, 467, 471.)

PORTUGAL. (Consult 8, 35, 37, 118, 500, 501, 507, 509.)

PRUSSIA. (Consult 16, 37, 316, 319, 326, 332, 333, 334, 336, 344.)

HISTORIES OF ROME

General Histories

437. DURUY, VICTOR, *The History of Rome.* 8 vols. and 16. Is founded largely upon original research. Well adapted to the wants of the general reader. A very sumptuous work. Beautifully illustrated, and is a popular history of Rome.

438. IHNE, WILLIAM, *The History of Rome.* 5 vols. Differs in one respect from all other histories of Rome: the writer examines all evidence, sifts it and presents to the reader fact and supposition, and leaves him to form his own judgment. It never will be very popular, despite its great merits, because the references are insufficient for the specialist, and many of the discussions are too abstruse for the average reader.

439. LIDDELL, HENRY GEORGE, *The History of Rome from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire.* Though only a manual, this is full of information. Some may consider it dry, but the author was a most painstaking scholar, and his representation of facts may be relied upon.

440. LIVIUS, TITUS, *The History of Rome.* Well known to be almost faultless in style, but nevertheless it must be remembered it was a "popular" history, written to gratify the national vanity of the Romans. Of the 142 books written by Livy only 35 have been preserved. Books I to X (B.C. 294) have been preserved entire. The third decade (219–201) has also come down to us complete. The fourth decade and the first half of the fifth (books XXXI to XLV) are entire. The rest of the work is simply made up of summaries.

441. MOMMSEN, THEODOR, *The History of Rome* and *The Roman Provinces.* 6 vols. The scholar's favorite history of Rome. Professor Mommsen's work marks an epoch in the field of Roman history. He wrote without the reserve of classical historians. Instead of putting things down calmly and coolly, he became a partisan in the events he describes. This personal element serves to make the work live. Its characters seem to breathe. He used new materials, based mainly on the monuments of old Italian tombs. Nowhere else will one find aspects of the Roman national development treated in such masterly fashion.

442. NIEBUHR, BARTHOLD GEORG, *History of Rome* (3 vols.) and *Lectures on the History of Rome from the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Western Empire.* The appearance of Niebuhr's history was considered a literary event in Germany. In England thousands of copies were sold almost immediately. Niebuhr has had the greatest influence probably of all modern historians. His work revolutionized the views of scholars of Roman history. The author possessed wonderful erudition, extraordinary memory, and a vivid imagination. These, combined with his capacity for almost endless research, rendered him a writer of universal interest.

(Consult also 4, 6, 9.)

Special Periods

443. ARNOLD, THOMAS, *History of Rome.* The author lived only to complete his work as far as the end of the Spanish campaign in the Second Punic War (B.C. 241). His early history was based entirely on Niebuhr. His treatment of the Punic-War period, so far as it goes, is the best yet written in English.

444. BURY, J. B., *History of the Later Roman Empire from Arcadius to Irene.* 2 vols. Covers a period (A.D. 395–800) not dealt with very extensively by English historians. This, combined with its intrinsic value, makes it a work of utmost importance. Written with more knowledge and carefulness than literary art.

445. Florus, Lucius Armæus, *Epitome of Roman History.* This brief history of Rome was founded chiefly on Livy. It covers Roman history to the time of Augustus. His work is of scant value as a source, due no doubt to its brevity.

446. Froude, James Anthony, *Cæsar.* A volume of great popular interest. The author's point of view is the same as Mommsen's. Exalts Cæsar, and believes him to be the most wonderful figure in history for centuries.

447. Gibbon, Edward, *A History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* The edition in eight volumes edited by Dr. Smith is better than any of the countless others. In spite of the fact that Gibbon's great history was written nearly a century ago, minute investigations of modern scholars have found very few errors in this monument of learning. The period embraced in the work extends from the middle of the second century to the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Conceded to be the greatest historical work ever produced by a single writer.

448. Gregorovius, Ferdinand, *History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages.* 8 vols. Unquestionably a highly valuable production of modern German scholarship. The author devoted twenty-five years to the completion of his work. Covers the same ground as Gibbon, but from a very different point of view. Describes the city in its relations with the empire, the Papacy, and the exterior world. Very graphically written, and full of picturesque delineations.

449. Marcellinus, Ammianus, *The Roman History.* There were originally thirty-one books of this author's history. The first thirteen are lost, and the portions preserved cover only the period between 353 and 378. All authorities agree as to the value of his writing, which is not only a record of events, but a commentary on the institutions and the manners of his time.

450. Merivale, Charles, *A History of the Romans under the Empire.* 7 vols. It exactly fills the gap between Mommsen and Gibbon. Begins with the transfer of the old republic and the imperialism of the Cæsars, and ends in the age of the Antonines. Holds high rank in the historical literature of modern England. Shows uneven qualities, taken as a whole; but certain chapters are admirable examples of wonderful descriptive power and historical balance.

451. Napoleon III, *History of Julius Cæsar.* 2 vols. (Published by Harper and Brothers.) Another book setting forth, though in a more elaborate way, the same views as Mommsen's and Froude's. Obviously written to justify the Napoleonic absolutism. Despite this end in view, it is a valuable contribution to historical literature.

452. Tacitus, C. Cornelius *Works* (*The Life of Agricola; The Histories, Annals, Manners, and Peoples of Germany*). Tacitus holds one of the most important historical niches. His work is of utmost value, not alone as an unrivalled example of literary skill, but also as a portrayal of the life and character of the Romans. The *Annals* comprise the period from 14 to 68 A.D. The portions devoted to the reign of Caligula and the reign of Claudius and the last two years of Nero's life are lost. His *Agricola* contains the best account of Britain in the early part of the Roman occupation.

(Consult also 8, 12, 53, 58, 62, 358.)

The People and Their Civilization

453. Bulwer-Lytton, Sir Edward, *The Last Days of Pompeii.* Historically important because of the research and literary style of its author. As a vivid picture of a Roman city, its social life and habits, in the age of Titus, it is probably unrivalled.

454. Hadley, James, *Introduction to Roman Law.* Made up of a course of lectures prepared for under-graduates. Most valuable brief account we possess of the nature and importance of the body of Roman law. It deals with a composition of character and progress of law in Rome, as well as the state of the family and family relations, the law of property, the law of obligation, and the law of inheritance. The style is remarkable for simplicity.

455. Pliny the Younger, *Letters.* To his letters Pliny owes his high place in literature as a master of expression. Through him we derive a great many of our most distinct impressions of the life of the upper class in the first century. Above all, we get from him and his letters to Trajan our clearest knowledge of the relationship then existent between enlightened Romans and the new sect of Christians.

456. Sienkiewicz, Henryk, *Quo Vadis?* Like Lytton's *Pompeii*, this historical novel has intensely dramatic representations of events in the life of a certain period of the Roman era. Sienkiewicz has chosen the reign of Nero for the setting of his story. It is a wonderful pen-picture of the habits, customs, and daily life of the people as they then existed.

457. Suetonius (C. S. Tranquillus), *The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars.* More in the nature of memoirs than history. Abounds in anecdotes. It has ever been regarded as of great importance for the portrayal of character, manners, and customs of an eventful era. It is remarkable for its terseness, elegance, and impartiality.

(Consult also 9, 358.)

HISTORIES OF RUSSIA AND POLAND

General Histories

458. Bell, Robert, *A History of Russia.* 3 vols. Inferior to the work of Rambaud, though the third volume, which is devoted to the Napoleonic period, will be found of great interest and value. The work was prepared with care, and the style is graceful and attractive.

459. Dunham, S. A., *The History of Poland.* Founded on original research, its author having explored the best sources in half a dozen languages. Altogether an excellent volume, but one to be read in the light of recent investigations, which have revealed many new issues of Polish history.

460. Fletcher, James, *History of Poland from the Earliest Period to the Present Time.* The general reader will find this perhaps the most interesting of the short histories of Poland, though the student will receive his opinions with less confidence than those given by Dunham. The work bears evidence of industrious and patient research.

461. KARAMZIN, NIKOLAI M., *Histoire de l'empire russie.* 11 vols. It brings the history down to 1606. Is held to be the standard authority for the early centuries of the Empire. Represents an amount of information on the beginnings of Russian history hardly accessible elsewhere.

462. KELLY, W. K., *The History of Russia from the Earliest Period to the Present Time.* 2 vols. The bulky histories of Karamsin and Tooke are condensed into a handy volume, containing all that most persons care to know about Russia before the time of Peter the Great. The second volume of Kelly carries the history to the end of the Crimean War.

463. RAMBAUD, ALFRED NICOLAS, *The History of Russia from the Earliest Times to 1877.* 2 vols. (Translated by N. H. Dole.) This is the best general history of Russia in the English language, and one of the best ever written. Original materials as well as the most authentic histories have been used freely. Much space is given to the period of Peter the Great, also to the Napoleonic Invasion, though the latter is written from a sympathetic French standpoint. The English version contains several chapters prepared especially by the author, and is therefore preferable to the one originally written in French.

(Consult also 4, 8.)

Special Periods

464. COXE, WILLIAM, *Russian Discoveries between Asia and America.* This is one of the Archbishop's minor efforts, but it possesses all the merits of his greater works. It bears the evidence of wide and laborious research, and gives more authoritative information about Siberia than can be readily found elsewhere in English.

465. HAMLEY, Sir EDWARD BRUCE, *The War in the Crimea.* Originally appeared in a series of "Events of Our Own Time." An excellent brief account of the campaign, by one who served in it. Written lucidly and with good historical perspective. It is illustrated with maps and portraits.

466. HOWORTH, HENRY H., *History of the Mongols from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century.* 3 vols. The first volume is devoted to "Mongols Proper, and Kalmucs"; the second to "Tartars of Russia and Central Asia"; the third to the "Mongols of Persia." The Mongol history is so interwoven with the history of Russia that study of the one involves study of the other. The author shows everywhere great erudition and a remarkable gift for interpreting events. Occasionally he waxes too enthusiastic. An exceedingly useful work, though possessing no charm of style.

467. JOHNSON, W. KNOX, *The Empress Catharine II* (in *Fortnightly Review*, volume LXVI). As a brief word-picture of the career of Catharine II it deserves more than passing mention. Johnson's style is epigrammatic and suggestive, pervaded by keen critical acumen.

468. KINGLAKE, ALEXANDER W., *The Invasion of the Crimea.* 9 vols. This work is divided as follows: Volume I is devoted to the origin of the war; II, Russia invaded; III, to the Battle of the Alma; IV, to Sebastopol at bay; V, Balaklava; VI, Inkerman; VII, winter troubles; VIII and IX, to the death of Lord Raglan. Unquestionably one of the most important and exhaustive

histories of the Crimean campaign, and one of the most commendable examples of historical writing in the English language. At the time of its appearance it caused a great deal of annoyance, due to its truthfulness concerning England's allies. It has withstood all attacks and remains to this day a great work, in spite of obvious faults. The first chapters give the best account of Russia's position under Emperor Nicholas I.

469. MOTLEY, JOHN LOTHROP, *Peter the Great.* An essay which originally appeared in the *North American Review* in 1845, and has been reprinted many times. At once recognized as one of the most valuable contributions ever given on the maker of modern Russia. Motley's great qualities are nowhere shown to better advantage than in this short paper—a brilliant, dramatic, and eulogistic narrative.

470. TURGENIEFF, NIKOLAI, *Letter* (in *The Nation*, volume I). Mainly interesting because from the pen of one of the principal agitators for emancipation of the Russian serfs. He also wrote *La Russie et les Russes*, which was notable because of its political and social pictures of his native country.

471. WALISZEWSKI, KAZIMIERZ, *Peter the Great* and *The Romance of an Empress.* 4 vols. Among the best books on the subject, both for literary excellence and historic accuracy. Based mainly on voluminous and authentic materials recently published by the Russian Imperial Historical Society. These books have sold widely in France, England, and this country. The study of Peter the Great is the more powerful of the two, though the treatment of Catharine II displays extraordinary insight. Waliszewski has an unusual philosophical undercurrent in his work.

472. WHITE, ANDREW D., *The Development and Overthrow of the Russian Serf System* (in *Atlantic Monthly*, volume X). A masterly exposition of the Russian serf system, written by an eminent American diplomat the year after the abolishment of serfdom in Russia.

473. For the Russo-Japanese War authorities are as yet very incomplete; see volume XIX, 381, and also:

WEALE, B. PUTNAM, *The Re-shaping of the Far East.*

WAR CORRESPONDENT OF *The Times*, *The War in the Far East.*

OSAKAWA, K., *The Russo-Japanese Conflict.*

The People and Their Civilization

474. LEROY-BEAULIEU, ANATOLE, *The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians.* 3 vols. Among the most important works on Russia published in Western Europe. The author is professor of modern history at the *École libre des Sciences politiques* in Paris. This is his greatest effort. The first two volumes treat of the geography, ethnology, and economic and political institutions. The third is given up to a study of the Russian Church and the various sects.

475. RALSTON, W. R. S., *Early Russian History.* Comprises four lectures delivered at Oxford by the most eminent English authority on Russian literature and history. Gives the best general survey in short space of early Russian institutions and progress. The lectures have been cast into seven chapters, six of

them relating to the period before the first of the Romanoffs. The seventh is devoted to a discussion of controversial points. An excellent little book to be used in connection with the work of Wallace.

476. STEPNIAK, SERGIUS (S. M. KRAVTCHINSKI), *King Stork and King Log.* 2 vols. A work on modern Russia, by the author of many revolutionary studies of its social *status.* Its author was identified with the terrorist party and was compelled to leave his native country. His numerous pamphlets and books exerted great influence among the people. He never hesitated to say what he thought, and his manner of saying it was always trenchant.

477. WALLACE, D. MACKENZIE, *Russia.* For the reader of English this book is probably superior to all other interpretations of modern Russia. Its author spent six years travelling over the Empire, studying all classes of people. A few subjects of importance are omitted, evidently left for future treatment. Imperial administration and the school system are untouched, but it is altogether an admirable description of the people of Russia and their local affairs.

(Consult also 128.)

SARACENIC EMPIRE. (Consult 17, 20, 24, 55, 61, 185, 366, 370, 447, 503, 504, 505, 508, 517, 519.)

HISTORIES OF SCANDINAVIA

General Histories

478. DUNHAM, S. A., *History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.* 3 vols. As a brief general history for the average reader, this work is second to none. Dunham has infused the same characteristics into this work that he has shown in his other productions.

479. OTTÉ, E. C., *Scandinavian History.* This work as an authority has superseded all others written in English. It is recommended to every reader that desires a brief, accurate, and spirited narrative of the Scandinavian peoples.

480. SINDING, PAUL C., *The Scandinavian Races.* A revised and improved history of a former work by the same author. Written with a certain naiveté and freshness that will captivate the reader, though the statements are not always to be relied upon. In a word, not a book of first importance, but one worth reading in connection with Dunham or Otté.

(Consult also 6, 9.)

Special Periods

481. CHAPMAN, BENJAMIN, *History of Gustavus Adolphus and of the Thirty Years' War.* When this book was written, fifty years ago, it was hailed as an important contribution on the subject. Later investigation and research by such men as Droysen and Gindely have thrown many of the author's statements into the shade; but the book will always be found readable and engaging to the student.

482. FRYXELL, ANDERS, *The History of Sweden.* 2 vols. This is merely a portion (reaching the year 1612) of the author's great work entitled *Berät-*

telser ur Svenska historien, which was completed in forty-six volumes. Attained enormous popularity in Sweden. While it hardly ranks with modern critical histories, it possesses a vivid presentation and accuracy of detail that are highly commendable.

483. GEIJER, ERIC G., *History of Sweden.* A standard piece of work by the greatest of Sweden's historians. As in all his voluminous historical work, this book is based on extensive and exhaustive researches. Written in a critical and analytical spirit and exhibits a mastery of literary style.

(Consult also 35, 36, 316, 318, 333, 334.)

The People and Their Civilization

484. LAING, SAMUEL, *The Heimskringla; or, Chronicle of the Kings of Norway.* Translated from the Icelandic of Snorro Sturleson. This consists chiefly of sagas that indicate the history of the Northmen in their institutions from the earliest traditions to the time of the author, which was of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The original was written by a Northman who possessed extraordinary literary proclivities. It has been translated into nearly all European languages, and has enduring value.

485. THORPE, BENJAMIN, *Northern Mythology; comprising the Principal Popular Traditions and Superstitions of Scandinavia, North Germany, and the Netherlands.* 3 vols. Of great literary and historical value, compiled from original and other sources. The copious notes added by the learned Anglo-Saxon scholar make it one of our most valuable collections of Northern sagas.

SCOTLAND. (Consult 8, 238, 241, 245, 248, 249, 259, 260, 264, 283, 378, 379, 382, 385, 386.)

SICILY. (Consult 8, 12, 21, 58, 315, 342, 366, 392, 395, 396, 399, 404, 405, 408, 409, 444, 447, 500.)

SOUTH AFRICA. (Consult 163, 190, 192, 194, 231, 261.)

HISTORIES OF SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES

General Histories

486. DÉBERLÉ, ALFRED JOSEPH, *Histoire de l'Amérique du sud depuis la conquete jusqu'à nos jours.* A work of much merit, and up to the time of its first publication, in 1876, it was regarded as one of the best outlines of the general history of the southern continent of America. Edward G. Bourne said of it: "My eye has not fallen on any glaring errors in Déberlé's history of the South American States, and this part of his work will be found to contain a clear and concise account of their political life during the first two generations of their independence."

487. HELPS, Sir ARTHUR, *Spanish Conquest in America.* 4 vols. A standard work of its kind, prompted by the author's interest in the question of slavery. It was not written with a view to narrate the progress of conquest, but

rather as an examination of the causes and results of the course of events. The author's method of treatment naturally resulted in a series of biographical essays, which, joined together, make the complete whole.

488. St. John, Sir Spenser, *Hayti; or, The Black Republic.* The author spent many years on the island during its period of decadence, from the better and more civilized times of the middle of the nineteenth century. He has produced an important and interesting work, which is regarded with bitter hostility by the native Haitians, because of the fearless truth of his assertions.

489. Watson, Robert Grant, *Spanish and Portuguese America during the Colonial Period.* 2 vols. This book covers the whole field of the Colonial period very satisfactorily, and presents an admirable selection of sources and authorities. It is altogether the best brief history of South America viewed as a whole that we have in English.

(Consult also 8, 529.)

Special Periods

490. Archenholz, Johann Wilhelm von, *History of the Pirates.* This book possesses great merit from the way in which the author has used the most trustworthy of sources and earlier works upon the pirates of the West Indies. Though written nearly a hundred years ago, it has all the elements of popular success—dramatic, entertaining, and full of vivid description.

491. Boyd, R. Nelson, *Chili: Sketches of Chili and the Chilians during the War, 1879–80.* This does not pretend to narrate anything in consecutive order. It is more in the nature of a collection of notes and opinions by an author who was a very observant and intelligent onlooker, and is a good volume to read in connection with Markham's.

492. Burney, James, *History of the Buccaneers in America.* The author was a sailor and served under Captain Cook. His account of the pirates in America is a plain, unvarnished history of the doings of the English, Dutch, and French buccaneers in the West Indies, the Spanish Main, and the Pacific. It is detailed with great care, and is founded on the best sources of information the author could find. It is illustrated with maps and charts.

493. Elliott, Charles Wyllys, *San Domingo: Its Revolution and Its Hero.* The life and career of Toussaint Louverture has hardly received a more eulogistic tribute than the present work, which is from the pen of a New England historian, whose enthusiasm for colonial democracy sometimes carries him beyond the bounds of good judgment. In this brief book the "Black Napoleon" is treated as a demigod; and for this reason it will not be regarded as historically accurate, although it will awaken and hold the average reader's sympathies.

494. Markham, Clements Robert, *The War between Chili and Peru, 1879–1882.* All said in regard to the author's Peru can be referred to here. He has drawn necessarily almost entirely upon documents and narratives published by the Chileans. He presents the unjustifiable nature of the Chilean aggressions, and the utter barbarity with which they carried out their designs.

495. Prescott, William Hickling, *History of the Conquest of Peru.* 2 vols. This will be found less entertaining than the author's *Conquest of Mexico,*

but only because of Pizarro's character, which is less fascinating than the character of Cortés. It is needless to say that it is based upon standard original authorities, whose facts and opinions are taken and shaped into most attractive form by this master of historical narrative.

(Consult also 124, 126, 129, 157, 161, 273, 532, 536.)

Individual States

496. Hancock, Anson Uriel, *History of Chili.* One of the useful "Latin-American Republics" series. This work is based upon the best of native histories and reference-books of high standing. Though it is not as comprehensive as critical students desire, still it is one of the very few in English that serve the purpose of presenting a continuous history of one of the most interesting South American republics. Maps and tables render the work additionally valuable.

497. Markham, Clements Robert, *History of Peru* (in "Latin-American Republics" series). A splendid and authentic account of the successive periods of Peruvian history in ancient and modern times, by the highest authority on Spanish-American history. It is especially valuable since the war of independence in 1824. The author had every advantage for accomplishing his task; for years he resided in Peru and had continued intercourse with eminent and scholarly Peruvians, and access to their literature. The book contains a good bibliography.

498. Southey, Robert, *History of Brazil.* 3 vols. A standard work, commendable as a historical narrative and highly meritorious as a literary production. Southey stops at about the point when the Braganza family arrive from Portugal. His work was continued, in a sense, by John Armitage, whose book embraces the next twenty years.

The People and Their Civilization

499. Kidder, Daniel Parish, *Sketches of Brazil* (with James Cooler Fletcher), and *Brazil and the Brazilians.* The first work appeared more than fifty years ago, when little or nothing was known by the general public about Spanish and Portuguese America. The second work is a carefully revised and enlarged edition of it. Both authors combine in giving an intelligent and readable account of the country and of the people among whom they moved as missionaries. The London Religious Tract Society reprinted portions of this contribution to South American history under the title *Brazil: Its People, History, etc.*

(Consult also 486.)

HISTORIES OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

General Histories

500. Dunham, S. A., *The History of Spain and Portugal.* 5 vols. Covers the period from the earliest history of the Spanish Peninsula down to the beginning of the French Revolution. Based on original authorities and prepared

with conscientious thoroughness. The best general history of Spain in English, and fit to be placed beside the best in any language.

501. LEMBKE, F. W., and SCHAEFER, H., *Geschichte von Spanien.* 3 vols. These volumes are a part of the Heeren and Ukert series. Estimated by some to be the best general history of Spain. Though the authors enjoyed advantages in the way of access to archives not accessible to Dunham, still both their histories are about equal; though in point of thoroughness the Germans are ahead, the English author is superior in style.

(Consult also 4, 6, 8, 9.)

Special Periods

502. AL-MAKKARI, AHMED IBN MAHOMET, *History of the Mahometan Dynasties in Spain.* 2 vols. (Translated by Pascual de Gayangos.) Written by a Moorish exile in the seventeenth century. He undertook this history at the suggestion of friends, who had listened to his descriptions of the doings of the Spanish Arabs which he told them while on a visit to Damascus in 1628. Valuable as an early literary effort. He describes the history, literature, and politics of the Spanish Arab.

503. CONDÉ, J. A., *History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain.* 3 vols. (Translated by Mrs. Jonathan Foster.) Of little use except for reference, as it is a vast storehouse of minute information. Opinions differ as to its real merit, but it is certainly inadequate as an authority for the wonderful period of which it treats.

504. COPPÉE, HENRY, *History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors.* 2 vols. A very attractive account of the Moorish conquest of Spain, from the best of Arabic and Spanish sources. Divided into ten books. The first is devoted to a sketch of the earliest Mahometan history and the causes of the Spanish invasion; the second to a description of Spain before the conquest; the next five books describe the progress of the invaders, from the year 711; the eighth book describes in a rapid sketch the Moslem power, to the time of its extinction by Ferdinand and Isabella; the ninth and tenth books treat of the civilization and achievements of the Arabs while in Spain.

505. IRVING, WASHINGTON, *Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada.* Takes its place as one of the most important of Irving's historical works. He spared no pains to examine old records and visit the places where the events he describes took place. His book was highly commended by Prescott for its accuracy, balance, and beauty of style.

506. KNAPP, WILLIAM IRELAND, *The Spanish Revolution* (in *New Englander*, volume XL). Professor Knapp was in Spain during the rebellion of 1868, and was an eye-witness to the events he describes. His narrative is dramatic and sympathetic, yet judicious withal. Most of the article is given in our pages (volume 18, page 243), but any one who desires further particulars may turn to the magazine mentioned above.

507. NAPIER, WILLIAM FRANCIS PATRICK, *History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France.* The characteristics of this work are vividness of description and beauty of style. His battle pictures and dramatic events

of the war have seldom been equalled in any descriptive work, ancient or modern. It has established a reputation as being one of the finest military histories ever written in any language. But it is wanting in judgment concerning politics, and is crowded with details now unimportant.

508. PRESCOTT, WILLIAM H., *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.* 3 vols. The first work of an eminent American historian. Represents ten years of arduous labor. When it appeared it was at once recognized everywhere as a work of the highest merit. In no language has it an equal as a narrative of that most important period of Spanish history when several petty governments were consolidating into one kingdom.

509. PRESCOTT, WILLIAM HICKLING, *The Reign of Philip the Second.* 3 vols. The author did not live to complete this work, which goes down only to 1580. It covers nearly the same ground as Motley's, though far more comprehensive in scope, but lacking the brilliancy of his less judicious contemporary. It is a monument of research and a model of skilful narration.

510. RULE, WILLIAM H., *History of the Inquisition.* 2 vols. From a Protestant point of view, by a Wesleyan divine. Slightly controversial in tone, but written with an endeavor to be fair. The only comprehensive history of the subject in our language.

511. SAYER, FREDERICK, *History of Gibraltar.* Contains a graphic account of Gibraltar's fourteen sieges, and traces the part it played in the changes of political Europe. Doubtless the best book of its kind.

(Consult also 20, 21, 35, 36, 37, 251, 259, 264, 269, 283, 322, 330, 342, 434.)

The People and Their Civilization

(Consult 43, 44, 45, 46.)

SWEDEN. (Consult 36, 37, 336, 471, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 517.)

HISTORIES OF SWITZERLAND

General Histories

512. BAKER, F. GRENFELL, *The Model Republic.* A book by one of the more recent writers on the history of Switzerland. The author has spared no pains in endeavoring to be accurate, and readers of English are indebted to him for having given them the most readable and reliable of the histories of the Swiss in our tongue.

513. MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM D., *The Rise of the Swiss Republic.* A good history of the "playground of Europe" for the general reader. It begins with the Lake-Dwellers, and ends with the neutrality of Switzerland. It is written in a vein of sympathy for the little nation that has had to struggle against such tremendous odds in maintaining its independence.

514. MORIN, A., *Précis de l'histoire politique de la Suisse.* 5 vols. One of the most complete histories of Switzerland extant. It touches upon the details of military affairs slightly. It is especially valuable for the analysis of the strug-

gles of Switzerland with the surrounding nations, the internal contests and the organization of the Confederation, and the problems which the latter brought.

515. VIEUSSEUX, A., *The History of Switzerland.* At the time of its publication it was considered to be one of the best shortest histories of Switzerland ever written. In half a century, however, a great deal has been unearthed from early Swiss annals; consequently it is no longer esteemed so highly. The book was based on the works of Muller, Meyer, Franscini, and Kasthofer. The Reformation and the French Revolution periods are the best portions.

516. ZSCHOKKE, HEINRICH, *History of Switzerland.* This may be read with profit if taken as a summary. It is eminently readable and contains as much information as could be expected. The work is trustworthy in its statements, though it does not embody the results of recent investigation.

Special Periods and the People and Their Civilization

(Consult 8, 9, 12, 31, 35, 315, 333.)

HISTORIES OF TURKEY AND MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN EGYPT

General Histories

517. CREASY, Sir EDWARD SHEPHERD, *History of the Ottoman Turks.* By far the most useful and satisfactory continuous history of the Ottoman Turks in our language. The author made good use of all the French and German learning on the subject; especially the monumental history of von Hammer-Purgstall. It is more historical and less descriptive and critical than Freeman's. This makes it particularly valuable to the historical student.

518. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, JOSEPH VON, *Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches.* 10 vols. Primarily this work was designed for investigators, therefore the general reader will not have much use for it. Nearly all other histories of Turkey are indebted to it for material. The author is reputed to have spent thirty industrious years in preparing it. It takes high rank among the historical works of the nineteenth century.

519. LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE DE, *History of Turkey.* 3 vols. One of the best results of the indefatigable industry of the brilliant Frenchman. The same characteristics that make the author's other works attractive appear in this history—rich imagination, dramatic intensity, and poetical style. Though his statements cannot be always trusted, they reach a large audience and exert a wide influence.

520. MENZIES, SUTHERLAND, *Turkey, Old and New.* 2 vols. A history of Turkey that also embraces geographical and statistical matters. It is illustrated throughout and contains many maps. Written to please the popular taste. While the book throws no new light on any subject, it can be recommended as a good all-around account of the history of Turkey.

521. UPHAM, EDWARD, *The History of the Ottoman Empire.* This does not exhibit any qualities that go to make it a notable history. It is an unpretentious narrative of Turkish history up to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It cannot be compared with the work of either Creasy or Freeman; but as a quaint presentation of certain phases of Turkish history it is worth attention.

(Consult also 4, 6, 8, 9, 17.)

Special Periods

522. BRODRIBB, W. J., and BESANT, Sir WALTER, *Constantinople and Its Sieges.* A picturesque, accurate, and popular narrative of the vicissitudes of the city of Constantine from its foundation. Written with the purpose of presenting under one cover a sketch of the city and its marvellous changes. The authors have succeeded admirably.

523. LANE-POOLE, STANLEY, *A History of Egypt in the Middle Ages.* When this book appeared it supplied a history that had been wanted for readers of English, as most of the works on this particular period were in French or German. Lane-Poole is well known as one of the foremost of British Orientalists, and has been a prolific writer. The present volume comes up to the high mark he had established for himself in prior productions.

524. MUIR, Sir WILLIAM, *Annals of the Early Caliphate* and *The Mameluke or Slave Dynasty of Egypt.* Productions of the well-known Scottish Arabic scholar whose life of Mahomet is considered one of the best ever written. His book on the caliphate is highly esteemed. It is based on original authorities and is historical rather than polemical.

525. PATON, ANDREW A., *History of the Egyptian Revolution.* 2 vols. The most extensive treatment of the Egyptian Revolution of 1811 in the English language. The author devoted years to the task, and while we are indebted to him for a vast array of facts, his manner of construction is faulty. Will never be popular among average readers, but to the student or scholar will be useful for reference.

526. PEARS, EDWIN, *The Fall of Constantinople: Being the Story of the Fourth Crusade.* Intended as a final and authoritative exposition of the controversy over the Fourth Crusade. While not the last word, it clears up many of the questions that have arisen during the past half-century. The author took infinite pains in preparing his work, and consulted and discovered obscure and unknown sources. He concludes that the fall of Constantinople, in 1204, opened the gates of Europe to the invasion of the Turks, and was a necessary prelude to the Ottoman conquest of 1453. The book is well written, and should be consulted by every student studying the period.

(Consult also 20, 24, 35, 37, 166, 269, 331, 337, 342, 365, 366, 367, 447, 463, 509.)

The People and Their Civilization

527. LANE, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians.* 2 vols. The author resided many years in Egypt, preparing an Arabic

lexicon. Incidentally he had unbounded opportunity to study the people, their social condition and habits. These volumes are an excellent presentation of his impressions, which are recorded minutely. There is hardly a better work on the subject in any language.

(Consult also 5, 17.)

HISTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

General Histories

528. BANCROFT, GEORGE, *History of the United States from the Discovery of the American Continent to the Close of the Revolutionary War.* A monumental history of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. His sources of information were innumerable, and he devoted a lifetime of untiring energy to the study of these materials. The work has been revised often, and the latest edition contains many improvements and is better proportioned. The part assigned to the Revolution is the most important and valuable.

529. BANCROFT, HUBERT HOWE, *History of the Pacific States of North America.* 21 vols. This has been condemned and criticised, for its lack of accuracy and sound judgment, by students of the exacting historical methods of the present day. Nevertheless, it is a mine of information not easily accessible elsewhere. During the preparation of this voluminous work the compiler brought together the most extensive collection of *data* on his chosen subject ever attempted.

530. HILDRETH, RICHARD, *History of the United States from the Discovery of America to the End of the Sixteenth Congress.* Half of the work is devoted to the period before 1783. It is a very accurate history, possessing great merits, as well as somewhat serious defects. The volumes assigned to the period from 1783 to 1821 are written from the viewpoint of a Federalist, and are particularly opposed to Jefferson and his adherents. The work will always be more a favorite with the student than with the general reader.

531. TUCKER, GEORGE, *The History of the United States from Their Colonization to the End of the Twenty-sixth Congress in 1841.* 4 vols. May well be read in connection with Hildreth, as it is written from a Southern point of view, and as such is an able, candid presentation of the constitutional questions agitated in our country directly after the Revolution. It is strongly inclined to the States-Rights school. Official documents were largely drawn upon, but no references are given. There is a final chapter containing the Southern view of the early slavery contest.

532. WINSOR, JUSTIN (editor), *Narrative and Critical History of America.* This is composed mainly of monographs. It covers American history minutely up to the adoption of the Constitution, and thence to about 1850 more briefly. Most important and useful are the critical essays on sources, and the editor's notes throughout. The volumes are liberally illustrated with facsimiles of maps and reproductions of historical prints and portraits.

(Consult also 4, 6, 9.)

Special Periods

533. Adams, Henry, *History of the United States of America* (during the administration of Jefferson and Madison). 9 vols. Without equal as a history of the important period it covers. Extraordinary for its research, subtle analysis of character, and political propensities. Illumines every phase of relations with foreign countries. Treats episodes and career of Napoleon at length, especially the retrocession of Louisiana by Spain to France, and Santo Domingan affairs.

534. Dawson, Henry Barton, *Battles of the United States.* 2 vols. Volume I is devoted to the Revolutionary period, while the greater part of volume II is given over to the War of 1812, and includes the naval as well as land engagements. The Mexican War is treated too briefly. The chief value of this book consists in the documents, reproduced at the ends of the chapters. This is particularly so of those relating to the Revolutionary War.

535. Fairbanks, George R. R., *History of St. Augustine.* The author is easily quite the best authority on the early history of Florida. The present book is one of considerable value, though badly proportioned. It is written in a strong, terse style.

536. Fiske, John, *The Discovery of America; with some Account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest.* 2 vols. Exceptional scholarship, good judgment, and charming style characterize this work. There are some peculiarities about the author's deductions which clash with the views taken by the majority of eminent scholars; especially his defence of the authenticity of Amerigo Vespucci's first voyage and his credence of the Zeni voyages. Except for such instances the work is entirely reliable.

537. Gleig, George R., *Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans, 1814–1815.* The author has written several volumes of military history and biography. The narrative of the Washington campaign is based upon his journal, kept while serving in the British army at the time. An American historian said of it: "Exceedingly temperate and valuable. Altogether not without inaccuracies; its tone is judicial, and the author evidently intends to be fair."

538. Hosack, David, *Memoir of De Witt Clinton.* The author gives not only his subject's official and political career, but his services toward social betterments. A valuable *résumé* is given of the origin of the idea for the canal system in New York State. Contains a most elaborate appendix, in which are many documents appertaining to the early canal project.

539. Houston, Samuel, *Speech* (in *Congressional Globe*, XXXV. Congress, Second Session, February 28, 1859). This publication is a valuable repository for proceedings and debates in Congress from 1833 on. This speech was made while Houston was Senator, and purports to give an exact account of his campaigns during the Texan Revolution. It is very graphic and worthy of preservation.

540. Kane, Thomas L., *The Mormons* (in *Transactions* of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania). Colonel Kane fell in with the Mormons during the years of their great exodus from Illinois to Utah. He followed their fortunes,

and in this paper describes his experiences. His account is sincere and sympathetic. When his paper was first read before the above society, opinion was strongly against its subject. His paper had much to do with reversing popular sentiment.

541. Lester, Charles Edwards, *Houston and His Republic.* A picturesque narrative written by one familiar with the actual state of affairs in Mexico and Texas during the period of revolution. While the author was hampered by the difficulty in getting at reliable authorities, nevertheless his work is one of general accuracy and genuine merit.

542. Lincoln, Abraham, and Douglas, Stephen Arnold, *Political Debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Arnold Douglas.* These are the speeches made in the celebrated campaign of 1858 in Illinois, including some delivered in Chicago, Springfield, etc., as well as the two great speeches of Abraham Lincoln in Ohio in 1859. These great debates won a national reputation for Lincoln, and defined the issues of the period-struggle.

543. Monette, John W., *History of the Discovery and Settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi.* 2 vols. Still an authority on an important period, though the younger generation of investigators have in a measure superseded him through the use of material discovered in subsequent research. It extends from the first Spanish exploration in Florida to the admission of Texas. Incidentally, abundant notes throughout furnish a fair bibliography.

544. Parton, James, *Life of Andrew Jackson.* 3 vols. Drawn from materials only accessible to the author at the time. Contains a vast array of information, though the reader must be chary of some of his conclusions, for they are frequently contrary to facts. The book is entertaining throughout.

545. Rafn, Carl Christian, *Antiquitates Americanæ.* A large folio containing the original text of sagas and their translations into Danish, with critical discussions in Latin. There are numerous extracts from ancient geographical writings. Finally, there is a summary in English of the evidence and conclusions reached by the enthusiastic pioneer of the Norse voyages to America.

546. Valentine, David Thomas, *History of the City of New York.* One of the most important of the earlier histories that treat of Colonial New York. The present work goes down only to 1750. Recent investigations and results have made it somewhat antiquated, though it may still be consulted with profit on some points.

(Consult also 202, 217, 260, 487.)

The Colonial Period

547. Contrecœur, de, *Official Report.* (Documents relating to the Colonial history of the State of New York procured by John Romeyn Brodhead, edited by E. B. O'Callaghan.) A collection of documents which the Legislature of the State of New York procured at an expense of about $14,000. Mr. Brodhead was appointed to search the archives of Europe for material to fill certain gaps in the official records of Colonial New York. After four years of search he secured eighty volumes of manuscript copies of docu-

ments obtained in Holland, France, and England. Volumes I and II contain Holland documents; volumes III to VIII, London documents; volumes IX and X, Paris documents.

548. DAVIS, GEORGE LYNN-LACHLAN, *Day-Star of American Freedom: or, The Birth and Early Growth of Toleration in the Provinces of Maryland.* A worthy contribution to the early ecclesiastical history of the United States. W. T. Brantly has said: "To him is due the credit of having settled the vexed question of the religious faith of the legislators who passed the Toleration Act of 1649."

549. DOYLE, JOHN ANDREW, *The American Colonies* and *The English in America.* The first work was originally an Arnold Prize essay. It is divided into four chapters; one on "Discoveries," another on "Formation of the Thirteen Colonies," a third on "General Characteristics of the Colonies, 1688–1760," and the last and most valuable one on "The Contest for Independence." It discusses manners, religion, laws, and social customs as well as politics. Sources and secondary authorities have been carefully consulted. The second work covers only the seventeenth century. This is based on sources found in the British Record Office, and contains many fresh facts.

550. ELLIS, GEORGE EDWARD, *William Penn* (in the "Library of American Biography," edited by Jared Sparks). Prepared for the general reader who desires a brief, accurate, and interesting account of the life of the great Quaker. The author was well known for his ability to present the essential facts of a subject, in a refreshingly clear and attractive style.

551. GRAHAME, JAMES, *History of the Rise and Progress of the United States of North America from their Colonization till the Declaration of Independence.* Since Grahame composed this agreeable and suggestive history, investigation and research have thrown new light on many questions. Nevertheless, it is an excellent history of our Colonial period.

552. MARSHALL, JOHN, *A History of the American Colonies.* A review of the political history of the colonies to 1763. In its preparation the author made use of standard works and the best sources then accessible. Later investigations have proved many of his statements impeachable. In general the work is accurate and fair, written in a clear style and with splendid judgment.

553. RANDALL, EMILIUS OVIATT, *The Conspiracy of Pontiac.* A paper that appeared originally in the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society's publications, volume XII. It is a painstaking and accurate essay, based on the best authorities. It will serve as a reliable sketch on the memorable conspiracy.

554. SARGENT, WINTHROP (editor), *History of an Expedition against Fort Duquesne, 1775, under Major-General Edward Braddock, edited from the original manuscripts.* Includes several journals of the expedition, as well as other papers. Of Sargent's contribution Justin Winsor says: "The introductory memoir goes over the whole ground of the rival territorial claims of France and England, and the whole narrative, including that of the battle itself, is given with care and judgment." The compilation originally appeared in the Pennsylvania Historical Society's *Memoirs,* volume V.

(Consult also 546, 555, 557, 559, 560, 562, 566.)

The Revolutionary Period

555. Adams John, *Works; with Life, Notes, and Illustrations.* (Edited by Charles Francis Adams.) 10 vols. The celebrated grandson of John Adams shows no partiality or family glorification. In collating the vast number of documents he displays fine judgment and taste. His biography of the second President does not once exaggerate the merits of his subject. A great number of the documents are of the highest importance, though the world in general will probably prize the letters and diary most.

556. Fiske, John, *The American Revolution.* 2 vols. Professor Fiske succeeded in an extraordinary degree in making plain the events of the American Revolution. For him it had a place in the development of the world's history. As a historian he had a firm grasp of facts and a clear perception, which enabled him to present things so simply that the reader is not conscious of the difficulties overcome. His history deserves the praise Macaulay received, "for having written a history which workingmen can understand."

557. Franklin, Benjamin, *Complete Works.* (Edited by John Bigelow.) This edition supersedes all previous ones. It follows a chronological arrangement, and gives the text as Franklin wrote it, as far as possible. About six hundred pieces are included which have not been previously used in any edition of Franklin's works. They are drawn principally from the Stevens Franklin collection in the Department of State at Washington.

558. Frothingham, Richard, *History of the Siege of Boston, of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill.* The author, a well-known antiquary, produced this work after a thorough study of materials then accessible. It is well written, though frequently dry; not always reliable from a military standpoint, but in spite of this a standard work. It contains several valuable plans.

559. Irving, Washington, *Life of George Washington.* Regarded by the author as the most valuable of his productions. It partakes of his well-known characteristic as a writer. The historical student will find the latter half the most important. It is written on the basis of wide knowledge, expressed with fair judgment and temper.

560. Jefferson, Thomas, *Writings.* (Collected and edited by Paul Leicester Ford.) 10 vols. Arranged chronologically. Each volume contains an itinerary and chronology. The editor consulted new matter in the French Foreign Office, the State archives, collections of historical societies, and the private papers of Washington, Adams, Madison, Monroe, Steuben, and Gates. It is rich in suggestive footnotes.

561. Ludlow, John Malcolm Forbes, *The War of American Independence* (in "Epochs of Modern History" series). This work is a compilation, but it is a most skilful one. It is distinguished for good judgment, fair-mindedness, careful preparation, and attractive style, and it contains four useful and instructive maps and a good index.

562. Parton, James, *Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin.* Shows minute investigation and is entertainingly and graphically written. Lack of references and a straining after effect constitute its prime faults. It was written before

the mass of Franklinana was recovered during the past twenty years, and is therefore not to be regarded as an authority, though it is still the best balanced account of the many-sided Franklin.

563. PAULDING, JAMES KIRKE, *Life of Washington.* 2 vols. Somewhat impaired by later investigations and by lack of authorities, but its delightful style assures for it a lasting charm as a literary essay. Contains many anecdotes which the author obtained from some of Washington's contemporaries. The descriptions of places are notable for the familiarity shown.

564. RAMSAY, DAVID, *History of the American Revolution.* While this history has all the faults and merits of a contemporary record, it is a source of great value as the work of an alert and earnest eye-witness. It has been translated into several European languages. Modern investigators have found much in it to criticise, but much more to commend.

565. RANDALL, HENRY STEPHENS, *Life of Thomas Jefferson.* 3 vols. This is the standard life of Jefferson. The author brought together a large amount of new material for its preparation. Bears evidence of high ability and scholarship. Throughout the author's spirit is controversial and partial. Particularly unjust to Hamilton. The style is strong, but redundant.

566. WASHINGTON, GEORGE, *Writings.* (Collected and edited by Worthington Ford.) 14 vols. *Writings.* (Edited with life by Jared Sparks.) Sparks's compilation was held for years as the standard, but Ford's work has largely superseded it. Sparks was content to reproduce the copies of Washington's letters as they were in his letter-book, while Ford adhered to a rigid and accurate reproduction of the text as it actually was. Other advantages of Ford's are the reproduction of many important maps and plans and a comprehensive index.

(Consult also 11, 258, 260, 264, 274.)

The United States Navy

567. COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE, *History of the Navy of the United States.* Highly meritorious and founded on the best available material at the time of issue. Written in the same admirable style as the author's widely known romances. Justin Winsor said of this history: "In some respects, relating to the War of 1812, Cooper's views have been called in question; but his story of the Revolutionary navy is the result of investigations that have not, on the whole, been improved upon. Cooper gives a list of the Continental cruisers, with the fate of each."

568. FARRAGUT, LOYALL, *Life of David Glasgow Farragut, First Admiral of the United States Navy.* (Published by D. Appleton and Company.) The son of the great admiral executed his filial duty with excellent taste and modesty. He depended as far as he could upon his father's journal, letters, and official reports, and upon reminiscences of participants and eye-witnesses. The outcome is a volume of rich material for students and historical workers.

569. JOHNSON, ROSSITER, *The War of 1812–15 between the United States and Great Britain.* General William T. Sherman said of this history: "It is the best condensed account of that war of which I have knowledge—a compact volume, easy of reference, wonderfully accurate in dates and numbers,

grouping the events of the War of 1812 so as to form a strong link in the chain that binds the United States together in everlasting union. Perry's victory on Lake Erie and Harrison's at the Thames gave us possession of the great Northwest, a result mighty in its consequences."

570. MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER SLIDELL, *Life of Paul Jones.* 2 vols. Jared Sparks suggested the writing of this book, which was undertaken by the American naval expert. It is a conscientious piece of work and bears evidence of its author's thoroughness in consulting available material. At the time of its appearance it was better constructed and more readable than any other narrative on the same subject.

571. MACLAY, EDGAR STANTON, *History of the United States Navy.* 3 vols. More full and more accurate than Cooper's, though there is lack of proportion and perspective. The author had opportunities for investigating from the library of the British Museum, and in the archives of the Minister of Marine in Paris. Aside from this he obtained much information on the War of 1812 from private sources. The additional matter in the new edition brings the history down to the Battle of Manila Bay. Taking it as a whole, it is the best history we have of our navy.

572. ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, *Naval War of 1812.* (Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.) This is a readable account of the navy during this war. It is based on substantial authorities, and frequently shows consultation of original sources. It is remarkably impartial and entirely reliable. In the appendices will be found a "previous history of the United States Navy."

(Consult also 274.)

Individual States

573. BARRY, JOHN STETSON, *The History of Massachusetts.* 3 vols. Volume I embraces the Colonial period; volume II, the Provincial period; volume III, the Commonwealth period. A work of genuine merit. The third volume will be found the most valuable. As a history of Massachusetts down to recent times this is one of the most important yet written. It has all the characteristics of a scholarly production. The best authorities have been consulted. Contradictory testimonies have been carefully considered. The good judgment of the author is unfailing, and he wins the confidence of the reader from the start.

574. BRODHEAD, JOHN ROMEYN, *History of the State of New York, 1609–1691.* 2 vols. It abounds in substantial qualities, but will never win popular approval, on account of heavy and uninteresting style. A well-known American historian said of it: "It is to be regretted that death prevented the completion of the work; . . . but what Mr. Brodhead has given us must, for its completeness and accuracy of research and for the general acumen displayed in it, rank as a standard work and a classical authority on the subject."

575. CAMPBELL, CHARLES, *History of the Colony of the Ancient Dominion of Virginia.* On the whole the best general history of Colonial Virginia. Ends with the year 1781. Save that the early portion of the work is based on the discredited publications of Captain John Smith, the work is

sufficiently accurate. The author was a skilful writer, and his narrative will be especially interesting to the student.

576. Elliott, Charles Wyllys, *New England History A.D. 986–1776.* In scope it is below the work of Palfrey. Less comprehensive and written with less ability, but it is a work of real merit. The aim of the writer was to give "a more simple, compact, and picturesque representation" of the history of the period than it had received. Though Palfrey's work has superseded it, it contains much that is suggestive.

577. Fortier, François Alcée, *History of Louisiana.* 4 vols. This stands foremost among many recent works on the remarkable and romantic history of Louisiana. It begins with the discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon, and concludes with the visit of Cambon, the French Ambassador, to New Orleans in 1902. Especially valuable for the account of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, the unsuccessful British invasion, and the Civil War period, which is rendered without a suggestion of prejudice. The author, as president of the Historical Society of Louisiana, was well qualified for his task, and based his work on thorough and peculiarly advantageous research. The volumes are handsomely illustrated with portraits, maps, and numerous pictures of unusual interest.

578. Gayarré, Charles E. A., *History of Louisiana.* 4 vols. Volumes I and II, French domination; III, Spanish domination; IV, American domination. These volumes are the result of arduous study in the archives of France and of other European States, as well as in Louisiaina. The work possesses a standard value and is a storehouse for every student. Mainly made up of transcripts from original documents, joined together with slender narrative.

579. Yoakum, Henderson, *History of Texas from its First Settlement, in 1685, to its Annexation to the United States, in 1846.* Evinces a high degree of scholarship. Though written without access to much valuable material, discovered since its publication, it is still recognized as one of the authorities of first importance on the history of Texas. Each volume has an appendix of valuable documents.

580. Hittell, Theodore Henry, *History of California.* 4 vols. Represents probably the greatest result yet obtained by any single individual's unaided work in writing about California. The author is unusually well posted in land matters and legislative proceedings; for this reason his later volumes will prove indispensable to the historian. Whenever he touches upon any question of law his conclusions are exceptionally able and convincing.

581. Hollister, Gideon Hiram, *History of Connecticut.* 2 vols. Somewhat dull, but the only large history of Connecticut which carries the narrative down through the Revolution. It deals with the story of Connecticut to 1815, with supplementary chapters on the Constitution of 1857, early jurisprudence, Episcopacy, schools, and kindred subjects. Founded largely on secondary materials.

582. Howison, Robert R., *History of Virginia from its Discovery and Settlement by Europeans to the Present Time.* 2 vols. Volume I relates to the period before the Treaty of Paris, in 1763; volume II, to the time intervening

between 1763 and 1847. It is one of the most comprehensive and satisfactory accounts of the State it deals with. Rests upon a foundation of original research, and is written pleasantly and impartially.

583. McSherry, James, *History of Maryland.* Now slightly out of date, but in its day was useful as a popular presentation of the subject. Cannot be accused of inaccuracy, but in the light of facts which have been brought to light recently it is inadequate. Written in a flowing and interesting manner.

584. O'Callaghan, Edmund Burke, *History of New Netherlands, or New York under the Dutch.* 2 vols. Decidedly a work of great original research, and holds its place as the leading authority on the times it treats. Volume I closes with the end of Kieft's administration, and volume II of the career of Stuyvesant. Especially interesting from the way in which the inroads of the English on New Netherlands are depicted. Vigorously written and with copious citations and documents.

585. Palfrey, John Gorham, *History of New England.* 4 vols. The first three volumes deal with the period of the Stuart dynasty, and the fourth brings the work to 1740. The most thorough comprehensive effort, indispensable alike to the student and serious reader. In addition to its qualities of great learning and sound judgment, possesses all the attraction of having been written in an agreeable style.

586. Stevens, William Bacon, *History of Georgia.* 2 vols. Constitutes a standard history of Georgia from its discovery to the adoption of the revised Constitution of the State, in 1798. Entitled to rank among our best State histories. Based almost entirely upon original sources. There are several good illustrations and a voluminous index.

Constitutional and Political Histories

587. Baldwin, Simeon Eben, *New England Secessionists* (in *New Englander*, volume XXXVII). This is an important contribution by the well-known American jurist and educator summarizing the political events and conditions that gave rise to the Hartford Convention of 1814–1815. Many curious sidelights are thrown on the delegates to that political assemblage, particularly on George Cabot. Apt quotations and extracts from their letters and papers are interspersed through the essay.

588. Curtis, George Ticknor, *Constitutional History of the United States.* 2 vols. Volume I, covering the period of the Revolution and the Confederation, is the better one of the two, and is practically a revised edition of the author's *History of the Constitution of the United States*, published in 1854. The second volume of the present edition contains thirteen unfinished chapters, due to the author's death.

589. *Federalist, The* (commentary on the Constitution of the United States). Collection of essays written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, with the aim to prove to the people of New York that the Articles of Confederation were useless as a national constitution and that another system was necessary for the prosperity of the country, recommending the constitution framed in Philadelphia as the remedy. The last half of *The Federalist* is an

explanation in detail of the Constitution and its general plan of government proposed.

590. Holst, Hermann Edward von, *Constitutional and Political History of the United States.* 8 vols. (Translated by John J. Taylor; published by Callaghan and Company.) Unquestionably the most valuable contribution to American history by a foreign author. Covers the period from the formation of the Union to the Civil War. Over half the work is given to the decade 1850–1860. Because it was the first work of its kind, the task of getting materials together was tremendous, but the author never faltered. Von Holst has often been censured for lack of sympathy in American institutions, but his obvious sincerity and his intense moral earnestness easily triumph over such shortcomings.

591. Seward, William Henry, *Works.* 5 vols. Volume I contains a biographical memoir, speeches and debates in the United States Senate, and forensic arguments; volume II, the writings of the author as Governor of New York; volume III, orations and occasional addresses, executive speeches, and general correspondence; volume IV, speeches in the United States Senate; volume V, diplomatic relations in the time of the Civil War. The fourth volume is of most consequence. In it will be found speeches on the slave question and the beginnings of the Republican party.

592. Story, Joseph, *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States.* Continues to be a classical commentary on the Constitution, although it was written over half a century ago. Retains high value on account of the vast learning of the author and mainly because Story was a judge of the court during the period he was establishing his authority and completing the foundations of our constitutional law.

593. Woodburn, James Albert, *The Historical Significance of the Missouri Compromise* (in American Historical Association Annual Report 1893). This is one of this eminent American historian's masterly monographs evincing political acumen of high order. It deals with the celebrated Compromise of 1820 in a philosophical yet clear, concise, and unbiassed manner. Professor Woodburn's grasp of his subject and its presentation illumine many obscure phases of the question.

594. Young, Andrew W., *The American Statesmen.* Primarily a useful volume and not one with any great original merit. Scant treatment of the period before the adoption of the Constitution. The author does not forward his own opinions. Introduces the opinions of those who are prominent in affairs. For this reason it has been called "the history of public opinion on historical questions."

The Civil War

595. Champlin, John D., *Young Folk's History of the War for the Union.* (Published by Henry Holt.) Heartily recommended as a book written to fill the real want, and accomplishing its part excellently. Equally adapted to general readers as well as young folk. Summed up, it is a well-written, entertaining history of the war, impartial in tone, and making its objects dramatic

incident and graphic narrative, rather than political analysis. Illustrated throughout with maps, portraits, and plans.

596. DANA, CHARLES ANDERSON, and WILSON, JAMES H., *Life of Ulysses S. Grant.* This biography was written as a "campaign life" in the presidential election year. Both authors had been closely associated with Grant, and the book is still of more than passing interest. Dana represented the War Department during most of Grant's campaigns from Vicksburg to Richmond, while Wilson was on the staff most of the time. The book is written with fine literary ability.

597. DAVIS, JEFFERSON, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.* 2 vols. (Published by D. Appleton and Company.) Mainly a recital of the military operations of the Civil War, with introductory essays which endeavor to prove the right of secession. Generally considered the most scholarly account of the State-Rights argument. The work ends with the beginning of the period of Reconstruction.

598. GRANT, ULYSSES S., *Personal Memoirs.* 2 vols. (Published by the Century Company.) These memoirs are written with the directness and brevity so characteristic of the writer. Cover the author's life to the close of the Civil War. Nowhere can one find evidence of self-laudation. He frankly portrays military situations as they disclosed themselves to him. Altogether the work is an invaluable record of the author's great services in the Civil War.

599. GREELEY, HORACE, *The American Conflict.* 2 vols. A history more political than military. The first volume traces public opinion on slavery from 1776 to 1861; the second volume is devoted to events in the war and the spread of the movement for emancipation. The value of the book is enhanced by numerous documents and quotations from authoritative sources. Necessarily the account of the war as a whole is defective.

600. JOHNSON, ROSSITER, *A History of the War of Secession, 1861–1865.* Of this book the critic of the Boston *Advertiser* wrote: "It is not, comparatively speaking, difficult to achieve briefness or accuracy or color singly, but it is difficult to achieve them all in equal measure. Yet this is what the author has done, and the praise accorded him should be in direct proportion to the difficulty of the task to which he set himself. Moreover, he has a sense of historical proportion that never fails him. So far as we are able to judge, he has nowhere failed to place the proper relative emphasis on any event which the limits of his work have permitted him to mention. His book is not a mere history of military operations; it is also a history of the social, political, and financial life of the time so far as they affected the war or were affected by it."

601. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, *Complete Works.* (Edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay.) Indispensable to every student of the political history of the periods of the slavery question and the Civil War. The editors have shown exceptional industry in getting material together from the date of the first document, March 9, 1832. The arrangement is strictly chronological.

602. *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.* A monumental work published by the United States Government. It is the most important of all works published on the Civil War period, and must be the original source and ultimate authority for it. It is divided into four series. The First

contains military reports and correspondence; the Second, records and correspondence relating to prisoners of war and prisoners of state; the Third relates to calls for national troops, the apportionment to the States, etc., as well as reports of the administrative bureaus of the War Department; the Fourth, a compilation of the Confederate records, similar to the Third Series. It is a wonderful collection of historical matter, and has cost vast sums of money and years of skilful labor.

603. POLLARD, EDWARD ALBERT, *The Lost Cause.* In some respects the most characteristic history written on the Southern side of the slavery controversy and the War of Secession. The author utterly failed to appreciate Northern character and sentiment. Because of his inability to get accurate information at the time of writing, as well as for his prejudices, the book is necessarily untrustworthy. It is interesting, though somewhat bombastic.

604. VICTOR, ORVILL J., *History, Civil, Political, and Military, of the Southern Rebellion.* 4 vols. The author wrote with an intention to be accurate and impartial, but his voluminous work needs threshing, as it was written when the contest was in progress. It presents a mass of material for a narrative which is valuable and a great many political documents and debates.

(Consult also 138, 266.)

The Spanish American War

605. CERVERA Y TOPETE, PASCUAL (editor), *The Spanish American War.* A collection of documents relating to the squadron operations in the West Indies. One of a series published under the auspices of the United States Office of Naval Intelligence. Admiral Cervera obtained permission to publish these documents to vindicate himself. They consist chiefly of communications between himself, the Spanish Minister of Marine, and the Captain-General of Cuba. The period covered is from November, 1897, to Cervera's return to Spain. It presents a fairly complete account of the naval operations of the Spaniards in the West Indies.

606. DAVIS, OSCAR KING, *Our Colonization in the Pacific.* The author was the New York *Sun's* special correspondent from May to December, 1898. The book is a reprint of his accounts to that paper, describing the progress of the American occupation. It is brilliantly written and as accurate as could be expected under the conditions. It contains many excellent illustrations.

607. DRAPER, ANDREW SLOANE, *The Rescue of Cuba.* (Published by Silver, Burdett and Company.) Eulogistic of the war with Spain, for its result in furnishing a precedent in favor of liberty, humanity, and justice. The author says "it was to rescue Cuba, not to gain Porto Rico or the Philippines, that bound all sections and parts of our people together in a sublime demand for a resort to arms." The book was written for youth, but it supplies interesting information for the mature mind.

608. WHEELER, JOSEPH, *The Santiago Campaign.* This book includes many pages of a diary, numerous personal letters, and a great number of reports and orders. It might be termed a soldier's notebook. The whole presents an interesting record, though one is conscious of a desire to have more of it from the pen of the ingenuous old soldier.

The Expansion of the United States

609. BANCROFT, HUBERT HOWE, *The New Pacific.* (Published by the Bancroft Company.) Besides giving a vivid recital of the Spanish-American War, this book presents the economic statistics, climate, and topography in Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Among the most important chapters are "Interoceanic Communication," "Resources of the Pacific," "Mines and Manufactures," "Commerce on the Pacific," and "Race Problems." It is very valuable, and should be read by every student of our new possessions.

610. BUTLER, JAMES DAVIE, *The Lewis and Clark Expedition* (in *The Nation*, 1893). Written as a review of Elliott Coues's edition of *History of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark*, which is the best. Butler sums up in a concise and comprehensive manner that eventful expedition and its great influence on the growth of the United States. He is an authority on the explorations made by Lewis and Clark, and has to his credit the unearthing of a new journal written by Charles Floyd and printed in the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society.

611. CARPENTER, EDMUND JANES, *America in Hawaii: History of United States Influence in the Hawaiian Islands.* (Published by Small, Maynard and Company.) The author has gathered material for his very interesting history largely from sources in Boston; for that city during the first half of the nineteenth century was exceedingly active in the religious and commercial overtures that the United States was making to the Hawaiian Islands. He traces the growth of American influence in our newly acquired territory from the landing of a small shipload of Boston missionaries in 1819 to its culmination in annexation August 12, 1898.

612. SOUTHEY, ROBERT, *Review of History of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark* (in *Quarterly Review*, volume XII). When the Lewis and Clark journals were first given to the world they found a most interested reader in the English Poet-Laureate. This article is a picturesque review, containing many felicitous extracts. It made known to Englishmen the true import of the momentous exploration trip a century ago. Southey's extraordinary acquaintance with travel gave him exceptional advantages in narrating the adventures of the explorers.

613. SUMNER, CHARLES, *Speech on the Cession of Russian America to the United States.* At the time that this speech was made, Mr. Sumner was chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He presented the treaty to the Senate, and his oration played a great part in its ratification. Little was known of Alaska until Sumner's profound research and political sagacity presented it in a masterly fashion and advocated its cession to the Union.

(Consult also 168, 170, 590.)

VENICE. (Consult 93, 366, 392, 393, 396, 398, 402, 404, 408, 412, 526.)

WEST INDIES. (Consult 124, 264, 487, 488, 490, 492, 493, 529, 532, 533, 536, 605, 606, 607, 608.)

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF NOTED CHARACTERS

With References to Accounts of Events in which They Took Part, and Bibliography

(For other characters than those described here, see General Index)

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1. Religious Leaders

Augustine, Saint, called the "Apostle of England" (died, A.D. 607), Benedictine monk and first Archbishop of Canterbury: sent to England, IV, 69; his missionary work there, 182 et seq.

Additional reference: Hook, *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury.*

Becket, Thomas À (born in London, 1118; assassinated in Canterbury, 1170), Archbishop of Canterbury: early life, VI, 1; career, 2 et seq.; death, 26.

Additional references: Robertson, *Materials for the History of Archbishop Becket* and *Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury;* Morris, *Life and Martyrdom of Saint Thomas Becket;* Thompson, *Thomas Becket;* Hutton, *Saint Thomas of Canterbury;* Froude, *Short Studies*, vol. IV.

Buddha, see Gautama.

Calvin, John (born in Noyon, France, 1509; died in Geneva, Switzerland, 1564), a Protestant theologian and reformer: driven from Paris and established in Geneva, IX, 176 et seq.; his scholarship, 177, 189; imprisoned, 179; his *Christianæ Religionis Institutio*, 179 et seq., 195, 198; his drastic measures, 184 et seq.; banished and recalled, 185; compared with Luther, 189, 201; his connection with Servetus, 196.

Additional references: Henry, *Life and Times of Calvin;* D'Aubigné, *History of the Reformation;* Froude, *Short Studies on Great Subjects* (Second Series); Visseaux, *History of Switzerland.*

CONFUCIUS (born, B.C. 515; died, 479), Chinese philosopher. He was the son of an eminent soldier, became a teacher, and is said to have had at one time three thousand pupils. The immediate purpose of his system of ethics was to produce a political reformation founded on respect for the ruling powers and the unity of the empire. He was made chief magistrate of a town, and afterward held higher offices under the Government. But from these he was driven by jealousy, and he then travelled and taught for several years, and spent his last five years in literary pursuits. He edited four of what are known as the "five classics," and himself wrote the fifth: his career, I, 270–299; his skull a cup, VI, 120.

Additional references: Legge, *Chinese Classics;* Faber, *Digest of the Doctrines of Confucius;* Douglas, *Confucianism and Taouism.*

GAUTAMA, called BUDDHA ("the enlightened"), the founder of Buddhism; dates of his birth and death unknown; supposed to have been born in the latter part of the sixth or early part of the fifth century B.C., and to have died at about the age of eighty. He is the historical Buddha, distinguished from the innumerable Buddhas of Hindu mythology, but his personal life is obscured by myth and legend: founds Buddhism, I, 160 et seq.; sketch of his religion, 160; his birth and names, 162; marriage, 162; devotes himself to study, 162; birth of his son, 163; tempted by Mara, 163, 164; does penance, 164; becomes Buddha, 164; explains his new gospel, 165; his Four Great Truths, 166; death, 166; secret of his power, 166; his last words, 167 et seq.

Additional references: Oldenberg, *Buddha, his Life and Doctrines;* Johnson, *India;* Burnouf, *Histoire du Bouddhisme;* Kistner, *Buddha and His Doctrines;* Hardy, *A Manual of Buddhism;* Lillie, *Buddha and Early Buddhism;* Arnold, *The Light of Asia.*

HUSS, JOHN (born in Husinek, Bohemia, about 1369; burned at the stake in Constance, Baden, Germany, 1415), Bohemian religious reformer and martyr: his birth, VII, 294; arrest of, 288; his trial and death, 294 et seq.; his influence on the Teutonic Knights, VI, 81.

Additional references: Gillett, *John Huss;* Loserth, *Wiclif und Hus.*

INNOCENT III, Giovanni Lotario Conti (born in Anagni, about 1161; died in Perugia, 1216), Pope. His uncle, Clement III, made him a cardinal deacon in 1190; but as he could not agree with Celestine III, his uncle's successor, he retired and devoted himself to literature. On the death of Celestine, in 1198, he was elected Pope, and took the name Innocent III. He adopted vigorous measures for increasing his political power in Italy, and assumed more responsibility for the conduct of affairs in neighboring kingdoms than had any of his predecessors. He laid empires under interdict, excommunicated kings and princes, and organized crusades against the Moors, the Turks, and the Albigenses: preaches a crusade in Spain, V. 272; moving spirit of Fifth Crusade, VI, 121; (1198) becomes Pope, 156; appearance and zeal of, 157; acts as guardian to Frederick, 159; champions Ingeborg, 165; ineffectual against Magna Charta, 168; wages a new (Fourth) crusade, 172; death of, 174, 209; punishes heresy and attacks the Albigenses, VIII, 166.

Additional references: Hurter, *Geschichte Papst Innocenz III;* life by Gasparin,

KNOX, JOHN (born in Haddington, Scotland, 1505; died in Edinburgh, 1572), a Scottish reformer. After studying at the University of Glasgow he entered the profession of law; was a notary at Haddington; became tutor (1544) to the sons of two noble families; gave up teaching, and began his religious work: influence of Geneva on, IX, 188; early career of X, 21; heads the Scottish reformers, 21 et seq.; influence of Wishart and Calvin upon, 21; begins to preach, 21; imprisoned, 21; his *First Blast of the Trumpet*, 21; at Perth, 25, 26; at St. Andrews, 28; protests against outrages, 29; sent to England, 31; takes charge of St. Giles, 37; helps to draw up a statement, 37; his work compared with that of other reformers, 38; on reception of the *Book of Discipline*, 41; gives new life to Scotland, 44; prophet to his nation, 45; a galley-slave, 46; his conduct to Queen Mary, 47, 53; characteristics of, 48 et seq.; aims at a theocracy, 49.

Additional references: Lives by McCrie, Brown, Lorimer, Innes, Maccunn, Lang, Cowan, and Glasse; histories of Scotland by Lang, Scott, and Burton; histories of England by Green, Froude, and Ranke; Knox, *Works*, especially *History of the Reformation in Scotland.*

LOYOLA, IGNATIUS DE (born in the castle of Loyola, Guipuzcoa, Spain, 1491; died in Rome, 1556), Spanish soldier and prelate: founds the Society of Jesus, also known as the Order of Jesuits, IX, 261 et seq.

Additional references: Lives by Ribadeneira, Maffei, Rosweide, Bouhours, Gretser, and Rose. Many others have been written. Consult also Ranke, *History of the Popes;* Stephen, *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography;* Nicolini, *History of the Jesuits.*

LUTHER, MARTIN (born in Eisleben, Prussian Saxony, 1483; died there, 1546), a German reformer: spread of his doctrines, VI, 83; on printing, VIII, 23; his feeling toward Jews, 190; sketch of, IX, 1; begins the Reformation in Germany, 1 et seq.; posts theses at Wittenberg, 2; attacks papal power, 5; at the Diet of Augsburg, 7 et seq.; appeals to a general council, 12; excommunicated, 13; his books burned, 14; burns the Pope's bull, etc., 15; Pope bans, 16; at the Diet of Worms, 17 et seq.; will not retract, 22; at the Wartburg, 25; imperial ban against, 26; called perverter of Christianity, 26; called a spirit of evil, 27; his teaching denounced, 29; civil war charged to, 30; accused of preaching plunder, 32; Calvin influenced by, 178; compared with Calvin, 189, 201; his influence on music and poetry, XIII, 33.

Additional references: Besides Koestlin's *Life* and his *Luthers Theologie* may be mentioned biographies by Melanchthon, Seidel, Mathesius, Ukert, Stange, Pfizer, Lee, Meurer, and Worsley. Consult also Dunham, *History of the Germanic Empire;* Ranke, *History of the Reformation in Germany;* Creighton, *History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation;* D'Aubigné, *History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century;* Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe.*

MAHOMET (born in Mecca, Arabia, about A.D. 570; died in Medina, 632), an Arabian prophet, founder of Islam or Mahometanism: his career and teachings, IV, 198 et seq.; marries Kadijah, 198; invited to Medina, 201; se-

lects twelve apostles, 201; conspiracy against, 202; his flight, 204 et seq.; enters Medina, 207; begins the holy war, 208; adopts new call to prayer, 208; scatters the Koreshites, 209; victorious in "meal-war," 211; in battle with idolaters, 212 et seq.; forbids wine-drinking, 215; defeats the Koraidites, 216; marries Zainab, 217; marries Juweira, 218; king, 219; Jews "bewitch," 222; names Kaled "Sword of God," 225; at Mecca, 226 et seq.; orders death of idolaters, 230; his death, 233; personal appearance of, 233; stories concerning, 233, note; miracles recorded of, 236; God gives the *Koran* to, 237; creed and practice of his followers, 239 et seq.

Additional references: Irving, *Mahomet and his Successors;* Muir, *Life of Mahomet;* Smith, *Mohammed and Mohammedanism;* Weil, *Mohamed der Prophet;* Ockley, *History of the Saracens;* Stobart, *Islam and its Founder.*

Pius IX (born in Sinigaglia, Italy, 1792; died in Rome, 1878), Pope 1846–1878: his reforms and his flight from Rome, XVII, 109 et seq.; sketch of, 109; his action regarding the Jesuits, 121; goes into exile, 136; Napoleon III "defender" of, XVIII, 317; Victor Emmanuel appeals to, 319; loses temporal power, 320; his protest, 320; favors the Turks, as opposed to Greek Catholics, XIX, 15.

Additional references: Lives by Maguire, Wappmannsperger, Trollope, Pougeois, and Dawson; Mueller, *Political History of Recent Times;* Garibaldi, *Autobiography;* Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe;* Alison, *History of Europe.*

Savonarola, Girolamo (born in Ferrara, Italy, 1452; burned in Florence, 1498), an Italian reformer: sketch of, VIII, 265; opposes the Medici, 265; exhorts the Florentines, 267; his magical power, 268; visits Charles VIII, 271; Florentines appeal to, 275; rules the popular will, 277; precursor of Luther, 278; interdicted from preaching, 279; denounces the Pope, 279; rejects ordeal by fire, 280; condemned and burned, 281.

Additional references: Lives by Picus of Mirandola, Harford, Perrens, Villari, Héraud, Lucas, O'Neil, and Madden; Ranke, *Savonarola und die Florentinische Republik,* in *Historisch-biographische Studien;* Procter, *The Dominican Savonarola and the Reformation.* Consult also Savonarola's works.

Wesley, Charles (born in Epworth, England, 1707; died in London, 1788), an English Methodist clergyman and poet. He was educated at Oxford and became an assistant to his brother John in religious work. He is said to have written more than six thousand hymns. The best known of these that survive are "Jesus, lover of my soul," and "O for a thousand tongues": founds a Methodist society at Oxford, XIII, 59 et seq.; visits Georgia, 61; conversion to Moravianism, 65; begins field-preaching, 69.

Additional references: Biographies by Jackson and Telford.

Wesley, John (born in Epworth, England, 1703; died in London, 1791), an English Methodist clergyman. He was educated at Oxford, and took orders in the Established Church. In 1735 he went to Georgia as a missionary, and

was an extreme and intolerable high churchman. On his return to England in 1738 he came under the influence of a Moravian missionary and completely changed his religious views. He travelled over England as an open-air preacher, and drew immense audiences. It was estimated that he travelled 250,000 miles and preached 40,000 times. He wrote many books—histories, text-books, a dictionary, and many hymns. He also founded charity-schools and a home for orphans: leads the revival of the eighteenth century, XIII, 58 et seq.; visits Georgia, 61; character, 61; influenced by Boehler, 63; conversion to Moravianism, 64; begins field-preaching, 69; separation from Whitefield, 70; denounces slave-trade, XVI, 297.

Additional references: Biographies by Southey, Telford, Wedgwood, Tyerman, and others.

WHITEFIELD, GEORGE (born in Gloucester, England, 1714; died in Newburyport, Mass., 1770), a Methodist clergyman. He was educated at Oxford, and took orders in the Established Church. In 1738 he joined John Wesley in Georgia, but soon returned to England and became an open-air preacher. He had a powerful effect upon all his auditors, from educated and eminent men to miners and day-laborers. He became one of the founders of Methodism, the Calvinist branch of the sect, thus differing from his friend Wesley, who was an Arminian. He made seven voyages to America. It was estimated that he delivered 18,000 sermons to 10,000,000 auditors: a founder of Methodism, XIII, 59; greatest pulpit orator of England, 60 et seq.; oratory of, 67; inaugurates field-preaching, 68; sketch of, 70; separation from Wesley, 70; denounces slave-trade, XVI, 297.

Additional references: Biographies by Philip, Andrews, Harsha, and Tyerman; Stevens, *The Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century, called Methodism.*

WYCLIFFE, JOHN (born in Hipswell, England, about 1324; died in Lutterworth, 1384), reformer and teacher; his hitherto unpublished Latin writings, mostly discovered in European libraries, particularly in Vienna, are being issued by the Wycliffe Society, which published nineteen volumes of them from 1884 to 1895: studied at and was later master of Baliol College, Oxford, VII, 228; as parish priest of Lutterworth, tried for heresy, 228; acquitted with an admonition, 229 et seq.; excommunicated, 231; stricken with paralysis at altar of Lutterworth, 231; with Nicholas de Hereford he completes his English version of the Bible, 231 et seq.; his bones dug up and burned and cast into the river, 232; excerpt from his gospels, 234; readers of his Bible burned with copies round their necks, 236; eulogized by Oliver Wendell Holmes, 236 et seq.; his doctrines spread through Europe and embraced by Huss, VI, 81; waning influence of (1529), IX, 139.

Additional references: Vaughan, *Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe, D.D.*, also *Tracts and Treatises* and *Selections and Translations from his Latin Works;* biography by Lechler; Sergeant, *John Wyclif;* Loserth, *Wiclif und Hus;* Shirley, *Catalogue of the Original Works of John Wiclif;* Pearson, *English History in the Fourteenth Century;* Green, *Short History of the English People;* also histories of England by Froude and Lingard.

XAVIER, FRANCIS, the "Apostle of the Indies" (born in Navarre, France, 1506; died near Macao, China, 1552), a Jesuit missionary; born of a noble family, was educated and later taught philosophy in Paris (1530); with fellow-student Loyola and others organized (1534) the Company of Jesus; visited Rome and received the papal benediction on the new enterprise (1537); zealously toiled in the cause of religion in Italian prisons and hospitals till 1541; spent ten years in India, Ceylon, Japan, and Malacca, and baptized 1,000,000 in 52 kingdoms; died of fever on the island of Hiang-Shan: sent by Pope Paul III to "Christianize India," IX, 273; within a few hours of receiving the gigantic task, has made meagre preparations and is on the way, 273; establishes mission and school on Malabar coast, 325; his labors and persecutions in Japan, 325 et seq.

Additional references: Coleridge, H. T., *Life and Letters of St. Francis Xavier;* Nicolini, *History of the Jesuits;* Ranke, *History of the Popes;* Stephen, *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography;* Taylor, *Loyola and Jesuitism;* Murray, *The Story of Japan.*

2. Rulers, Statesmen, Patriots

ADAMS, JOHN (born in Quincy, Mass., 1735; died there, 1826), an American lawyer and statesman, second President of the United States; graduated at Harvard College (1755); was admitted to the bar (1758); opposed the Stamp Act (1765); was a Delegate from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress (1774); moved a resolution in Congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government (1776); was sent as commissioner to France (1778): member of committee to draw up a declaration of independence, XIV, 45; member of commission to negotiate a treaty of peace with England, 137 et seq.; elected Vice-President, 195; his Presidency, XV, 18 et seq., XVI, 151; quoted on the future of the United States, XVIII, 223.

Additional references: Bancroft, *History of the United States;* Hildreth, *History of the United States.*

ALARIC (born about A.D. 350; died, in Cosenza, Italy, 410), King of the Visigoths: invades Greece, III, 318, IV, 1; his invasions of Italy, III, 369, IV, 1 et seq.; death, 23; gives refuge to Syagrius, a Roman patrician, 121.

Additional references: Simonis, *Kritische Untersuchungen über die Geschichte Alarichs.*

ALEXANDER THE GREAT (born, B.C. 356; died, 323), King of Macedonia from 336 to 323: character and early career, II, 133; reduces Tyre, 134 et seq.; founds Alexandria, 140; at Battle of Arbela, 141 et seq.; conquers Asia, 165.

Additional references: Arrian, *History of Alexander's Expeditions;* Quintus Curtius, *Life of Alexander;* Williams, *Life and Actions of Alexander the Great;* Droysen, *Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen;* Geier, *Alexandri Magni historiarum scriptores ætate suppares.*

ALEXANDER II, Alexander Nikolaievitch Romanoff (born, 1818; assassinated, March 13, 1881), Emperor of Russia 1855 to 1881; his education was entrusted to native Russians; married the Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt (1841): character and reign, XVII, 367 et seq.; emancipates the serfs, 373; his action in the war with Turkey, XIX, 21 et seq.

Additional references: Rambaud, *History of Russia;* Wallace, *Russia;* Beaulieu, *Empire of the Czars and the Russians;* Skrine, *The Expansion of Russia;* McCarthy, *History of Our Own Times.*

ALFRED THE GREAT (born in Wantage, England, A.D. 849; died, 901), King of the West Saxons in England from 871 to 901: his career, V, 49 et seq.

Additional references: Hughes, *Life of Alfred the Great;* Turner, *History of the Anglo-Saxons.*

ARMINIUS (born about 16 B.C.; died, A.D. 21), Prince of the Cherusci and liberator of Germany from Roman rule; in his youth, he became a Roman citizen of the equestrian order: leads revolt, II, 362 et seq.; meets with severe losses

at hands of Germanicus, III, 1 et seq.; Charlemagne destroys a probable monument of, IV, 337.

Additional references: Menzel, *History of Germany from the Earliest Periods.*

ARTEVELDE, JAMES VAN (born, 1285; died, 1345), a Flemish demagogue: leads Flemish Revolt, VII, 68 et seq.; joins Edward III of England against France, 77 et seq.

Additional references: Biographies by Ashley, Hutton, and Winter; Froissart, *Chronicles.*

ASSURBANIPAL, see Sardanapalus.

ATTILA, surnamed the "Scourge of God," King of the Huns from about A.D. 433 to 453: invades the Eastern Empire, IV, 28 et seq.; invades Western Rome, 72 et seq.

Additional references: Journandes, *de Rebus Geticis;* Thierry, *History of Attila and His Successors.*

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, originally Caius Octavius (born in Velitræ, Italy, B.C. 63; died in Nola, Italy, A.D. 14), first Roman Emperor; was adopted as a son by Julius Cæsar (B.C. 47); accompanied Cæsar's expedition to Spain (B.C. 45); at the time of Cæsar's death he was a pupil of Apollodorus of Pergamus: in the civil war with Antony, II, 333; forms triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, 333; makes Rome a monarchy, 334 et seq.; weeps over the defeat of Varus, 374; plans invasion of Britain, 288; death, 289.

Additional references: Suetonius, *Vita Augusti;* Damascenus, *de Vita Augusti;* Gardthausen, *Augustus und seine Zeit;* Tacitus, *Annales;* Beulé, *Auguste.*

BISMARCK-SCHOENHAUSEN, OTTO EDUARD LEOPOLD, Prince VON (born in Magdeburg, 1815; died in Friedrichsruh, 1898), a Prussian statesman; educated in the school of Herr Plamann in Berlin and by Dr. Prevost and Dr. Bonnell; elected to the Prussian House of Burgesses (1847); was chosen a representative of the Germanic Diet (1851); was minister to St. Petersburg (1859–1862) and to France (1862): instigates the Austro-Prussian War, XVIII, 163 et seq.; at Battle of Sedan, 314; his policy in the Franco-Prussian War, 334 et seq.; accomplishes the unification of Germany, 340 et seq.; quoted on the French Commune, 356; his work in the consolidating of Germany, XIX, 104 et seq.; Motley's description of him, 108; resigns the Chancellorship, 119.

Additional references: Busch, *Our Chancellor* and *Bismarck and the Franco-Prussian War;* Klaczko, *The Two Chancellors.*

BOLIVAR (or Bolivar y Ponte), SIMON, surnamed "the Liberator" (born in Caracas, 1783; died in San Pedro, 1830), a South American patriot: his career, XV, 210 et seq.

Additional reference: Ducoudray-Holstein, *Mémoires de S. Boliva.*

BONAPARTE, CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON, see Napoleon III.

BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON, see Napoleon I.

BRUCE, ROBERT (born, 1274; died in Cardross, 1329), King of Scotland from 1306 to 1329: his early career, VII, 41; at the Battle of Bannockburn, 42 et seq.

Additional references: Burns, *Scottish Wars of Independence;* Pearson, *History of England during the Early and Middle Ages;* histories of Scotland by Scott, Burton, and Tytler.

CÆSAR, CAIUS JULIUS (born, B.C. 100; died, 44), a Roman general, statesman, and author: conquers Gaul, II, 267 et seq.; invades Britain, 285 et seq.; his relations with Cleopatra, 295 et seq.; adjudicates the throne of Egypt, 298; assassination of, 313 et seq.; imperator and dictator for life, 314; refuses a crown, 318; why hated, 319; conspirators against, 321; his magnanimity, 322; death of, 323; Plutarch on, 323.

Additional references: Cæsar, *Commentaries;* Fowler, *Julius Cæsar;* Froude, *Cæsar;* Thierry, *Histoire des Gaulois;* Merivale, *History of the Romans;* Beddoe, *The Races of Britain;* Mommsen, *History of Rome;* Lewin, *Invasion of Britain by Cæsar;* Scarth, *Roman Britain;* Dion Cassius, *History;* Budge, *History of Egypt;* Ebers, *Cleopatra;* Suetonius, *Lives of the Twelve Cæsars;* Duruy, *History of Rome.*

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great (born in Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D. 742; died there, 814), King of the Franks and Emperor of the Romans: anointed by the Pope, IV, 327; career of, 334 et seq.; defeats Hunald, 335; proclaimed King, 335; his numerous campaigns, 336; invades Saxony, 337; beheads Saxon insurgents, 341; conquers the Lombards, 343 et seq.; received by the Pope, 346; his expedition against the Arabs in Spain, 348 et seq.; defeat of his rearguard at Roncesvalles, 349; Leo III and, 353; crowned Emperor of the Romans, 354; government of, 358 et seq.; his intellectual energy, 365; his ecclesiastical relations, 367; his will, 368; holds council at Aix-la-Chapelle, 369; death of, 370; end of his race, V, 82.

Additional references: Einhard, *Vita Caroli Magni;* Davis, *Charlemagne;* Mombert, *History of Charles the Great;* Guizot, *Charlemagne and the Carlovingians;* Martin, *Histoire de France;* Sismondi, *The French under the Carlovingians;* Sergeant, *The Franks;* Church, *Beginning of the Middle Ages;* Bryce, *The Holy Roman Empire.*

CHARLES XII (born in Stockholm, 1682; killed at Frederikshald, Norway, 1718), King of Sweden 1697–1718: defeated at Poltava, XII, 352 et seq.; called "Madman of the North," 352; makes Sweden a great Power, 352; Peter the Great flies from, 356; description of, 357; his contempt for Peter, 362; plays Peter's game, 363; on Russian frontier, 364; his dwindling army, 367; at Poltava, 369 et seq.; wounded, borne on a litter in battle, 370.

Additional references: Creasy, *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World;* Dyer, *History of Modern Europe;* Voltaire, *History of Charles XII;* Rambaud, *History of Russia;* Motley, *Peter the Great;* Bell, *History of Russia.*

CHARLES THE BOLD (born in Dijon, France, 1433; killed near Nancy, 1477), Duke of Burgundy: culmination of power of Burgundy under, VIII, 125 et seq.;

exacts treaty of Louis XI at Péronne, 127 et seq.; his campaign against Liège, 130; vengeance of, 132; his attacks on Lorraine, 155 et seq.; slays the defenders of Granson, 155; Swiss defeat, 155; defeated and killed, 157.

Additional references: Comines, *Mémoires;* Kirk, *History of Charles the Bold;* Freeman, *Historical Essays;* Hallam, *The Middle Ages;* Willert, *The Reign of Louis XI;* consult also histories of France by Michelet, Guizot, and Martin.

Cleveland, Grover (living), twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States. He is a native of New Jersey, became a lawyer in Buffalo, N. Y., and was successively Mayor of that city, Governor of New York, and President of the United States—1885–1889 and 1893–1897: his action concerning Hawaii, XIX, 269 et seq.; his request concerning a British telegraph station in the Hawaiian Islands, 275.

Additional references: Messages and documents, published by the Government.

Clovis (born in Tournai, France, about A.D. 465; died in Paris, 511), King of the Franks. He succeeded his father, Childeric, as King of the Sabian tribe. He conquered Syagrius, Roman Governor of central Gaul, in 486, and soon extended his kingdom from the Scheldt to the Loire. In 496 he defeated the Germans at Tolbiac, and in pursuance of a vow received baptism as a Catholic. He next conquered Burgundy and Aquitania, and by treachery disposed of several small rulers whose principalities he wanted to complete his dominion: founds the kingdom of the Franks, IV, 113 et seq.; marries Clotilda, 123; receives baptism, 129; defeats Alaric, 133; makes Paris his capital, 134; death, 137.

Additional reference: Zeller, *Clovis et ses fils.*

Constantine the Great (Caius Flavius Valerius Aurelius Claudius) (born in Naissus, A.D. 272; died near Nicomedia, 337), Emperor of Rome. He attained high rank in the military service, and accompanied his father, Constantius, to England, where Constantius died in 306. The army then proclaimed Constantine Emperor, and in 310 he led it to Rome and entered the city in triumph. In 313 the empire was divided, Constantine becoming Emperor of the West and Licinius of the East. Ten years later Constantine set out to unite the empire, defeated Licinius at Adrianople and Chalcedon and put him to death. A year before this he had proclaimed toleration for the Christians and restored their property, and in 325 he made Christianity the official religion of the empire. In 330 he removed the seat of government to Byzantium, which was renamed Constantinople: declares himself a Christian, III, 262; proclaimed Emperor, 291; grants liberty to Christians, 292; baptism and death of, 293; sees the flaming cross, 294; founds Constantinople, 325.

Additional references: Eusebius, *Vita Constantini;* Fletcher, *Life of Constantine the Great;* Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*

Crœsus (born about 590 B.C.), King of Lydia. Ascended the throne about 568. He conquered the Greek cities in Asia, and became so wealthy from their tribute and the gold gathered from the sands of the Pactolus that his name has become a synonyme for untold riches. Herodotus saw 117 ingots of gold,

each six palms long, three broad, and one thick, which Crœsus had sent as a votive offering to the oracle at Delphi. He entered upon a war against the Persians to assist his dethroned brother-in-law, but was defeated and captured by Cyrus. See I, 256 et seq.

CROMWELL, OLIVER (born in Huntingdon, England, 1599; died in London, 1658), Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth. He belonged to the gentry and was descended from the founder of the house of Stuart. He studied at Cambridge, and married at the age of twenty-one. Soon after this he associated with the Puritans and became noted as a preacher and exhorter. He was elected to Parliament in 1628 and in 1640, and he supported all measures that were intended to curb the King. When actual war between King and Parliament began, he entered the military service and also contributed money to the Parliamentary cause. He raised and commanded a regiment of cavalry, which he disciplined to a remarkable degree of efficiency and inspired with religious zeal. He was so successful in several engagements that when all the troops were united in one army, under Fairfax, he was made commander of the cavalry. The subsequent victories over the royalists were due mainly to his generalship and to the fact that the whole army had been organized and disciplined on his model. When the civil war was renewed, he suppressed an insurrection in Wales, defeated a Scottish army at Preston (1648), and was instrumental in the trial and execution of Charles I. He was then made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and made a vigorous campaign against the Irish royalists. Another campaign against the Scotch became necessary, and as Fairfax refused to serve, Cromwell was made General-in-Chief. This movement ended in the victory of Dunbar. Later Cromwell captured Edinburgh and Perth; and when the Scottish army marched into England he defeated it disastrously at Worcester (September 3, 1651). In April, 1653, he drove out the Long Parliament, and a few weeks later he summoned a new one. By this body he was made Lord Protector for life: in the civil war, XI, 315 et seq.; campaign in Ireland, 335 et seq.; rule in England, 357 et seq.; characterized by Carlyle, 361; defence of his rule, 369; dissolves Parliament, 373.

Additional references: Carlyle, *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches;* Harrison, *Oliver Cromwell;* Sanford, *Studies of the Great Rebellion;* Forster, *Statesmen of the Commonwealth.*

CROMWELL, THOMAS, Earl of Essex (born at Putney, England, about 1498; executed in London, 1540), an English statesman. He was of humble birth, and the records of his early life are obscure. He travelled in Italy, where he became the protégé of a banker, returned to England, went into trade, and after a time entered the service of Cardinal Wolsey and had a seat in Parliament. There he successfully defended his patron against impeachment, which gained the approbation of Henry VIII, and rapid promotions followed. He became Secretary of State, Master of the Rolls, Vicar-General, and in 1536 was made Baron Cromwell and Lord Privy Seal. He was also appointed Vicegerent in ecclesiastical affairs, and a little later was created Earl of Essex. He served Henry in his overthrow of the Catholic Church in England, but fell from favor, and in 1540 was attainted of treason and beheaded. This is the Cromwell whom Wolsey in

Shakespeare's play charges to put away ambition: his career in office, IX, 203 et seq.; causes the execution of More, 216; at the height of his power, 220; executed, 235.

Additional references: Froude, *History of England;* Drayton, *Historie of the Life and Death of Lord Cromwell.*

Cyrus (reigned from 558 to 529 B.C.), founder of the Persian Empire. The accounts of his early life are legendary. He was said to be a son of Cambyses, a Persian noble, and grandson of Astyages, King of Media. He dethroned his grandfather and united Media and Persia, defeated Crœsus, and captured Babylon by turning the current of the Euphrates and marching through the gap in the walls B.C. 538. The provinces then surrendered to him, thus extending his empire from the river Indus to the Ægean Sea, and from the Oxus to the Red Sea. He is said to have undertaken several expeditions afterward, but the records are contradictory and doubtful. According to Rawlinson, his tomb is extant at Murgab: conquests of, I, 250; revolt of the Persians headed by, 253; exposed on the mountains, 253; was the first Persian conqueror, 254; Bactria submits to him, 256; a battle with Crœsus, 258; captures Sardis and Crœsus, 260; turns the Euphrates, 265; captures and becomes King of Babylon, 266; invades India, 266; conquers Lusiana, 267; legend as to his death, 267.

Additional references: Xenophon, *Cyropædia;* Herodotus, *History; Records of the Past,* from cuneiform inscriptions.

Darius I, or Darius Hystaspes (born about 550 B.C.; died, 486), King of Persia from 521 to 486; one of the conspirators that killed the usurper Smerdis, whom he succeeded; married two daughters of Cyrus the Great; organized the empire which Cyrus and Cambyses had enlarged by conquest: reconquers Babylon, I, 266; Ionians revolt against, 337; sends army against Greece, which is defeated at Marathon, 338 et seq.

Additional references: Plutarch, *Lives;* Bulwer-Lytton, *Rise and Fall of Athens;* Herodotus, *History;* histories of Greece by Grote and Thirlwall.

Davis, Jefferson (born in Christian County, Ky., 1808; died in New Orleans, 1889), an American statesman, President of the Confederate States; educated at Transvaal College, Ky., and at West Point; served in the army (1828–1835); was a presidential elector (1844); member of Congress (1845); served in the Mexican War, being present at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista; U. S. Senator (1848–1851); Secretary of War (1853–1857); U. S. Senator (1857–1861); elected President of the Confederate States (1861); at the close of the war was imprisoned for two years in Fort Monroe: his argument for the right of secession, XVIII, 1 et seq.; at the Battle of Bull Run, 31; opposes Johnston's plan to attack McClellan, 58.

Additional references: Pollard, *The Lost Cause;* Greeley, *The American Conflict;* Victor, *History of the Southern Rebellion;* and biographies by Alfriend (friendly) and Pollard (unfriendly).

Disraeli, Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield (born in London, 1804; died there, 1881), an English statesman and novelist; educated by his father and

private teachers; entered a solicitor's office, but abandoned legal business for literature; unsuccessful candidate for Parliament (1831 and 1835); entered Parliament (1837); was Premier from February to December, 1868, and from 1874 to 1880: opposes repeal of the Corn Laws, XVII, 19; secures for England a controlling interest in the Suez Canal, XVIII, 276, note; expresses England's attitude in regard to Russo-Turkish War, XIX, 17; rejects the Berlin memorandum, 38; secures Cyprus for England, 49. He wrote fourteen novels, many of which were notable for their political bearing and the portrayal of living personages under fictitious names.

Additional references: Lives by Hitchman, Brandes, O'Connor, Kebbel, and Froude. See also his *Selected Speeches.*

EDWARD I, surnamed "Longshanks" (born in London, 1239; died near Carlisle, 1307), King of England from 1274 to 1307: defeated and captured at the Battle of Lewes, VI, 261 et seq.; escapes from Hereford, 268; at the Battle of Evesham, 270 et seq.; joins the crusade of Louis IX, 276; his coronation, 316; conquers Wales, 316 et seq.; expels Jews from England, 356 et seq.; invades Scotland, 369 et seq.; at the Battle of Falkirk, 372; defies the Pope, 374; his death, VII, 41.

Additional references: Powell, *Life of Edward I;* Pearson, *History of England during the Early and Middle Ages;* Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England;* Rowley, *Rise of the People and Growth of Parliament;* Green, *Short History of the English People.*

FERDINAND V, surnamed "the Catholic" (born in Sos, Spain, 1452; died in Madrigalejo, Spain, 1516), King of Castile (Ferdinand V), of Naples (III), and of Aragon and Sicily (II). He was declared associate in the crown of Aragon in 1466 and King of Sicily 1468; married Isabella of Castile (1469); expelled the French from Italy in 1495 and in 1503–1504; on the death of Isabella, he entered into a contest with the Archduke Philip for the regency of Castile; took part in the League of Cambray against Venice (1508) and in the Holy League (1511) against the French; married Germaine de Foix in 1505: his accession to the throne of Castile, VIII, 202; sanctions the Inquisition in Spain, 171 et seq.; conquers Granada, 202 et seq.; forwards the projects of Columbus, 224 et seq.; dismisses charges against Columbus, 323; equips Columbus's third expedition, 324; promotes expeditions of Amerigo Vespucci, 346.

Additional references: Prescott, *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella;* Dunham, *History of Spain and Portugal;* Mariana, *General History of Spain.*

FREDERICK II, surnamed "the Great" (born in Berlin, 1712; died near Potsdam, 1786), King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786. His early education was directed by his father, Frederick William I, who strove to make his son a hardy soldier and give him a practical education; tired of his father's harshness, he attempted to fly to England, but was captured and sentenced to death, and was pardoned only after the interposition of numerous crowned heads of Europe; married Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick-Bovern (1733): he seizes Silesia,

XIII, 108 et seq.; his diplomatic relations with Voltaire, 149; offers shelter to Rousseau, 155; in the Seven Years' War, 204 et seq.; his account of the Battle of Torgau, 217; plans first partition of Poland, 313; his character, 116.

Additional references: Lives by Preuss, Förster, Rigollot, Carlyle, Klopp, Droysen, Koser, and Paulig; Lavisse, *Youth of Frederick the Great;* Broglie, *Frédéric II et Marie Thérese;* Tuttle, *Prussia under Frederick the Great;* Ransome, *Battles of Frederick the Great.*

GLADSTONE, WILLIAM EWART (born in Liverpool, England, 1809; died at Hawarden Castle, Wales, 1898), an English statesman, orator, and author. He was descended from an old Scottish family; was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was graduated as a double first (1831); returned to Parliament as Tory member for Newark (1832); was in Peel's Cabinet (1834–1835) as Junior Lord of the Treasury and as Under Secretary for the Colonies; vice-president of the Board of Trade (1841); president of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet (1843); Secretary of State for the Colonies (1845–1846); Chancellor of the Exchequer in the coalition ministry of Whigs and Peelites (1852), in Palmerston's Liberal ministry (1855), and again under Palmerston and Lord John Russell (1859–1866). On the death of Palmerston (1865) he became leader of the House of Commons. He was Prime Minister in 1868–1874; 1880–1885; 1886; 1892–1894; then retired on account of advancing years and physical decline. In his later life he was popularly called the "Grand Old Man." Besides his long political activity, whereby he played so prominent a part in the history of Great Britain and of the world, his literary productions were numerous and scholarly. He wrote on many subjects, if not with acknowledged authority, yet in a manner that interested readers in different countries: becomes Secretary of State for the Colonies, XVII, 19; his vote on Suez Canal question, XVIII, 277.

Additional references: Lives by Smith, Archer, McGilchrist, Robbins, Russell, Justin McCarthy, and Bryce; Justin Huntley McCarthy, *England under Gladstone.*

GRANT, ULYSSES S. (born in Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, 1822; died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., 1885), an American soldier, eighteenth President of the United States. He was graduated at West Point in 1843; served through the Mexican War (1846–1848); resigned from the army in 1854, and settled at St. Louis; removed to Galena, Ill., in 1860, and entered the leather trade with his father. Was appointed colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry (1861); commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers (1861). His great victories were Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Appomattox. After the Civil War, the end of which he did so much to bring about, he was made general (1866); was Secretary of War *ad interim* from August, 1867, to January, 1868; elected President on the Republican ticket in 1868 and re-elected in 1872; made a tour round the world in 1877–1879; retired as general (1885): captures Fort Donelson, XVIII, xv; takes command in Virginia, xvi, 153; in Vicksburg campaign, 110 et seq.; his victory at Champion's Hill, 113 et seq.; attacks Vicksburg, 118; his terms of surrender, 122; transferred to the

East, 153; his characteristics and his overland campaign, 153; his account of Lee's surrender, 154 et seq.

Additional references: Grant, *Personal Memoirs;* life by Dana and Wilson; Badeau, *Military History of Ulysses S. Grant;* Marshall, *Ancestry of General Grant;* Young, *Around the World with General Grant.*

Gustavus (I) Vasa (born in Lindholmen, Upland, Sweden, 1496; died in Stockholm, 1560), King of Sweden 1523–1560: quoted on the Hansa, VI, 238; sketch of, IX, 79; liberates Sweden, 79 et seq.; takes Olson prisoner, 80; first victory of his followers, 81; improves weapons, 82; routs the Danes at Westeras, 84; his narrow escape, 86; besieges Stockholm, 87 et seq.; refuses the crown, 88; elected King, 92.

Additional references: Lives by Archenholz and Selly; Watson, *The Swedish Revolution under Gustavus Vasa;* Dunham, *History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway;* Fryxell, *History of Sweden;* Dyer, *Modern History of Europe.*

Gustavus (II) Adolphus (born in Stockholm, 1594; killed at Luetzen, 1632), King of Sweden 1611–1632. He was the son of Charles IX and grandson of Gustavus Vasa. At his accession Sweden was at war with Denmark, with Russia, and with Poland. He made peace with Denmark in 1613, and with Russia in 1617, and in 1629 concluded a six-years' armistice with Poland, preparatory to his invasion of Germany: invades Germany, XI, 71 et seq.; called "Lion of the North," 72; Protestant princes fear to join, 72; defeats Tilly, 72; his death, 74, 179; his part in the Thirty Years' War, 174; moves against Wallenstein, 175; addresses his troops, 176; at Battle of Luetzen, 177 et seq.; effect of his death, 182; his person and character, 182.

Additional references: Lives by Chapman, De Prade, Mauvillon, Harte and Stockdale, Gfroerer, Holling, Oxenstierna, Stevens, Trench, Fletcher, and Dodge; histories of the Thirty Years' War by Schiller, Gardiner, and Gindely; Menzel, *History of Germany;* Smyth, *Lectures on Modern History;* Ranke, *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg.*

Hamilton, Alexander (born in the island of Nevis, West Indies, 1757; died as result of a duel, in New York, 1804), American statesman: at Battle of Yorktown, XIV, 106; serves in the Constitutional Convention, 180; first Secretary of the Treasury, 230 et seq.; opposes Lloyd's treason and sedition bill, XV, 21; uses his influence for the election of Jefferson, 27 et seq.; opposes secession of Northern States, 329.

Additional references: Lives by J. C. Hamilton, Renwick, Morse, Lodge, also his complete *Works.*

Harold II (born about 1022; killed at the Battle of Hastings, 1066), King of England from January 10 to October 14, 1066: his career, V, 204; at the Battle of Hastings, 205 et seq.; wounded, 222; killed, 227; burial, 230.

Additional references: Bulwer-Lytton, *Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings;* Green, *Short History of the English People;* Freeman, *History of the Norman Conquest of England;* Thierry, *History of the Conquest of Eng-*

land by the Normans; Hallam, *The Middle Ages;* Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England;* Pearson, *History of England during the Early and Middle Ages;* Creasy, *History of England.*

HENRY III, surnamed "the Old," "the Black," and "the Pious" (born in Osterbeck, in the Low Countries, 1017; killed in single combat with Henry I of France, in Bodfeld, in the Hartz, Germany, 1056), Emperor of Germany from 1039 to 1056: deposes the simoniacal popes, V, 177 et seq.; imperial coronation of, 183 et seq.

Additional references: Bryce, *The Holy Roman Empire;* Hallam, *The Middle Ages;* Henderson, *History of Germany in the Middle Ages;* Newman, *Essays, Critical and Historical;* Menzel, *History of Germany;* Allen, *Christian History in its Three Great Periods;* Milman, *History of Latin Christianity.*

HENRY IV (born in Goslar, Prussia, 1050; died in Liège, Belgium, 1106), Emperor of Germany from 1056 to 1105; he was made King of the Romans in 1053; and was deposed and imprisoned by Henry V in 1105: his conflict with Pope Gregory VII, V, 236 et seq.

Additional references: Floto, *Heinrich IV.;* Giesebrecht, *Geschichte der deutschen Kaiserz. IV;* Bryce, *The Holy Roman Empire;* Henderson, *History of Germany in the Middle Ages;* Dunham, *History of the Germanic Empires;* Menzel, *History of Germany.*

HENRY (IV) OF NAVARRE (born in Pau, France, 1553; assassinated in Paris, 1610), King of France and Anjou: his career, X, 276 et seq.; assassination of, 373, XI, 130.

Additional references: Matthieu, *Histoire de Henri IV;* Freer, *Henry IV;* Dyer, *History of Modern Europe;* histories of France by Crowe, Kitchin, and Martin.

HENRY V (born in Monmouth, England, 1387; died in Vincennes, France, 1422), King of England: his early life, VII, 320; conquers France, 320 et seq.; death, 331; estimate of, 331 et seq.

Additional references: Church, *Henry V;* histories of England by Lingard, Hume, and Knight; histories of France by Guizot, Martin, and Michelet; Green, *Short History of the English People.*

HENRY VIII (born in Greenwich, England, 1491; died in London, 1547), King of England from 1509 to 1547; became Prince of Wales, 1502; joined the Emperor Maximilian in a war with France, 1511–1514; was married six times —first, to Catharine of Aragon (marriage annulled); second, to Anne Boleyn (executed); third, to Jane Seymour (died); fourth, to Anne of Cleves (marriage annulled); fifth, to Catharine Howard (executed); and sixth, to Catharine Parr: meets Francis I of France at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, IX, 64 et seq.; opposes Luther, 137 et seq.; divorces Catharine, 147 et seq.; breaks with the Roman Church, 203 et seq.; marries Anne Boleyn, 209; takes the title of supreme

head of the Church of England, 210; marries Jane Seymour, 223; excommunicated, 233; marries Anne of Cleves, 234.

Additional references: Froude, *The Divorce of Catharine of Aragon;* histories of England by Lingard, Knight, Hume, and Bright.

HENRY, PATRICK (born in Studley, Va., 1736; died in Red Hill, Va., 1799), an American lawyer and statesman; was admitted to the bar in 1760; general attention was called to his ability by means of "The Parsons' Cause" (1764); elected a member of the House of Burgesses (1765); was first Speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia (1774); retired to private life in 1794; opposed the passage of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions (1799): his opposition to the Stamp Act, XIII, 293, 299 et seq.; elected Governor of Virginia, XIV, 48; opposes the adoption of the Constitution, 191.

Additional references: Tyler, *Patrick Henry;* W. W. Henry, *Patrick Henry: Life, Correspondence, and Speeches;* Hildreth, *History of the United States.*

IVAN III, surnamed "the Great" (born in Russia, 1440; died there, 1505), Grand Duke of Russia. He ascended the throne in 1462, conquered Western Russia, consolidated the empire, and encouraged art and letters: sketch of his character and narrative of his career, VIII, 109.

Additional references: See histories of Russia mentioned in INDEX OF BIBLIOGRAPHY in this volume.

JACKSON, ANDREW (born in Waxhaw Settlement, N. C., 1767; died near Nashville, Tenn., 1845), seventh President of the United States. While hardly more than a boy he served in the patriot army. Afterward, though his education was limited, he taught school and studied law. He removed to Nashville, was appointed United States Attorney by President Washington, and was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Tennessee. He was successively member of Congress, United States Senator, and justice of the Supreme Court of that State. In the War of 1812–1815 he commanded troops that fought the Indians in Alabama and Georgia and the British in Florida and Louisiana, his crowning victory being that in defence of New Orleans. He also commanded in the war against the Seminoles in Florida, and was appointed Governor of that Territory. He was one of four candidates for the Presidency in 1824, and received the largest popular vote; but John Quincy Adams was elected by the House of Representatives. In 1828 and 1832 he was elected President. The most noted acts of his administration were his introduction of the spoils system and his destruction of the United States Bank: wins the Battle of New Orleans, XV, 343 et seq.; in the Seminole War, XVI, 58; elected President, 143 et seq.; denies the secession doctrine, XVIII, 1.

Additional references: Biographies by Eaton, Cobbett, Kendall, Jenkins, and especially Parton and Sumner.

JAY, JOHN (born in New York, 1745; died in Bedford, N. Y., 1829), an American statesman. He was active in the agitation and discussion that brought about the War of Independence, and was a member of the first Continental

Congress, and afterward of the New York Congress; was Minister to Spain in 1780–1782, and was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain. With Hamilton and Madison he wrote *The Federalist*, defending the Constitution of the United States. He negotiated an important treaty with England while he was Minister at London in 1794, and in his absence was elected Governor of New York. It was largely due to him that New York abolished slavery in 1799: his services as peace commissioner on 1782 war treaty, XIV, 137 et seq.

Additional references: His biography has been written by his son William and by George Pellew, and Henry P. Johnston has edited his correspondence and public papers.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS (born in Shadwell, Va., 1743; died in Monticello, Va., 1826), third President of the United States. He was educated at William and Mary College, where he was a devoted student. He studied law, and became an industrious practitioner. At the age of twenty-six he became a member of the House of Burgesses, and in 1775 he took his seat in Congress. He was chairman of the committee to draw up a declaration of independence—the other members being Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston—and the immortal document that resulted from their labors was mainly his work. Soon afterward he resigned his seat and set himself the task of reorganizing the government of Virginia. He succeeded in abolishing primogeniture and entail, and establishing religious freedom. He was Governor of the State in 1779–1781, and in 1783 was again in Congress, where he carried through the plan for decimal currency. In 1784 he was sent to France to negotiate commercial treaties, where he remained five years, and there he published his *Notes on Virginia*. He was Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet, but resigned in 1794. He was a candidate for President, against John Adams, in 1796, but gained only the Vice-Presidency. In 1800 he was elected President by the House of Representatives, and in 1804 was reëlected by the electoral college. The most important event of his administration was the purchase of the Louisiana territory from France for $15,000,000. He and John Adams died on the same day, July 4, 1826: writes the Declaration of Independence, XIV, 45 et seq.; his view of the Union, XV, 10 et seq.; writes the Kentucky Resolutions, 22; proof that he originated the doctrine of nullification, 25; elected President, 26–30; inaugural address, 35; on the purchase of Louisiana, 39 et seq.; originates the Lewis and Clark expedition, 84.

Additional references: His biography has been written by Henry S. Randall, George Tucker, James Parton, and John T. Morse. His great-granddaughter wrote his domestic life. His writings were published by order of Congress in 1853, and have reappeared in several editions.

JUSTINIAN I, surnamed "the Great" (born in Tauresium, Illyria, A.D. 483; died, 565), Byzantine Emperor 527–565: drives the Vandals from Africa and the Goths from Italy, III, 306, IV, 138; ascends the throne, IV, xvi; publication of his code, 138 et seq.; sketch of, 138; outline of his code, 139; his directions to Tribonian, 141; sanctions the new system of jurisprudence, 142; guilty of

fraud and forgery, 144; his treatment of slaves, 148; analysis of his code, 150 et seq.

Additional references: Lives by Perrin, Corvinus de Beldern, Guinet, Rango, Ludewig, Isambert, and Body; Muirhead, *Roman Law;* Roby, *Introduction to the Digest;* Newman, *Doctrine of Justinian;* Hadley, *Introduction to Roman Law;* Goudsmit, *The Pandects;* Bury, *History of the Later Roman Empire.*

KRUGER, STEPHANUS JOHANNES PAULUS (born in Cape Colony, Africa, in 1825; died in Holland in 1904), President of the Transvaal Republic. When a boy he made the long trek into the wilderness with the Boers, who established their little republic there, and was noted for his skill and courage. On the way he killed a leopard that attacked his little sister. He was very efficient as a commander in military movements against the native tribes and against the aggressions of the English in 1880–1881. He also, in the negotiations that followed, exhibited skill as a diplomat. He was elected President of the republic for four five-year terms, beginning in 1883. After the capture of Pretoria and destruction of the little republics by British military power in 1900, he went to France, and thence to Holland: in the war with England, XIX, 297 et seq.

LEONIDAS (killed at Thermopylæ, Greece, B.C. 480), King of Sparta: his defence of Thermopylæ, I, 354 et seq.; ancestry and succession to the throne, 361; determines to hold Thermopylæ, 362; will not leave the pass, 367; his death, 368; Greeks rescue his body, 369.

Additional references: Plutarch, *Lives;* histories of Greece by Grote, Thirlwall, Curtius, Holm, and Duruy.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM (born in Hardin County, Ky., 1809; assassinated in Washington, 1865), sixteenth President of the United States: elected President, XVII, 257, XVIII, xiv; his first speech in the Douglas debate, XVII, 257 et seq.; calls for volunteers, XVIII, xiv, 26; assassinated, xviii; Jefferson Davis on, 3; electoral vote of, 6; his argument against the right of secession, 12 et seq.; proclaims emancipation, 70 et seq.; his Gettysburg address, 109.

Additional references: Lives by Nicolay and Hay, Herndon, Lamon, Schurz, and Arnold; Carpenter, *Six Months at the White House;* Boyd, *Memorial Lincoln Bibliography;* Raymond, *History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln* and *Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln.*

LOUIS XIV, "le Grand" (born in St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, 1638; died in Versailles, 1715), King of France 1643–1715: abolishes the Teutonic Order, VI, 85; assumes real authority, XII, xiii; establishes absolute monarchy, 1 et seq.; characterized, 2; importance of his reign, 3, 4; attacks Spanish Netherlands, 9; demands great concessions, 11; builds Versailles, 14; his gluttony, 15; his mistresses, 15; revokes the Edict of Nantes, 16, 180 et seq.; intrigues with Turks, 164, 165; his power destroyed by the Battle of Blenheim, 327 et seq.; death, XIII, 1; France after the death of, 150 et seq.

Additional references: Voltaire, *Le siecle de Louis XIV;* Guizot, *Popular History of France;* Dyer, *History of Modern Europe;* Buckle, *His-*

tory of Civilization in England; histories of France by Crowe, Kitchin, Michelet, and Martin.

Louis XVI (born in Versailles, France, 1754; guillotined in Paris, 1793), King of France 1774–1792: accession of, XIV, 213; his weakness, 213; convokes States-General, 214; opposes popular party, 216; Mirabeau assails, 216; Assembly's address to, 219; deputations visit, 222, 228; his execution, 295 et seq.

Additional references: Louis XVI, *Journal;* Tocqueville, *Coup d'œil sur le règne de Louis XVI;* Carlyle, *French Revolution;* Lamartine, *History of the Girondists;* Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe;* histories of the French Revolution by Taine, Sybel, Thiers, and Mignet.

Lycurgus (flourished about 800 B.C.), a reputed Spartan lawgiver: code attributed to, I, 203.

Additional references: Chetwood, *Life;* histories of Greece by Abbott, Cox, Holm, and Thirlwall. Consult also Gilbert, *Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens;* Mueller, *History and Antiquities of the Doric Race.*

Maccabæus, Judas (killed in battle about 160 B.C.), a Jewish patriot: liberates Judea, II, 245 et seq.

Additional references: Apocrypha—First, Second, and Fourth Books of the Maccabees; Conder, *Judas Maccabæus and the Jewish War for Independence;* Ewald, *History of Israel;* Renan, *History of the People of Israel;* histories of the Jews by Graetz and Milman.

Macdonald, Sir John Alexander (born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1815; died near Ottawa, Canada, 1891), a Canadian statesman; called to the bar (1836); became prominent in the Canada Assembly and the Dominion Parliament; made Receiver-General (1847); Attorney-General for Canada West (1854 and afterward); Prime Minister (1857–1858, 1868–1873, 1878–1891); was one of the British commissioners who signed the Treaty of Washington: his agency in Canadian Confederation, XVIII, 198 et seq.; participates in the Geneva arbitration, 367.

Additional references: Lives by Collins and Pope; histories of Canada by Bryce, Bourinot, McMullen, and Kingford.

McKinley, William (born in Niles, O., 1843; died of an assassin's wound in Buffalo, N. Y., 1901), twenty-fifth President of the United States. He reached the rank of major in the Civil War; was attorney of Stark County, Ohio, 1869–1871; Republican Member of Congress from Ohio, 1877–1891; chairman of the platform committee in Republican National conventions of 1884 and 1888; chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in Congress, 1889–1891; Governor of Ohio 1891 and 1893; elected President 1896 and re-elected 1900. The notable events of his administration were the passage of a protective-tariff bill, the war with Spain to free Cuba, and the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He was shot at the Pan-American Exposition, September 6th, and died on the 14th: his order to Dewey, XIX, 227; delays hostilities

with Spain, 235; calls for volunteers, 237; orders fleet to sail, 238; his order to Sampson, 255; his action concerning Hawaii, 269 et seq.

Additional references: Biography by Robert P. Porter; King, *Our Conquests in the Pacific;* Whitney, *Hawaiian America; Universal Cyclopædia,* article "William McKinley." Consult also McKinley's speeches, compiled by Joseph P. Smith.

MADISON, JAMES (born in Port Conway, Va., 1751; died in Montpelier, Va., 1836), fourth President of the United States. He was graduated at Princeton College (1771); was a Delegate to Congress from Virginia (1780-1783), and to the Constitutional Convention of 1787; member of Congress from Virginia (1789–1797); wrote the Virginia Resolutions (1798); was Secretary of State (1801–1809); elected President on the Democratic-Republican ticket (1808); reëlected (1812); wrote some of the essays in *The Federalist:* in the Constitutional Convention, XIV, 186, 188; gives importance to the Virginia Resolutions, XV, 22; on constitutional rights of States, 24; on the Louisiana Purchase, 54; with the army before Washington, 298; at the navy-yard, 300; at Bladensburg, 300; seeks safety, 306; British feast at house of, 306; orders bridge destroyed, 307; his removals from office, XVI, 151; on coercion, XVIII, 9.

Additional references: Madison, *Complete Works;* lives by Gay and Rives; Jefferson, *Works;* Adams, *History of the United States;* Ingersoll, *Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain;* Johnson, *The War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain.*

MAHMUD OF GHAZNI (born in Ghazni, Kandahar, Persia, about A.D. 971; died there, 1030), Sultan of Persia; first Mussulman Emperor of India, and founder of the Ghaznevide dynasty: his bloody invasions of India, V, 151 et seq.

Additional references: Histories of India by Wheeler, Elphinstone, Elliot, and Caldwell; Newman, *Lectures on the History of the Turks* (*Historical Sketches,* vol. I).

MEDICI, LORENZO DE', surnamed "the Magnificent" (born, 1449; died, 1492), an Italian patron of letters and art: rules in Florence, VIII, 134 et seq.; sketch of, 134; his diplomacy, 137; checkmates Sixtus IV, 137; excommunicated, 139; faces grave crisis, 140; Ferrante and, 141; encourages printing, 142, 151; his poetry, 143; advances the New Learning, 144; last decade of his life, 145, 146; makes alliances against Sixtus, 147, 149; Roscoe on, 150; Guicciardini on, 151; his last days and death, 152 et seq.; Savonarola and, 265; employs Michelangelo, 369.

Additional references: Lives by Roscoe and Reumont; Symonds, *The Renaissance in Italy;* Burckhardt, *Civilization of the Period of the Renaissance in Italy;* Schaff, *The Renaissance;* Trollope, *History of the Commonwealth of Florence;* Sismondi, *History of the Italian Republics;* Napier, *Florentine History, from the Earliest Authentic Records.*

MONROE, JAMES (born in Westmoreland County, Va., 1758; died in New York, 1831), fifth President of the United States. He joined the Revolutionary army (1776) as a lieutenant and was with his regiment at Harlem, White Plains,

and Trenton, being wounded at Trenton while leading the advance guard. He also took part in the battles of the Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. When he had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel his services in the field came to an end by reason of his appointment as military commissioner. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly (1782); member of Congress from Virginia (1783–1786); member of the Virginia ratifying convention, in which he voted against adopting the Constitution (1788); United States Senator (1790–1794); United States Minister to France (1794–1796); Governor of Virginia (1799–1802). After serving in the Louisiana negotiations he was United States Minister to Great Britain (1803–1807); was again Governor of Virginia (1811); Secretary of State (1811–1817); Secretary of War (1814–1815). In 1816 he was elected President on the Democratic-Republican ticket, and was reëlected almost without opposition in 1820. His administration was made memorable by his formulation of the Monroe Doctrine, and by the conditions of political peace and of prosperity on account of which the period is called the "era of good feeling": goes to France in Louisiana-Purchase affair, XV, 48; reports Louisiana negotiations, 53; in Winder's camp at Washington, 298; at Bladensburg, 300; saves state papers, 303; orders militia to New Orleans, 343; proclaims the Monroe Doctrine, XVI, 80.

Additional references: Lives by John Quincy Adams and Daniel C. Gilman; Waldo, *Tour of James Monroe through the Northern and Eastern States;* Tucker, *Concise History of the Monroe Doctrine;* Von Holst, *Constitutional and Political History of the United States;* Jefferson, *Works;* Monroe, *Works;* Schouler, *History of the United States.*

Napoleon I (born in Ajaccio, Corsica, 1769; died in Longwood, St. Helena, 1821), Emperor of the French 1804–1814: cited on Alexander, II, 144; parallel between Hannibal and, 196; abolishes the Teutonic Order, VI, 85; publishes a dialogue, XIV, 307; rise of, 339 et seq.; his secret, 341; first victory, 345; wins battle of Millesimo or Dego, 346 et seq.; Scott on character of, 351, 352; commands Army of the East, 353; captures Malta, 355; invades Egypt, 356; his career and influence, XV, xiii et seq.; downfall of, xvii et seq., 363 et seq.; cedes Louisiana to the United States, 51; died a repining captive, 57; contrasted with Jefferson, 57; his coronation, 76 et seq.; returns to France, 76; First Consul, 76; defeats the Austrians, 76; hereditary Emperor, 76 et seq.; attempts against his life, 76; his mock-majesty, 78; plans invasion of England, 79, 105; meets Pius VII, 79; crowns himself, 82; erects Kingdom of Lombardy, 83; third coalition against, 105; his triumph at Ulm, 115; takes Vienna, 115; his victory at Austerlitz, 115 et seq.; crushes power of Prussia, 140 et seq.; wins Battle of Jena, 150 et seq.; takes Berlin, 156; at the height of his power, 170; in the Spanish campaign, 170 et seq.; his victory at Wagram, 173; seeks advantage from the United States, 175; forces war on Prussia, 178; wins Battle of the Pyramids, 223; marries Maria Louisa, 231; his Russian campaign, 231 et seq.; invades Germany, 283; strikes the allies, 289; repulses Austrians, 291; defeated and retreats from Leipsic, 291 et seq.; his abdication and banishment, 310; again rules France, 322; defeated at Waterloo, 363 et seq.; between Wellington and Blucher, 365; drives British, 366; escapes capture, 368; his dispo-

sitions at Waterloo, 368 et seq.; gallops from Waterloo, 374; could not have won Waterloo, 381; his gloom at Genappe, 390; his dismissal of public officers, XVI, 151, note; why he sold Louisiana, XVIII, 213.

Additional references: Lives by Bourienne, Norvius, Constant, Savary, Las Cases, Rémusat, O'Meara, Forsyth, Scott, Hazlitt, Michaud, Lanfrey, Jomini, Jung, Seeley, Morris, Sloane, and Ropes; Thiers, *Consulate and Empire;* Alison, *History of Europe* from *1789 to 1815;* Taine, *Le régime moderne;* Wolseley, *Decline and Fall of Napoleon;* Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe.* Consult also the *Correspondance de Napoléon.*

Napoleon III (born in Paris, 1808; died in Chiselhurst, near London, 1873), Emperor of the French 1852–1870: sketch of, XVII, 230; his *Coup d'État,* 230 et seq.; demands restoration of Holy Places, 286; in the war of 1859, 318 et seq.; apologizes to the United States, XVIII, xviii; Europe ignores, xxii; after Sedan, xxiii; supports workingmen, 143; favors intervention in Poland, 144; demands territory, 165; ideas of, 169; his blunders, 174; intervenes in Mexico, 186 et seq.; his schemes in Europe and America, 187; United States rids Mexico of, 187; plots with Isabella II, 249, 254; aids Suez Canal, 277; declares war against Prussia, 302; his surrender at Sedan, 313; dethroned, 328 et seq.

Additional references: Lives by Jerrold, Gottschall, Sybel, Fraser, and Forbes; Hugo, *History of a Crime;* Delord, *Histoire du Second Empire;* Maupas, *Story of the Coup d'État;* Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe;* Murdock, *Reconstruction of Europe.*

Nero (born in Antium, Italy, A.D. 37; committed suicide near Rome, 68), Roman Emperor 54–68: infamy of, II, 196; Britons subdued in reign of, 291 et seq.; lays burning of Rome to Christians, III, 88, 108; burning of Rome under, 108 et seq.; a pupil of Seneca, 108; a matricide, 108; his divorce and marriage, 108; accused of burning Rome, 108 et seq., 132; sings at the burning of Rome, 108, 127, 129; profits by the public calamity, 130; Christians burned in his gardens, 132; persecution of Christians under, 134 et seq.; prominent in history of the Church, 135; urged to crime by Poppaa, 140; called Antichrist, 144; deified, 144; hears of revolt, 146; condemned to death, 148; commits suicide, 148.

Additional references: Suetonius, *Lives of the Twelve Cæsars;* Schiller, *Nero;* De Quincey, *The Cæsars;* Dion Cassius, *History;* Merivale, *History of the Romans;* Milman, *History of Latin Christianity.*

Penn, William (born in London, 1644; died in Ruscombe, Berks, England, 1718), founder of Pennsylvania: receives grant of Pennsylvania, XII, 153 et seq.; obtains charter, 154; his name given to the territory, 156; his account of the province, 156; his letter to the Indians, 158; obtains Delaware, 158; his *Farewell Letter,* 159; his treaty with the Indians, 161; plans and names Philadelphia, 163.

Additional references: Lives by Janney, Clarkson, Dixon, Barker, Burdette, Sparks, Draper, Bridges, and Stoughton; Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America;* histories of Bancroft and Hildreth; Paget, *Paradoxes and Puzzles;* Forster, *Reply to Macaulay;* Webb, *The Penns and Peningtons.* Consult also Penn's own works.

PERICLES (born about 495 B.C.; died in Athens, 429), Athenian statesman and orator: rules in Athens, II, 12 et seq.; his noble descent, 12; opposes Cimon, 14; nicknamed the Olympian, 15; destroys the Areopagus, 16; recalls Cimon, 17; Thucydides rival of, 17; founds colonies, 18; his buildings and decorations, 18 et seq.; fortifies the Chersonesus, 23; controls the Black Sea, 24; his war with Samos, 26 et seq.; unmoved by clamor, 31, 42; his death, 33, 34, 47; coasts of Peloponnesus attacked by, 41; oration of, 42 et seq.; deprived of power, 45; resumes control, 46; his pure patriotism, 142.

Additional references: Abbott, *Pericles and the Golden Age of Athens;* Lloyd, *Age of Pericles;* Grant, *Greece in the Age of Pericles;* Landor, *Pericles and Aspasia;* histories of Greece by Grote, Curtius, Thirlwall, Holm, and Duncker.

PETER (I) THE GREAT (born in Moscow, 1672; died in St. Petersburg, 1725), joint Emperor of Russia, 1682–1696; sole Emperor 1696–1725, first ruler of Russia to adopt title of Emperor: modernizes Russia, XII, 223 et seq.; proclaimed Emperor, 224; made joint Emperor, 226; his education, 229; governs alone, 231; becomes a boat-builder and sailer, 232; besieges Azov, 233; journeys to the West and picks up knowledge of trades, 235; crushes insurrection, 239; founds St. Petersburg, 319 et seq.; his compact with Augustus II, 354; besieges Narva, 355 et seq.; leaves his camp, 356; defeated at Riga, 360; victorious at Liesna, 366; at Poltava, 368 et seq.; captures Azov, XIII, 16; tools and work of, XVII, 355; mistakes of, 355; orders Siberian explorations, XVIII, 208; death of, 209.

Additional references: Lives by Golikov, Ustjalov, Waliszewski, Motley, Prince Sherebatoff, Von Halem, Barrow, and Schuyler; histories of Russia by Rambaud, Bell, and Kelley; Leroy-Beaulieu, *The Empire of the Tsars.*

PHILIP II (born in Valladolid, Spain, 1527; died in the palace of the Escorial, 1598), King of Spain 1555–1598: survey of his reign, X, xiii et seq.; his accession, 1; his marriage with Mary of England, 1, 8; returns to England, 1; quits England, 2; at the siege of St. Quentin, 3; his dark and bloody reign, 81; revolt of the Netherlands under, 81 et seq.; sends an executioner and reënforcements to the Netherlands, 97; Netherlanders depose, 98; his expenditures and extortions, 99; his war of extermination, 145; sends Alva to the Netherlands, 145; accepts mediation, 152; motive of his attack on England, 230; Drake "singes the beard" of, 230; seizes English corn-ships, 231; Drake's "cooling to," 236; bankrupt and defeated, 240; Drake's damage to him at Cadiz, 242 et seq.; defeat of his Armada, 251 et seq.; his vaśt empire, 253 et seq.; his attempt to establish the Inquisition in Netherlands, XVI, 223; called the "right arm of Christianity," XVIII, 247.

Additional references: Lives by Cabrera, Leti, Prescott; Froude, *Spanish Story of the Armada;* Hume, *The Year after the Armada;* Forneron, *Histoire de Philippe II;* Motley, *History of the United Netherlands* and *Rise of the Dutch Republic;* Grattan, *History of the Netherlands;* Dunham, *History of Spain and Portugal.*

POLK, JAMES KNOX (born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 1795; died in Nashville, Tenn., 1849), eleventh President of the United States; of Scotch-Irish ancestry originally named Pollock; life in North Carolina and Tennessee (1806); admitted to the bar (1820); in State Legislature (1823–1825); member of Congress (1825–1839); Speaker (1835–1839); strong supporter of Jacksonian Democracy; Governor of Tennessee (1839–1841); elected President (1844): his election, XVII, 66; Sumner refers to, XVIII, 214.

Additional references: Jenkins, *James Knox Polk;* Chase, *History of the Administration of James K. Polk;* Ripley, *The War with Mexico;* Bonner, *The Mexican War;* Burgess, *The Middle Period.*

PYRRHUS (born about 318 B.C.; killed in battle in Argos, Greece, 272), King of Epirus: aids the Tarentines, II, 166; his military reputation, 166; Cineas converses with, 168; his expedition, 169; leaps into the sea, 170; marches to Tarentum, 170; offers to arbitrate, 171; his narrow escape, 172; defeats Lævinus, 172; sends Cineas to negotiate, 173, 177; plot to poison, 176; his costly victory at Asculum, 177, 178.

Additional references: Schubert, *Life;* Thirlwall, *History of Greece;* histories of Rome by Mommsen and Niebuhr.

RALEIGH, Sir WALTER (born in Hayes, Devonshire, England, 1552; executed in London, 1618), an English courtier, soldier, colonizer, and author; was for years a favorite of Queen Elizabeth; joined the Huguenot army (1569); returned to England about 1576; commanded a company in Munster, Ireland (1580); was in Leicester's suite at Antwerp (1582); warden of the Stannaries and Vice-Admiral of Devon and Cornwall (1585); Captain of the Guard (1587); in 1584 obtained a charter of colonization, and later sent out his expeditions; banished from court and imprisoned in the Tower (1591); sailed with Howard and Essex to Cadiz (1596); Governor of Jersey (1600); sentenced to death, reprieved, and imprisoned in the Tower (1603); during captivity wrote his *History of the World* and other works; released for his expedition to the Orinoco (1616); the expedition having failed, he returned to England in June, 1618, and was beheaded at Whitehall, October 29th: quoted, II, 144; eulogized, X, 18; embarks for Newfoundland, 200; his first Virginia expedition, 211 et seq.; his second expedition, 223 et seq.; failure of his last Virginia expedition, 227; assigns his Virginia patent, 228; on the defence of England, 261; introduces tobacco-smoking in England, XI, 84.

Additional references: Raleigh, *Works;* lives by Whitehead, Oldys, Birch, Cayley, Thomson, Tytler, Napier, Southey, St. John, Kingsley, Edwards, Creighton, Gosse, Stebbing, and Hume; Doyle, *The English in America;* Stith, *History of Virginia;* Campbell, *History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia.*

RICHARD (I) "CŒUR DE LION" (born in Oxford, England, 1157; died of a wound received in battle near Limoges, France, 1199), King of England 1189–1199. He was the third son of Henry II; invested with Aquitaine, 1169; joined his brother Henry and Louis VII of France against Henry II (1173); became heir apparent (1183); joined Philip II of France against Henry II

(1188); succeeded to the throne of England, the Duchy of Normandy, and the County of Anjou in 1189; after the Third Crusade he was made prisoner by the Emperor Henry VI, was ransomed, and returned to England (1194); warred against Philip II in France; was killed while besieging the castle of Chaluz: ransoms Christian relics, etc., VI, 50; prepares for Third Crusade, 54, 55, 61; false glory of, 55; his extortions, 55, 61; his dallying, 62; conquers Cyprus, 62; Guy visits, 63; quarrels with colleagues, 63; slaughters prisoners, 64; advances upon Jerusalem, 64; hears of John's rebellion, 64; suspected of Conrad's murder, 65; at Jaffa, 66; embarks, 67; leaves no son, 86; favors Otto, 162; riot at his coronation, 356.

Additional references: Lives by Benedict of Peterborough and G. P. R. James; histories of the crusades by Gibbon, Michaud, and Cox; Joinville, *Chronicles of the Crusades;* Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England* and *Early Plantagenets.*

Richard III (born in Fotheringay, England, 1452; killed at the Battle of Bosworth, 1485), King of England 1483–1485. He was the youngest brother of Edward IV; created Duke of Gloucester (1461), and known by that title until his accession; supposed to have had a hand in the murder of Prince Edward, Henry VI's son, as well as of Henry himself; in the Wars of the Roses fought at Barnet and Tewkesbury (1471); commanded in Scotland and captured Berwick (1482). He was the last of the Plantagenet line: suspected of Henry's murder, VIII, 94; unscrupulous, 96; conjecture regarding, 97; Edward's intention concerning, 98; his favor sought, 98; aims at the crown, 98, 101; made protector, 99; prisoners put to death by, 99 et seq.; usurps the throne, 102; murders the princes, 102, 192 et seq.; rewards his tools, 103; conspiracy against, 103 et seq.; executes Buckingham and defeats conspirators, 105; Richmond's invasion against, 106; his death, 107; physical and mental deformity of, 108.

Additional references: Lives by Halsted, Jesse, and Gairdner; More, *History of King Richard III;* Walpole, *Historic Doubts on Richard III;* Legge, *The Unpopular King;* Ramsay, *Lancaster and York;* histories of England by Green, Knight, and Lingard.

Richelieu, Armand Jean Duplessis (born in Paris, 1585; died there, 1642), a French cardinal and statesman. He was educated for the army, but gave up the military profession for the church; studied theology and was made Bishop of Luçon (1607); became Secretary of State (1616); exiled (1617); created cardinal (1622); was chief minister of Louis XIII (1624–1642): rules France, XI, xix, 129 et seq.; a representative statesman, 130; orator of the clergy, 137; suppresses rebellion, 138; set to work by Louis, 139; his *Political Testament* quoted, 139; manages the siege of La Rochelle, 140 et seq.; his leniency, 144; breaks power of the nobility, 145; stops duelling, 145; secures Protestant alliances, 148, 149; his achievements summarized, 150; his death, 152; errors of, 290.

Additional references: Lives by Aubery, Le Clerc, Martineau, Joy, Hanotaux, and Morley; Caillet, *L'Administration en France sous le Ministère du Cardinal de Richelieu;* Bazin, *Histoire de France sous Louis XIII.*

RIENZI, COLA DI (born in Rome about 1313; killed there, 1354), an Italian patriot, the "last of the Roman tribunes": his revolution in Rome, VII, 104 et seq.; his birth, 104; ambassador to Clement VI, 105; takes the title of tribune, 105; his arrogance and pomp, 106; excommunicated and deserted, 106; abdicates and leaves Rome, 107; unfolds new plans to Charles IV, 107; imprisoned, 108; released and restored to power, 108; killed in a riot, 109.

Additional references: Lives by Brumoy and Cerceau; monographs by Auriac and Rodocanachi; Gibbon, *Decline and Fall;* Milman, *History of Latin Christianity;* Gregorovius, *Rome in the Middle Ages;* Story, *Castle St. Angelo;* Symonds, *The Renaissance in Italy;* Bulwer, *Rienzi.*

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE (living), twenty-sixth President of the United States. He was graduated at Harvard in 1880; studied law, but soon devoted himself to political work. He first entered into public life as a Republican member of the New York State Assembly (1881); was twice reëlected; was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York (1886); was United States civil-service commissioner (1889–1895); president of the New York Board of Police Commissioners (1895–1897); Assistant Secretary of the Navy (1897–1898); served in the Spanish-American War (1898); elected Governor of New York (1898); elected Vice-President of the United States (1900); became President on the death of President McKinley (1901), and was elected President in 1904. He is the author of several volumes of history and essays: on Perry's victory, XV, 268 et seq.; in the fighting before Santiago, XIX, 245; leads the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill, 252; his report of the battle, 259 et seq.

Additional references: Lives by Riis and Leupp; Roosevelt, *The Rough Riders;* Draper, *The Rescue of Cuba.*

SARDANAPALUS, or Assurbanipal (dates variously given, 800 to 668 B.C.), King of Assyria. The first of these names is the Latin form of that given to him by the Greeks; the second is his Assyrian title. In the book of Ezra (iv. 10) he is mentioned by the name of Asenappar. Under his rule Assyria rose to great power, but also suffered many convulsions before its final fall. The story of his death as indicated below is supposed by later scholars to have grown out of the fate that in similar manner is said to have befallen his brother, King of Babylon: his library, I, 106; ascends the throne, 112; his voluptuous life in Nineveh, 112; gains victories and is afterward besieged in his capital, 113; account of his death, 114.

Additional references: Rawlinson, *The Five Great Monarchies;* Smith, *Assyria from Earliest Times to the Fall of Nineveh* and *Annals of Assurbanipal;* Ragozin, *The Story of Assyria;* Sayce, *Ancient Empires of the East.*

SEWARD, WILLIAM HENRY (born in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., 1801; died, in Auburn, N. Y., 1872), an American statesman. He was graduated at Union College in 1820; admitted to the bar (1822); elected State senator on anti-Masonic ticket (1830), serving till 1834; unsuccessful Whig candidate for Governor (1834); elected Governor as a Whig (1838); reëlected (1840); United States Senator from New York (1849–1861). In 1858, in a speech at Rochester, he used the since famous phrase "an irrepressible conflict between opposing and

enduring forces" to describe the antagonism between freedom and slavery. He was a candidate at the Chicago Convention (1860) for the Republican nomination for President; was Secretary of State (1861–1869); was severely wounded by an accomplice of the assassin of President Lincoln (1865). Besides his negotiation of the Trent affair (1861) averting a threatened conflict with Great Britain, and his work in securing the withdrawal of the French from Mexico (1867), a great achievement of his secretaryship was the purchase of Alaska from Russia: negotiates the Alaska treaty, XVIII, 218 et seq.

Additional references: Seward, *Autobiography* and *Works*, with a memoir by George E. Baker; life by Frederick W. Seward; Adams, *Life, Character, and Services of Seward;* Bancroft, *History of the Pacific States.*

Solon (born about 638 B.C.; died about 559), an Athenian lawgiver, sage, and poet. Quotations from his poetry are found in Demosthenes and Aristotle: his early Greek legislation, I, 203 et seq.; his laws supersede Draco's, 203; his heroic descent, 203; his poetry, 204, 248; one of the Seven Wise Men, 204; defeats the Megarians and recovers Salamis, 205, 206; Attica in the time of, 206 et seq.; archon and dictator, 209; his first measure of relief, 210; debases money standard, 211; his measures explained, 212 et seq.; good results gained by, 220; his timocratic principle, 221; creates the preconsidering senate, 224; his relation to Athenian democracy, 226 et seq.; his laws, 231 et seq.; gives power of testamentary bequest, 235; his penal enactments, 236 et seq.; acceptance of his laws, 242; visits Egypt, 242; goes to Cyprus, 243; story of his seeing Crœsus, 243 et seq.; his return to Athens, 246; his contest with Pisistratus, 247; his constitution subverted, 248; estimate of, 248; story concerning his ashes, 249.

Additional references: Herodotus, *History;* Plutarch, *Lives;* Thirlwall, *History of Greece;* Gilbert, *Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.* Consult also editions of the *Constitution of Athens* by Kenyon and Sandys.

Taylor, Zachary (born in Orange County, Va., 1784; died in Washington, D. C., 1850), twelfth President of the United States. He passed his boyhood on a farm and had few educational opportunities. In 1808 he was commissioned first lieutenant in the United States Army; reached the rank of major in the War of 1812, serving mainly against the Indians, against whom he defended Fort Harrison (1812); was a colonel in Black Hawk's War (1832); defeated the Indians at Okeechobee, Fla., in the Seminole War (1837); was brevetted brigadier-general that year, and in 1838 became commander-in-chief in Florida. In 1845 he commanded the army in Texas, and in the Mexican War commanded in Northern Mexico. In 1846 he was made major-general. He was elected to the Presidency, as Whig candidate, in 1848: wins battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, XVII, 34, 66; captures Monterey and wins Buena Vista, 66.

Additional references: Lives by Frost, Fry and Conrad, and Howard; Ripley, *The War with Mexico;* Burgess, *The Middle Period;* Noll, *Short History of Mexico.*

Theodosius I, surnamed "the Great" (born in Cauca, Spain, about 346 A.D.; died in Milan, 395), Roman Emperor 379–395. He learned the art of war

from his father, the general Flavius Theodosius; was independent commander in Mœsia, and defeated the Sarmatians (374); retired to his native place until made Augustus and commander in the East by Gratian: enacts laws against Arians, III, 303; calls Council of Constantinople, 305, 365; ruler of the East, 364; his skilful dealing with the Goths, 364; his imperial influence, 364; maintains orthodoxy, 364; substitutes Christian worship for pagan, 365; enlists a Gothic army, 365; partitions the Empire, 365; his death, 365; conqueror of Firmus, 379.

Additional references: Life by Gueldenpenning and Ifland; Gibbon, *Decline and Fall;* Zosimus, *History;* Tillemont, *Histoire des Empereurs.*

THESEUS (no dates can be given), a legendary hero of Attica: founds Athens, I, 45 et seq.; account of, 45; Medea plots against his life, 46; Ægeus recognizes, 46; kills the sons of Pallas, 47; slays the Minotaur, 48; receives Ariadne's clew, 48; defeats Taurus, 48; his vow to Apollo, 49; founding of his city, 50; institutes a festival, 50; organizes his State, 51; annexes Megara, 51; reputed founder of the Isthmian festival, 199.

Additional references: Thucydides, *History;* histories of Greece by Grote and Duncker; Wulff, *Zur Theseussage;* Wachsmuth, *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum.*

THIERS, LOUIS ADOLPHE (born in Marseilles, France, 1797; died in St.-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, 1877), a French statesman and historian. He studied law at Aix, and was admitted to the bar (1818); entered journalism in Paris (1821); began the publication of his *Histoire de la révolution française* (1823), and at once became widely known and popular; was one of the founders of the *National* (1830), opposed to the Bourbon régime; was prominent in the historic affairs of France until his death, and was President of the Republic (1871–1873). Opposes Polignac's ministry, XVI, 207; against Ordinances of Charles X, 209; supports the Duke of Orléans, 211; asks for suffrage reform, XVII, 137; called to form a cabinet, 146; mob threatens, 148; discusses new government, XVIII, 322; Faure and, 324; declines office, 334; seeks alliances, 334; President of the Assembly, 339; treats with Bismarck, 339; his wish for peace, 349; on the Commune, 351; at the rising of the Commune, 352 et seq.

Additional references: Life by Le Goff; Hayward, *Sketches of Eminent Statesmen and Writers;* Simon, *The Government of M. Thiers during and after the Franco-Prussian War;* Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe;* Martin, *History of France;* Mueller, *Political History of Recent Times;* Favre, *The Government of the National Defence;* Hozier, *The Franco-Prussian War.*

WASHINGTON, GEORGE (born in Westmoreland Country, Va., in 1732; died at Mt. Vernon, Fairfax County, Va., in 1799), first President of the United States. The most careful researches trace his ancestry to the north of England. His grandfather, John Washington, was in Virginia in 1658. George lost his father when he was very young, and little is known of his boyhood. At the age of sixteen he was employed as a surveyor in the Shenandoah valley, and his older brother gave him a military training. At the age of twenty he was sent by the

Governor of Virginia to warn off the French who were establishing a chain of posts on the Ohio. As the warning was unheeded, a military force was sent, of which Washington was second in command, and this was defeated. Then he accompanied Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne, as a member of Braddock's staff, and when the obstinate leader, refusing to listen to Washington's advice, was defeated and slain, the young lieutenant conducted the retreat. In 1759 he married Martha Custis, a wealthy widow, whose estate, joined with his own, made him the wealthiest man in the country. He lived at Mt. Vernon, conducted his plantations, was fond of hunting, was a member of the Legislature, and represented his State in the first and second Continental Congresses. When the War of Independence began, in 1775, he was called to the chief command, which he assumed under the famous elm at Cambridge, Mass. The struggle that ensued was long and varied. Sometimes it appeared hopeless; but the steadfast courage and unfailing wisdom of Washington were large elements among the forces that led to success. When independence had been secured, he retired to his home till he was called to preside over the convention that framed the national Constitution. Under that Constitution he was elected and reëlected President, 1789 to 1797: his skirmish with French (1754), XIII, 163; accompanies Braddock's expedition, 163; his account of Braddock's defeat, 177; present at meeting of Virginia Legislature (1765), 299; at Valley Forge, XIV, 97; captures Cornwallis's army at Yorktown, 98 et seq.; confers with Rochambeau, 99; receives the surrender of Cornwallis, 108; his comments on the conduct of the war, 141 et seq.; comments on the state of the army, 144; presides over the Constitutional Convention, 174 et seq.; inauguration as President, 195, 197 et seq.; his Farewell Address, 206 et seq.; at Adams's inauguration, XV, 18; his removals from office, XVI, 150.

Additional references: Biographies by Marshall, Irving, Lodge, and many others. Jared Sparks edited his writings, and Worthington C. Ford made a new and extended edition. See also Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America.*

William I, called the Conqueror (born in Normandy, 1027; died in Rouen, 1087), King of England. His father was Robert, Duke of Normandy; his mother was a tanner's daughter named Arletta. Some of his early years were spent at the French court, and at the age of twenty he distinguished himself in the Battle of Val des Dunes. He had succeeded his father as duke, and extended his dominion by conquests, when he claimed the English throne through his grandfather's sister Emma, who was the mother of Edward the Confessor. On the death of Edward, in 1066, William raised an army, collected a fleet, and in September landed near Hastings with 60,000 men—soldiers and adventurers. Harold came from the north with an army to oppose him, and in October the issue was decided by the Battle of Senlac or Hastings. William was crowned in London on Christmas Day, 1066. As the Saxon nobles opposed him, he made relentless war in the heart of the country and is said to have caused the death of 100,000 persons. He plundered the religious houses, subdued Scotland, decreed the curfew, invaded Wales, established the New Forest, and made a complete survey of England for the purpose of parcelling the land to his followers.

The record of this is in the *Domesday Book:* his claim to the English crown, V, 5; elected King, 6; confirms Edward's laws, 13; his conquest, 205 et seq.; his valor at Hastings, 228; crowned, 230; his revenues, 250.

Additional references: Thierry, *The Norman Conquest;* Palgrave, *England and Normandy;* Freeman, *The Norman Conquest.*

WILLIAM III (born at The Hague, Netherlands, 1650; died at Kensington, England, 1702), King of England 1689–1702, and Stadtholder of the United Netherlands. He was the posthumous son of the Stadtholder William III and Mary, daughter of Charles I of England. Before he became King of England he was styled Prince of Orange: antagonist of Louis XIV of France, XII, xvi, 200; at Arnhem, 90; his army dwindles, 91; De Witts oppose elevation of, 95; made Stadtholder, captain, and Admiral-General, 96; his increased authority, 97; Louis XIV offers honors to, 98; takes the offensive, 98; Charles II of England and, 101; marries Mary, 200; invited to take English throne, 200; his expedition and invasion, 200 et seq.; receives deserters from the King's army, 205; his attitude toward the dethroned King James II, 212 et seq.; his welcome in London, 215; treats with Parliament, 216 et seq.; declared King of England with his wife as Queen, 221; proclaimed, 222; at Battle of the Boyne, 263 et seq.; vetoes Massachusetts witchcraft act, 283.

Additional references: Traill, *William III;* Queen Mary, *Memoirs;* Macaulay, *History of England;* Trevor, *Life and Times of William III;* Vernon, *Court and Times of William III.*

WILLIAM I (born in Berlin, 1797; died there, 1888), King of Prussia 1861–1888 and German Emperor 1871–1888. He was the second son of Frederick William III of Prussia; served against Napoleon I in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815; became Prince of Prussia and heir presumptive in 1840; was hostile to the revolutionists of 1848; commanded troops against insurrectionists (1849); made military Governor of the Rhineland and Westphalia (1849); field-marshal and Governor of Mainz (1854); regent (1858); ascended the throne of Prussia, January 2, 1861; made Bismarck Minister of Foreign Affairs (1862): his accession, XVIII, 163; in the Austro-Prussian War, 164 et seq.; at Battle of Sedan, 302; becomes German Emperor, 340, 350; his relations with Bismarck, 345, 347; consolidation of Germany under, XIX, 104 et seq.; his constitutional limitations, 105; withstands the Reichstag, 112; wounded by a Socialist, 115.

Additional references: Lives by Forbes, Smith, Simon, Schmidt and Otto, and Oncken; Whitman, *Imperial Germany;* Sybel, *Founding of the German Empire.*

WILLIAM I, surnamed "the Silent" (born at the Castle of Dillenburg, in Nassau, 1533; died in Delft, Netherlands, 1584), Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau, founder of the Republic of the United Provinces. He was a page at the court of Charles V, and was educated as a Roman Catholic; became Prince of Orange in 1544; was made commander of the army in the Netherlands and Governor of Holland, Utrecht, and Zealand (1555); served in Philip II's war against Henry II of France; became Count of Nassau in 1559: joins in petition to Philip II for recall of Cardinal Granvella, X, 81; retires from council of state,

83; at election of King of Rome, 86, note; his relations with his brother Louis, 87; at the banquet of the Gueux, 95; devoted to liberty, 97; refuses to appear before the Council of Blood, 145; his two armies, 145; issues letters of marque to the Sea Beggars, 145; Epistle of, 148; breaks down the dikes to relieve Leyden, 150; divorces his second wife and marries Charlotte de Bourbon, 153; unites the Netherlands, 154; assassination of, 202 et seq.

Additional references: Lives by Commelin, Barrett, Juste, Harrison, Klose, and Kolligs; Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic;* Grattan, *History of the Netherlands;* Dyer, *History of Modern Europe.*

WOLSEY, THOMAS (born in Ipswich, England, 1471; died in Leicester, 1530), an English prelate. He was educated at Oxford, and took orders; became chaplain to Henry VII; distinguished himself in the conduct of a foreign mission, was made Dean of Lincoln, in 1514 Archbishop of York, and the next year a cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England. He received immense revenues, from various sources, and had a household that comprised more than five hundred persons. He exercised within the kingdom nearly all the prerogatives of the Pope, and was virtual dictator in civil affairs as well. He was arbitrator between kings and emperors, and aspired to the office of supreme pontiff, but in this the French cardinals thwarted him. Henry's separation from Queen Catharine and marriage to Anne Boleyn caused a break with Wolsey, who then gave up his property to the King, resigned most of his beneficiaries, and retired to his archbishopric. He was charged with high treason, and was on his way to London under arrest when he died: magnificence of, IX, 63; writes Henry VIII on sack of Rome, 136; the great religious movement in England, 137 et seq.; rise of, 137; adheres to Rome, 141; politics of, 144; embassy to France, 147; Protestant hatred of, 148; Henry VIII vents wrath on, 151; deprived of the seals, 152; pardoned, 153; imprisonment and death-bed of, 155.

Additional references: Biographies by Cavendish and Williams; Brewer (ed.), *Wolsey's Letters and Papers.*

XERXES (born about 519 B.C.; assassinated, 465), King of Persia, 486–465: eldest son of Darius Hystaspes and Atossa, daughter of Cyrus; called cowardly and cruel by Herodotus: invades Greece (481) with 1,500 ships and 500,000 men, I, 354; his sea-fight with the Greeks, 356; nationality and *personnel* of his vessels, 357; his land forces, 357 et seq.; number and subsistence of his army, 358 et seq.; loses some ships in storm, 359; Greek army opposing, 360 et seq.; surprised at coolness and courage of Greek warriors, 363; determines to attack Pass of Thermopylæ, 365; at Thermopylæ, 368; loses two brothers in this battle, 368.

Additional references: Histories of Greece by Curtius, Duruy, Grote, Herodotus, Holm, Thirlwall; Plutarch, *Lives.*

3. Military and Naval Commanders

ALCIBIADES (born in Athens about 450 B.C.; died in Bithynia, 404), an Athenian general and politician; educated at the house of Pericles and was a pupil of Socrates; induced the Athenians to send an expedition against Syracuse and was chosen as one of its commanders (415): exiled from Athens, II, 58 et seq.

Additional references: Plutarch, *Life of Alcibiades;* Grote, *History of Greece,* vol. VIII; Thirlwall, *History of Greece.*

AMRU (or Amrou) BEN-EL-ASS (born, about 600 A.D.; died, 664), an Arabian warrior: aids in conquest of Syria, IV, 277; conquers Egypt, 278 et seq.; destroys Alexandrian Library, 286; deposed as Governor of Egypt, 289; reappointed Governor, 290; again deposed, 291.

Additional references: Ockley, *History of the Saracens;* Gibbon, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*

ANTONY, MARK, surnamed "the Triumvir" (born B.C. 83; died, 30), a Roman general and politician; commanded the cavalry of Gabinius in Syria and Egypt (about 57): serves in Gaul as legate of Cæsar, II, 276 et seq.; his relations with Cleopatra, 300 et seq.; offers diadem to Cæsar, 324; detained without the Forum while Cæsar is murdered, 328; revenges Cæsar's death, 330; in civil war with Octavius, 333 et seq.; death, 359.

Additional references: Plutarch, *Life of Antony;* Drumann, *Geschichte Roms;* Appian, *Bellum civile.*

BOZZARIS (or Botzaris), MARCO (born in Suli, Albania, 1788; died at Missolonghi, Greece, 1823), a Greek patriot; enlisted in the French army and served in several campaigns. In the Greek War for Independence he was the leader of a band of Suliotes: his bravery and death, XVI, 73, 112.

Additional references: Finlay, *History of Greece;* Freeman, *Ottoman Power in Europe;* Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe.*

CLIVE, ROBERT, Baron Clive of Plassey (born in Styche, England, 1725; died in London, 1774), British soldier. He was a clerk in the East India service at Madras, and at the age of twenty-two became a subaltern in the army. He was promoted rapidly and in 1750–1751 defeated the French at Arcot, Arni, and elsewhere. Six years later he fought the forces of Surajah Dowlah and captured Calcutta; and that same year he won the decisive battle of Plassey, in which with three thousand men he defeated sixty thousand under Surajah Dowlah. He was raised to the Irish peerage, and in 1765 was appointed Governor of India: defeats French at Arcot and Plassey, XIII, xxi; establishes British supremacy in India, 185 et seq.; birth and early life, 185; created Baron Clive of Plassey, 185; captures Arcot, 185; Governor of Fort St. David, 185; sent to relief of Calcutta, 187; surprised at Budge Budge, 188; captures Calcutta, 189; quarrel with Admiral Watson, 189; jealousy of Calcutta committee toward, 191;

defeats the Nawab of Bengal near Calcutta, 192; captures Chandernagor, 194; concludes treaty with Mir Jafar, 195; declaration of war to Suraj ud Daulah, 196; at Battle of Plassey, 198.

Additional references: Malcolm, *Life of Clive;* Malleson, *Founders of the Indian Empire;* Gleig, *Life of Clive.* See also Macaulay's *Essays.*

CORTÉS, HERNANDO (born in Medellin, Spain, 1485; died near Seville, 1547), the Spanish conqueror of Mexico. He studied law at the University of Salamanca, but was weak and sickly and attempted various enterprises that proved futile. In 1504 he sailed in a merchant-vessel for Santo Domingo, where he assisted in suppressing a revolt, was appointed to office, and received a gift of land and slaves. He was active in the colonizing of Cuba, and held an office in Santiago. When Grijalva had discovered Mexico, Cortés was appointed to the command of an expedition for its conquest and settlement. He had ten vessels, ten guns, a dozen horses, 550 Spaniards, and about 200 Indians and negroes. He landed in Tabasco, March 4, 1519, destroyed his ships, founded Vera Cruz, and began fighting his way toward the capital: his capture of the city of Mexico, IX, 72 et seq.

Additional references: *Letters and Despatches of Cortés,* translated by George Folsom; Helps, *Life of Cortés;* Prescott, *Conquest of Mexico;* H. H. Bancroft, *History of Mexico.*

DEWEY, GEORGE (living), an American naval officer; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis (1858); served with distinction at the passage of forts Jackson and St. Philip (1862), at Port Hudson (1863), at Fort Fisher (1864–1865); appointed chief of bureau with rank of commodore (1889); took command of the Pacific squadron (1898); made rear-admiral (1898) and admiral (1899): his victory in Manila Bay, XIX, 227 et seq.

Additional references: Johnson, *The Hero of Manila;* King, *Our Conquests in the Pacific.*

DRAKE, Sir FRANCIS (born probably in Tavistock, Devonshire, England, about 1540; died near Colon, Panama, 1596), an English naval hero: sketch of his career, X, 230; relieves the Virginia colony, 226; captures Cartagena, 231 et seq.; defeats the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, 240 et seq.; said to have observed gold in California, XVII, 188.

Additional references: Prescott, *Philip II;* Motley, *History of the United Netherlands;* Froude, *History of England;* Dunham, *History of Spain and Portugal;* Creasy, *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World.*

FARRAGUT, DAVID GLASGOW (born in Campbell's Station, Tenn., 1801; died in Portsmouth, N. H., 1870), an American admiral; entered the navy as midshipman (1810); served under Commodore David Porter in the War of 1812; in the Pacific cruise that ended with the capture of the Essex; took part in several conflicts with the pirates of the West Indies; during the Mexican War he blockaded the harbor of Tuxpan; made vice-admiral (1864) and admiral (1866): his capture of New Orleans, XVIII, 46 et seq.

Additional references: Loyall Farragut, *Life of David Glasgow Farragut;* Mahan, *Admiral Farragut;* Parker, *The Battle of Mobile Bay.*

GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE (born in Nice, 1807; died on the island of Caprera, near Sardinia, 1882), an Italian patriot: his early career, XVII, 198; his part in the Italian Revolution of 1848, 202 et seq.; organizes the Cacciatori delli Alpi, 318; his campaign in Sicily, 334 et seq.; failure of his scheme for the conquest of Rome, XVIII, 318; serves on the French side in the Franco-Prussian War, 338.

Additional references: Bent, *Life of Garibaldi;* Alison, *History of Europe;* Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe;* Thayer, *The Dawn of Italian Independence.*

GENGHIS KHAN (born near the river Onon, Mongolia, about 1162; died in Mongolia, 1227), a Mongol conqueror: inhuman design of, IV, 38; millions slain by his armies, 39; founds the Mongol Empire, VI, 103 et seq.; meaning of his title, 103; compared with other conquerors, 104; his name, 104; betrothed, 105; a prisoner, 106; plot against, 107; his first army, 108; aids the Emperor of China, 109; defeats the Barins, 110; badly wounded, 110; defeats the Merkits, 111; his victory on the Onon, 112; defeats the Antshi and Tshagan, 113; his strange stratagem, 113; *saga* concerning, 114; his life attempted, 116; his letter to Wang Khan, 117; defeats Wang Khan, 119; adopts his title, 120; makes a nation, 196; subdues most of Asia, 201.

Additional references: Lives by Douglas, Erdmann, and D'Ohsson; Vambéry, *History of Bokhara;* Deguignes, *Histoire des Huns;* Wolff, *Geschichte der Mongolen oder Tartaren.*

GERMANICUS CÆSAR (born B.C. 15; died near Antioch, A.D. 19), a Roman general. He was a son of Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of the Emperor Tiberius, by whom he was adopted (A.D. 4) and whom he attended in his campaigns in Pannonia and Dalmatia (A.D. 7–10). He was made commander-in-chief of the legions on the Rhine, and won victories that gave him great renown. Tiberius, however, recalled him (A.D. 17) before he had finished his work, and sent him against the Parthians and Armenians. He died in the East, and is said to have been poisoned: Segestes surrenders to, II, 377; on the fatal field of Varus, 377; checked by Arminius, 377; wounded, 381; erects a trophy, 381; his pageant at Rome, 381; his fame, III, 1; his triumph in Rome, 1; defeats the Cattians, 2; rescues Segestes and his daughter, 3; his promise to Segestes, 4; receives title of Imperator, 4; finds relics of Varus, 5; buries the bones of Varus's legions, 6; in conflict with Arminius, 6 et seq.; learns the sentiments of his soldiers, 14; his cheering dream, 15; wins victory on the plains of Idistavisus, 16 et seq.; sees the omen of eagles, 17; raises a pile of arms, 20; his fleet wrecked, 20; his recall, 22.

Additional references: Merivale, *History of the Romans;* Mommsen, *Provinces of the Roman Empire;* Duruy, *History of Rome;* Smith, *Arminius.*

GORDON, CHARLES GEORGE, called "Gordon Pacha" and "Chinese Gordon" (born in Woolwich, England, 1833; died in Khartum, Nubia, 1885), an English soldier. He served in the Crimean War (1854–1856); was with the British under Sir James Hope in the expedition against Peking (1860); entered the service of the Emperor of China, commanded the "Ever-victorious Army,"

took part in suppressing the Tai-ping Rebellion (1863–1864) and was made a mandarin of the first class; reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Royal Engineers (1864); was British Consul for the Danube Delta (1864–1874); Governor of the Equatorial Provinces of Central Africa (1874–1876), in the service of the Khedive of Egypt; created pacha (1877). As Governor-General of the Sudan, etc. (1877–1880), he accomplished much for the suppression of the slave-trade. In 1880 he was secretary to the Marquis of Ripon in India; commanded the Royal Engineers in Mauritius (1881–1882); was commandant of the colonial troops at the Cape of Good Hope (1882). In 1884 the British Government sent him to the Sudan to aid the Khedive against the Mahdi: at Khartum, XIX, 86, 98 et seq.; his death, 100.

Additional references: Gordon, *Last Journals; Letters to his Sister* and *Reflections in Palestine;* lives by Hake, Forbes, Sir Henry Gordon, Butler, and Boulger; Wilson, *The Ever-Victorious Army;* Hill, *Gordon in Central Africa;* McCarthy, *England under Gladstone;* McCoan, *Egypt under Ismail.*

Hannibal (born, B.C. 247; committed suicide in Libyssa, Bithynia, Asia Minor, 183), a Carthaginian general: takes an oath of eternal enmity toward Rome, II, 184; besieges Saguntum, 184; in the Second and Third Punic Wars, 185 et seq.; the battle of the Metaurus, 195 et seq.; at the battle of Zama, 224 et seq.; negotiates peace with Rome, 228; pleads for peace before the Carthaginian Assembly, 238.

Additional references: Morris, *Hannibal;* Polybius, Book II; Livy, Books XXI and XXII; Arrian, *Wars of Hannibal;* Plutarch, *Fabius Maximus* and *Marcellus;* Arnold, *History of Rome;* Liddell, *History of Rome;* Smith, *Rome and Carthage;* Hénnébert, *Annibal.*

Jones, John Paul (born in Arbigland, Scotland, 1747; died in Paris, 1792), an American naval officer. His name originally was John Paul, to which he added Jones for some reason of his own. He made several voyages to the West Indies, and visited Virginia, where his brother was a planter. He was there when the War of Independence began, and entered the American naval service as a lieutenant. It is said that he raised on the ship Alfred the first American flag that ever floated, the one bearing the pine-tree and rattlesnake. In the sloop Providence he made a cruise of six weeks and took sixteen prizes. After other similar exploits, he sailed into European waters, harassed the British coasting-trade, attacked the town of Whitehaven in Cumberland, and captured a sloop-of-war superior to his own. He took his prize and 200 prisoners into the harbor of Brest, and asked his Government for a better ship. After much delay he obtained an old Indiaman, fitted her as a warship, and rechristened her Bon Homme Richard, the French equivalent of Franklin's famous Poor Richard. In August, 1779, he sailed with a squadron of five vessels, and in a month made twenty-six captures of British vessels. Then followed the famous battle with the Serapis, off Flamborough Head. Congress voted a gold medal for Jones, and Washington wrote him a congratulatory letter. But his after-life was not successful or happy, though he was offered a rear-admiral's commission in the Russian navy, and he died in poverty. In 1905 his remains were brought to the

United States: his exploits, XIV, xvii; sketch of, 68; his victory over the Serapis, 68 et seq.; descends on European coasts, XV, xxii.

Additional references: Biographies by Sherbourne, Taylor, Simms, Hamilton, and Mackenzie.

KOSSUTH, LOUIS (born in Monok, Hungary, 1802; died in Turin, Italy, 1894), a Hungarian patriot and revolutionary leader. He was descended from a Slavic family of noble rank, Lutherans in religion. He was educated in the law and was a successful advocate in Monok (1826–1831); removed to Pest (1831) and soon entered upon a public career: in the revolutionary movements of 1848, XVII, 155 et seq.; on the breaking up of peace, 155; delivers the "Baptismal Speech of the Revolution," 156; effect of his speech, 157; carries reforms, 169; in the United States and in England, 172, 186; compared with Szechenyi, 173; associated with Deak, 174; at the Diet of 1832, 174; spurns alluring offers, 175; starts a newspaper, 175; imprisoned, 176; publishes the *Newspaper of Pest*, 176; Deputy from Pest, 178; Minister of Finance, 180; calls for armies, 182; at head of government, 183; his antagonism with Gorgei, 184, 185; seeks refuge in Turkey, 186; in Turin, 187; death, 187, note.

Additional references: Kossuth, *Memoirs of My Exile;* also his letters and speeches; Carter, *Kossuth in New England;* Wyatt, *Hungarian Celebrities;* Maurice, *Movements of 1848–1849;* Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe;* Szabad, *Hungary: Past and Present.*

LEE, ROBERT EDWARD (born in Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va., 1807; died in Lexington, Va., 1870), an American soldier, son of the Revolutionary general Henry Lee ("Light-Horse Harry"); was graduated at West Point 1829, ranking second in a class of forty-six, and commissioned second lieutenant of engineers; served in the Mexican War, becoming chief of staff to General Scott; brevetted colonel for services at Chapultepec; assigned to command of the Military Academy at West Point (1852); on duty in Texas (1855); commanded the troops that took John Brown at Harper's Ferry (1859); resigned his commission and entered the Confederate service (1861); from 1865 to 1870 was president of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va.: in Mexican War, XVII, 69, XVIII, 157; invades the North, xv, 70; at Antietam, xv, 71; commands in Virginia, 61; opposed McClellan in Peninsula campaign, 62 et seq.; at Malvern Hill, 67 et seq.; his Gettysburg campaign, 78 et seq.; in Wilderness campaign, 153; surrenders his army at Appomattox, 154 et seq.

Additional references: Lives by Cooke, Childe, and Long; Pollard, *The Lost Cause;* Greeley, *The American Conflict;* Johnson, *History of the War of Secession;* Victor, *History of the Southern Rebellion* and *Campaigns of the Civil War;* Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government;* Champlin, *Young Folk's History of the War for the Union;* Swinton, *Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.*

MCCLELLAN, GEORGE BRINTON (born in Philadelphia, 1826; died in Orange, N. J., 1885), an American soldier. He studied two years at the University of Pennsylvania, and then entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1846, second in his class. He served in the Mexican War as

lieutenant of engineers, and received promotions for gallantry. After the war he was engaged in explorations and surveys at the West, and in 1855 was a member of a military commission sent to observe the operations in the Crimea. When the Civil War began he was a railroad officer living in Cincinnati. He was appointed major-general of volunteers, and gained several successes against the Confederates in West Virginia, which caused his promotion to the command of the Army of the Potomac. This he reorganized and disciplined, and in the spring of 1862 moved it by water to Hampton Roads, whence it marched up the peninsula to attack Richmond. After the failure of this campaign and the defeat of Pope in Virginia, Lee's Confederate Army marched north into Maryland. McClellan was hastily recalled to the command, and defeated Lee at Antietam; but because of his failure to follow and destroy the enemy he was relieved of the command. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for President, against Lincoln, and was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1877: at Antietam, XVIII, xv, 70; his peninsula campaign, 56; estimate of, 69.

Additional references: *McClellan's Own Story;* Johnson and Buel, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War;* Comte de Paris, *History of the Civil War in America.*

MARLBOROUGH, John Churchill, Duke of (born in Ashe, Devonshire, England, 1650; died in London, 1722), an English soldier and statesman: commands for the allies in Flanders, XII, 328 et seq.; begins his famous march, 330; crosses the Rhine, 331; meets Prince Eugene, 332; wins the Battle of Blenheim, 335 et seq.

Additional references: Lives by Coxe, Lediard, Bucke, Simon, Alison, Saintsbury, and Wolseley; Murray, *Letters and Despatches of the Duke of Marlborough;* Coxe, *History of the House of Austria;* Burton, *History of the Reign of Queen Anne;* Crowe, *History of France.*

MEADE, GEORGE GORDON (born in Cadiz, Spain, 1815; died in Philadelphia, 1872), an American soldier. He was graduated at West Point (1835); served in the Mexican War; commanded a brigade of volunteers in the Army of the Potomac (1861); served in the Peninsula campaign (1862); commanded a division at Antietam and at Fredericksburg (1862), and a corps at Chancellorsville; commanded the Army of the Potomac from June 28, 1863, till the end of the Civil War; was promoted major-general in the regular army (1864); commanded the military division of the Atlantic, and afterward (1866–1868) the Department of the East, then that of the South, and from March, 1869, till his death the Atlantic division again: commands the Federal army in the Gettysburg campaign, XVIII, 77 et seq.; succeeds Hooker, 77; moves toward Gettysburg, 78; his dispositions, 79, 99; changes order of battle, 82; on Sickles, 84; his victory and losses, 95; at the surrender of Lee, 155.

Additional references: Johnson and Buel, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War;* Walker, *History of the Second Army Corps;* Comte de Paris, *History of the Civil War in America; Campaigns of the Civil War*, vol. VI, part 2; Johnson, *History of the War of Secession;* Greeley, *The American Conflict.*

MILTIADES (born in Athens; died in prison, of a battle-wound, about 489 B.C.), an Athenian general: sketch of, I, 327; asserts his authority, 328; his plan against the Persians, 328; tried at Athens, 329; made commander at Marathon, 331; fate of Greece staked by, 341; his knowledge of the Persians, 342; prepares for battle, 343; new tactics of, 344; attacks, 345; routs the Persians, 347; reverses of, 349; his revengeful attack on Paros, 350; trial and sentence of, 350; his death, 351.

Additional references: Plutarch, *Lives;* Herodotus, *History;* histories of Greece by Grote and Thirlwall; Bulwer, *Rise and Fall of Athens.*

MOLTKE, Count HELMUTH KARL BERNHARD VON (born in Parchim, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, 1800; died in Berlin, 1891), a Prussian field-marshal. He served in the Danish army (1819); entered the Prussian army (1822), and in 1832 was assigned to the general staff, of which he became chief in 1858; in 1863 completed reorganization of the army; chief strategist in the Danish and Austro-Prussian wars (1864 and 1866), also in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871): in Austro-Prussian War, XVIII, 170, 171; wins the Battle of Sedan, 302 et seq.; his development of Germany's military power, XIX, iii.

Additional references: Lives by Mueller, Von Koeppen, Herms, Mueller-Bohn, Jaehns, and Buchner; Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe;* Hozier, *Franco-Prussian War; The Government of the National Defence.*

NELSON, HORATIO, first Viscount Nelson (born in Burnham-Thorpe, Norfolk, England, 1758; killed in naval engagement, 1805), English admiral: his victories, XIV, 353; sails from Gibraltar, 354; attacks French fleet at Abukir, 359; wounded, 360; wins Battle of Trafalgar, XV, 105 et seq.; arrives off Cadiz, 105; his order of battle, 106; presentiment of, 107; his famous signal, 108; his humanity, 111; mortally wounded, 111; last moments of, 112 et seq.; death of, 114.

Additional references: Lives by Clarke and McArthur, Southey, Pettigrew, Harrison, Browne, Laughton, and Mahan; Nicolas, *Dispatches and Letters of Nelson;* Laughton, *Nelson and His Companions in Arms;* Jeaffreson, *Lady Hamilton and Nelson* and *The Queen of Naples and Nelson.*

PERRY, OLIVER HAZARD (born in South Kingston, R. I., 1785; died in Port Spain, island of Trinidad, 1819), an American naval officer: his victory on Lake Erie, XV, 250, 251, 268 et seq.; his force compared with the British, 270 et seq.; engages the enemy, 274; shifts his flag, 276; British surrender to, 277; importance of his victory, 277; compared with other naval heroes, 278; his victory analyzed, 278 et seq.

Additional references: Life by Mackenzie; histories of the United States Navy by Cooper and Maclay; histories of the United States by Adams and Hildreth; Johnson, *History of the War of 1812–1815;* Ingersoll, *Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States of America and Great Britain;* Bryce, *Short History of the Canadian People.*

PIZARRO, FRANCISCO (born in Trujillo, Estremadura, Spain, about 1471; assassinated in Lima, Peru, 1541), a Spanish soldier: conquers Peru, IX, 156 et seq.; sails from Panama, 156; at Cajamarca, the city of the Incas, 157; de-

feats and captures the Inca Atahualpa, 161, 175; sends gold to Spain, 167, 175; puts the Inca to death, 167; his chaplain's interview with the Inca, 172; attacks the Peruvians, 173.

Additional references: Lives by Helps and Towle; Prescott, *History of the Conquest of Peru;* Markham, *History of Peru;* Llorente, *Historia del Peru;* Squier, *Peru.*

Roland (said to have been killed at the Battle of Roncesvalles, A.D. 778), a reputed paladin of the court of Charlemagne—according to tradition, his nephew. He is celebrated in numerous romances, epics, ballads, and chronicles in many languages. A doubtful passage in Eginhard's *Life of Charlemagne* furnishes the chief basis for belief in his historical existence. He is most frequently recalled in the popular phrase "a Roland for an Oliver," alluding to his five-days' fight with Oliver, another of Charlemagne's paladins, in which neither had the advantage: Eginhard's account of his death, IV, 350; the *Song* of, 350, V, 119; not a pure fable, 351.

Additional references: Turpin's fabulous chronicle, *de Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi;* Boiardo, *Orlando Innamorato;* Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso;* Pulci, *Morgante Maggiore;* Bartsch, *Das Rolandslied.*

Scipio Africanus Major (born about 234 B.C.; died about 183), a Roman general: saves his father, P. Cornelius Scipio, II, 185; recovers Spain, 189; his eminent virtue, 189; destroys Hasdrubal and Syphax, 191; draws Hannibal from Italy, 191; mutual admiration of Hannibal and, 192; wins Africa, 192; Creasy on, 197; his Numidian allies, 204; Hasdrubal outmanœuvres, 206, 207; crushes Hannibal at Zama and subjugates Carthage, 224 et seq.; lets Hannibal's spies inspect his camp, 227; confers with Hannibal, 228; fails to agree with Hannibal upon peace, 230; draws up his troops, 231; in battle, 233 et seq.; admits Hannibal's good generalship, 235; defeats Vermina, 236; treats with Carthaginian ambassadors, 236; demands surrender of Hannibal, 238; orders of the Senate to, 240; concludes peace, 241; his presents to Masinissa, 243; receives the surname of Africanus, 243.

Additional references: Histories of Rome by Polybius, Liddell, and Arnold; Smith, *Rome and Carthage;* Church, *History of Carthage.*

Scott, Winfield (born near Petersburg, Va., 1786; died at West Point, N. Y., 1866), an American soldier. He was admitted to the bar in 1806, but in 1808 entered the United States Army as captain; in the War of 1812 distinguished himself at Queenstown Heights (1812) and at Lundy's Lane (1814); promoted brevet major-general (1814); commanded in South Carolina during Nullification excitement (1832); served in the Seminole War (1835–1837); was made full major-general and general-in-chief of the army (1841). After his services in the Mexican War he was the Whig candidate for President (1852), but was defeated; was promoted brevet lieutenant-general (1847); commanded during the early months of the Civil War, and in the autumn of 1861 retired from active service: takes command in Mexico, XVII, 66; captures Vera Cruz, 66; at Battle of Cerro Gordo, 67; finishes the Mexican War, 67 et seq.; directs National army in 1861, XVIII, 26; Greeley's criticism of, 35 et seq.; succeeded by McClellan, 54.

Additional references: *Memoirs of Lieutenant-General Scott, Written by Himself;* lives by Mansfield, Headley, Victor, and Wright; Semmes, *Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico;* Ripley, *The War with Mexico;* Noll, *Short History of Mexico;* Burgess, *The Middle Period.*

SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH (born in Lancaster, O., 1820; died in New York, 1891), an American soldier. He was graduated at West Point (1840), served in Florida till 1842, and in California at the time of the Mexican War; resigned (1853) and engaged in the banking business in San Francisco; removed to New York (1857); to Leavenworth, Kan. (1858), and there practised law; elected president of proposed military academy in Louisiana (1859); was superintendent of the academy at the outbreak of the Civil War, in which his services began with his acceptance of a colonelcy in the National army (1861). He served with great distinction throughout the war, and was made major-general in the regular army (1864); lieutenant-general (1866); general and commander of the army (1869). He retired in 1884: victorious in the West, XVIII, xvi; at Bull Run, 29; in Vicksburg campaign, 111 et seq.; attacks Johnston, 123; his Atlanta campaign and march to the sea, 135 et seq.; burns a part of Atlanta, 136; begins his march, 137; destroys Georgia Central Railroad, 138; his "bummers," 139; occupies Savannah, 139.

Additional references: *Memoirs of General William T. Sherman, by Himself;* lives by Bowman and Irwin, and Force; Scribner, *Campaigns of the Civil War;* Pollard, *The Lost Cause.*

TELL, WILLIAM (supposed to have flourished about 1291), a legendary Swiss hero. In the Swiss struggle for liberty against Albert of Austria many heroes performed deeds that in time invested their names with an atmosphere of legend, through which critical history at last in some cases has penetrated, to find either a basis of historical reality or a merely mythical nucleus. Of such heroes Tell is at once the chief figure and one of the least tangible to critical research. He is said to have been a hunter in the Canton of Uri, and his wife, we are told, was a daughter of Walter Fuerst, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1307, out of which came Swiss independence. The legend of, VII, 31 et seq.

Additional references: Schiller, *William Tell* (Carrière's and Buchheim's editions); Zschokke, *History of Switzerland;* Hug, *The Story of Switzerland;* Häusser, *Die Sage vom Tell;* Rochholz, *Tell und Gessler in Sage und Geschichte.*

TIMUR, or Tamerlane (born in Central Asia about 1336; died at Otrar, 1405), a Tartar conqueror: ravages and massacre by, IV, 39; sketch of, VII, 169; his conquests, 169 et seq.; *Commentaries* and *Institutions* of, 169; conquers Persia, 170; subdues Kiptchak, 171; his ravages in Russia, 172; invades India, 172 et seq.; hears of Bajazet's designs, 174; overcomes the Georgians, 174; his rivalry with Bajazet, 175; invades Syria and Egypt, 175; puzzles the Syrian doctors, 176; destroys Damascus and Aleppo, 177; defeats Bajazet, 178; captures Bajazet, 179; his treatment of Bajazet, 180 et seq.; holds great part of Asia, 182; exacts Christian and Turkish tribute, 182; his magnificence at Sam-

arkand, 183; his death, 184; summary of his career, 184 et seq.; speciousness of his *Institutions*, 185.

Additional references: Lives by Arabschah, Golius, Clarke, and Pétis de la Croix; Lamartine, *Les grandes hommes de l'Orient;* Creasy, *History of the Ottoman Turks;* Vambéry, *History of the Bokhara;* Haworth, *History of the Mongols.*

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, DOMINIQUE FRANÇOIS (born near Cap Français, Haiti, 1743; died near Pontarlier, France, 1803), a Haitian revolutionist: establishes negro dominion in Haiti, XIV, 236 et seq.; Governor of the island, 236; his death in France, 236; in literature, 236; a full-blooded negro and a slave, 243; learns to read, 244; his political and religious loyalty, 244; colonel in Spanish army, 245; defeats the French, 246; receives his surname, Louverture, 247; joins the French, 248, directs in the island, 249; defeats the English, 250; English offers to, 251.

Additional references: Toussaint, *Memoires;* lives by St.-Rémy, Gragnon-Lacoste, Lafitte, Schoelcher, Beard, Lee, and Redpath; St. John, *Hayti, or the Black Republic.*

WALLACE, Sir WILLIAM (born in Scotland about 1274; executed in London in 1305), a Scottish patriot. In 1297 he led a force that opposed Edward I of England, and attacked the garrison at Lanark; defeated the Earl of Surrey at Stirling Bridge; carried the war into England as far as Newcastle, and then was made Governor of Scotland. The next year Edward entered Scotland at the head of a large army and defeated Wallace disastrously at Falkirk. Wallace fled to the Continent, but seven years later returned to Scotland, when he was captured, taken to London, tried for treason, condemned and executed: becomes the leader of his people, VI, 369; victory at Stirling, 370; invades England, 371; defeated at Falkirk, 372; betrayed, 376; trial and execution, 377.

Additional references: Stevenson, *Documents Illustrative of Sir William Wallace;* Marquis of Bute, *Early Days of William Wallace;* and biographies by Brunton and Moir.

WALLENSTEIN, ALBRECHT WENZEL EUSEBIUS VON, Duke of Friedland (born in Hermanic, Bohemia, 1573; murdered in Eger, Bohemia, 1634), a general in the Thirty Years' War. He received a fine education, early served as a soldier against the Turks, and afterward raised troops to assist Archduke Ferdinand against Venice. In 1625 he became general-in-chief of the imperial armies, and the next year defeated Mansfeld at Dessau. In 1627, with Tilly, defeated the Danes and obtained Jutland and the Mecklenburg duchies. His general purpose was to defeat and humble the Protestant nations of Northern Europe and make Ferdinand the ruler of a great empire. But he failed at Stralsund, and in 1630 was obliged to resign because his allies could not endure his arrogance. A year later, however, he was recalled to command and had some success, but was defeated at Luetzen. His intrigues for power led to suspicion of his faithfulness, and the Emperor deposed him from his command. He was on his way to the upper Danube in search of support when he was assassinated: his career, XI, 69 et seq.; assassinated, 74; at Luetzen, 175.

Additional references: Biographies by Hurter, Forster, Aretin, and Ranke; his letters edited by Forster; see also Schmid, *Die Wallenstein Litteratur*.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Duke of (born in Ireland, 1769; died at Walmer Castle, Kent, 1852), a British general and statesman. He was educated at Eton and at a French military school, and in 1787 was commissioned ensign of infantry. He was promoted rapidly, served in Holland and in India, and returned home a major-general. He had defeated Tippo, Sultan of Mysore, acted as Governor of Seringapatam, and defeated and killed a famous Mahratta freebooter. He afterward captured Ahmadnagar (1803), and on the Godavari met a superior force and defeated it completely, capturing all its artillery. Finally, by his victories at Argaum and Gawilghar, the Mahratta power was destroyed. He returned to England in 1805, and entered Parliament in 1806, and in 1807 the Cabinet as Secretary for Ireland. He served that year in Portugal, and in 1809 held the chief command in the Spanish peninsula, where he conducted a famous campaign against the French. His greatest achievement was the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. For these services he was loaded with honors and presented with money and estates. He was frequently a member of the Government, and in 1828 was Prime Minister: his peninsula campaign, XV, 170, 172; drives French from Vimiera, 172; reënforced, 172; drives Soult, 173; wins Talavera, 173; reverses of, 173; raised to the peerage, 174; checks Massena, 174; marches on Salamanca, 179; defeats Marmont, 179; retreats to Portugal and returns, 179; defeats the French at Vitoria, 179; delivers Spain, 179; at Congress of Vienna, 315, 322; on Dutch frontier, 364; at Brussels, 364; Bonaparte on, 364; his sluggishness, 364; fails Blucher, 365; retires at Quatre-Bras, 365; at La Haye Sainte, 366; near destruction, 367; admires French troops, 384; routs Bonaparte at Waterloo, 387; Ambassador to St. Petersburg, XVI, 137; resigns as Premier, 260; opposes repeal of Corn Laws, XVII, 17.

Additional references: Biographies by Gleig, Brialmont, Browne, Hooper, and Yonge; his *Despatches* and *Speeches*, edited by his son and Colonel Garwood.

WOLFE, JAMES (born in Westerham, England, 1726; killed in battle in Canada, 1759), soldier; entered the army at early age; was present at battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden; won distinction at Lafeld (1747) and Maestricht (1748); commanded regiment in Scotland (1749–1754); was made brigadier-general at Louisburg, Cape Breton (1758); commanded as major-general in Canada (1759); buried at Greenwich, and is commemorated by monument in Westminster Abbey: is victorious at siege of Louisburg, XIII, 229; made general in charge of forces of St. Lawrence, sails with them from Louisburg to Quebec, 230; his modesty when appointed major-general, 231; is reënforced with 8,500 men, 231 et seq.; inspects men and stores, 232; writes Pitt, "We shall succeed," 233; arrives at Quebec, where the fleet is injured by a storm, 235; wards off enemy's fire-ships, 236; issues pacific manifesto to Canadian people, 236; captures Point Lévis and erects siege-guns, 237; begins eight-weeks' bombardment of Quebec, 238; exchanges defiant notes with French commander, 239; illness of, 240; decides to attack Quebec by zigzag

path up cliffs, 241; his ruse to distract attention from point of attack, 242; superintends landing of troops and ascent of cliff, 243; captures plateau and draws up 4300 men on it, 244; battle of Plains of Abraham, 247 et seq.; his wounds and death, 248 et seq.

Additional references: Life by Wright; Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe;* Warburton, *Conquest of Canada;* histories of Canada by Kingsford, Garman, and McMullen.

4. Discoverers and Explorers

BALBOA, VASCO NUÑES DE (born in Xeres de los Caballeros, Spain, 1475; executed in Darien, 1517), Spanish navigator and explorer; emigrated to Haiti (about 1500); accompanied Enciso in an expedition to Darien (1510), but quarrelled with him and obtained the chief command of the party: discovers the Pacific, VIII, 381 et seq.; death, 381.

Additional references: Irving, *Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus;* Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America.*

CABOT, JOHN (died probably in 1498), an Italian navigator in the English service: he discovers the mainland of North America, VIII, 282 et seq.; is naturalized in Venice, 283; receives new letters-patent, 284; plants the banner of George on Cape Breton, 298.

Additional references: Bancroft, *History of the United States of America;* Fiske, *The Discovery of America;* Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America.*

CABOT, SEBASTIAN (born, 1477; died, 1557), navigator, son of John Cabot: born in Venice and taken to England, VIII, 283, 291; on the death of John Cabot, 284; Biddle on, 285; supposed map of, 286; vainglory of, 288; in Spain, 292; ascends the Plata River, IX, 291.

Additional references: Biddle, *Memoir of Sebastian Cabot;* Harrisse, *Jean et Sebastien Cabot;* Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America;* Demersay, *Histoire du Paraguay.*

CARTIER, JACQUES (born in St.-Malo, France, 1494; died about 1554), a French navigator: on Labrador, VIII, 289; commissioned by Francis I, IX, 236; explores Canada, 236 et seq.; begins first expedition, 237; first hears of St. Lawrence, 241; starts on second expedition, 241; ascends the St. Lawrence, 242; suffers in Canadian winter, 244 et seq.; carries Indians to France, 247; sails on third voyage, 249; describes Canadian country, 250; troubles with Indians, 251; returns from third expedition, 252; his last days, 253.

Additional references: Charlevoix, *History of New France;* Parkman, *Pioneers of France in the New World;* Winsor, *Cartier to Frontenac;* histories of Canada by Garneau, McMullen, and Kingsford.

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE (born in Brouage, France, 1567; died in Quebec, 1635), a French navigator and explorer; explored parts of Canada and New England (1603–1607); made maps of the coast as far as Cape Cod; returned to France (1607); revisited America and ascended the St. Lawrence (1608); afterward sailed several times to France and returned to Canada: names Lachine Rapids, X, 366; founds Quebec, 366 et seq.; made Governor of Canada, 367; sketch of, 367; first voyage to the St. Lawrence, 367; sails with De Monts, 368; ascends the St. Lawrence, 369; his title as founder of Quebec, 369; further explores the St. Lawrence, 370; his memoirs, 370; his warlike expeditions, 371 et

seq.; discovers the lake named for him, 371; his marriage, 373, note; imposed on, 375; establishes religious services, 375; his missions to Indians, 376; his colony suffers, 376, 380; lieutenant-general, 377; brings his wife from France, 377; his Indian troubles, 378; his faith in Canada, 379; refuses to surrender, 381; surrenders to the English, 382; reënforces the colonists, 383; his death, 384; suggests a ship-canal at Panama, XIX, 360.

Additional references: Champlain, *Voyages; des Sauvages;* Lalemant, *Relation of 1626;* Parkman, *Pioneers of France in the New World;* Warburton, *Conquest of Canada;* Charlevoix, *History of New France;* histories of Canada by McMullen, Kingsford, and Garneau.

Columbus, Christopher (born in Genoa, Italy; died in Valladolid, Spain, in 1506). The date of his birth is unknown, probably 1435. He was the son of a wool-comber, studied at the University of Pavia, and became a sailor. Later he worked as a cartographer in Lisbon. He married the daughter of a distinguished navigator, and came into possession of his father-in-law's maps and journals. By studying these and other documents and published narratives of travellers and navigators he formed the opinion that the earth was spherical and that India might therefore be reached by sailing westward. For nearly twenty years he cherished the project of thus shortening the voyage to India and discovering outlying lands there. He first offered his services as a discoverer to the King of Portugal, whose learned counsellors rejected the project as visionary. After many other rebuffs and disappointments Columbus at last gained an audience with Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, which resulted in an appropriation of 17,000 florins and a commission for his enterprise, signed in April, 1492. It was stipulated that he and his heirs male should be admiral over all lands that he might discover; that he should be viceroy and governor-general; and that he should receive one-tenth of the value of all pearls, precious stones, and merchandise found there. He made four voyages across the Atlantic, sailing August 3, 1492; Sept. 25, 1493; May 30, 1498; and May 9, 1502: his letter describing the discoveries of his first voyage, VIII, 225–233; his son's account, 233, 249; his discovery of South America, 323 et seq.

Additional references: Irving, *Life of Columbus;* Prescott, *Ferdinand and Isabella;* Robertson, *History of America;* Major, *Select Letters of Christopher Columbus;* Cronau, *Amerika, Seine Entdeckung;* Winsor, *Christopher Columbus.* The complete works of Columbus were published by Farre, in Lyons, France, in 1864.

De Soto, Hernando (born in Jerez de los Caballeros, Spain, about 1500; died near the junction of the Mississippi and Red Rivers and was buried in the river bed, 1542), a Spanish explorer; went to Darien with Pedrarias (1514); accompanied Cordoba in his conquest of Nicaragua (1524); joined Pizarro with reënforcements for conquest of Peru (1532); appointed Governor of Cuba and Florida: discovers the Mississippi River, IX, 277 et seq.; traverses what is now Georgia, XIII, 44.

Additional references: Parkman, *Pioneers of France in the New World;* Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America;* Helps, *Spanish Conquest in North America.*

FRANKLIN, Sir JOHN (born in Spilsby, England, 1786; died near Lancaster Sound, north polar regions, 1847), an English naval officer; served at Copenhagen, Trafalgar, and New Orleans (1815); led arctic expeditions (1818, 1819, and 1825); was knighted in 1829; was Governor of Tasmania (1836–1843): his last arctic expedition and the search for him, XIX, 171.

Additional references: Lives by Beesly, Markham, and Traill; M'Clintock, *Fate of Sir John Franklin;* Brown, *Northwest Passage;* Gilder, *The Franklin Search by Lieut. Schwatka;* Sir John Franklin, *Journey to the Polar Sea* (1823) and *Narrative of a Second Expedition* (1828).

FRÉMONT, JOHN CHARLES, called "the Pathfinder" (born in Savannah, Ga., 1813; died in New York, 1890), an American explorer, soldier, and politician. He entered Charleston College at the age of fifteen, but was expelled because of his inattention and frequent absences; taught mathematics (1) as a private teacher, (2) as teacher of mathematics on board the Natchez, and (3) as professor of mathematics in the navy, being assigned to the frigate Independence; next turned his attention to engineering and (1838) received his commission as second lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers; married Miss Jessie Benton (1841); explored the Rocky Mountains; at the close of the Mexican War he settled in California; U. S. Senator (1849–1851); served in the Civil War (1861–1864); was Governor of Arizona (1878–1882): his military services in California, XVII, 35 et seq.; candidate for President, 256; his explorations, XVIII, 289.

Additional references: Bigelow, *Life of John C. Frémont.* See also Frémont's *Memoirs of my Life* and his wife's *Souvenirs of my Times.*

FROBISHER, Sir MARTIN (born in Altofts, Yorkshire, England, about 1535; died in Plymouth, England, 1594), an English navigator, explorer, and soldier. He made three voyages to the northwest (1576, 1577, and 1578); received his death-wound at the siege of Croyon, near Brest, France: his early career, X, 156; his first northwest voyage, 156 et seq.; salutes Queen on his departure, and she waves the fleet godspeed, 157, note; loses two of his three vessels—one deserting and returning, the other founding in storm, 158; discovers and names "Queen Elizabeth's Foreland" and "Frobisher's Strait," 159; discovers "mighty deer," 160; finds hostile natives, who capture and destroy five of his men and one boat, 160; captures a native and conveys him to England, 160; highly commended in England for his "notable attempt," 161; brings piece of ore from the northwest, which assays some gold, 162; enters upon second voyage, for cargo of the auriferous ore, kissing Queen's hand at departure, 162; sails as vice-admiral with Drake against Spain, 231; in sea-fight at Cartagena, 238.

Additional references: Jones, *Life;* Frobisher's *Three Voyages,* edited by Admiral Collinson; Hakluyt, *Principal Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation;* see also George Best's account of Frobisher's voyages.

GAMA, VASCO DA (born in Sines, Portugal, about 1470; died in Cochin, India, 1524), a Portuguese navigator. He became a skilled mariner and a gentleman of the King's household; made two voyages to India in 1497 to 1499 and

1502 to 1503; lived in retirement from 1504 to 1524, when he was sent as Viceroy to India. His body was brought to Portugal in 1528 and interred with honor: he doubles the Cape of Good Hope, VIII, 299 et seq., XVII, 213.

Additional references: Camoens, *The Three Voyages of Vasco da Gama*, translated by Lord Stanley of Alderley.

GILBERT, Sir HUMPHREY (born in Compton, England, about 1539; died, 1583), an English soldier and navigator. After serving in Ireland (1566–1570), where he was Governor of the Province of Munster, he served in the Netherlands (1572). He unsuccessfully attempted an expedition of discovery in 1578: his expedition to Newfoundland, X, 198 et seq.; St. Johns, 199; annexes Newfoundland to Great Britain, 199; sketch of, 199, 200; half-brother of Raleigh, 200; drowned off the Azores, 201.

Additional references: Lives by Tytler, Edwards, and St. John; Payne, *Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen to America;* Doyle, *The English in America;* histories of Canada by Carneau, Kingsford, and McMullen.

HUDSON, HENRY (died in Hudson Bay, 1611), an English navigator and explorer: early voyages in search of northwest passage to India, XI, 1; explores the Hudson River, 1 et seq.; his arctic explorations, XIX, 173.

Additional references: Hudson, *Divers Voyages and Northern Discoveries* and *A Second Voyage;* Suet, *Journal of Hudson's Voyage;* O'Callaghan, *History of New Netherlands;* Brodhead, *History of the State of New York;* Bancroft, *History of the United States.*

LA SALLE, ROBERT CAVELIER, Sieur de (born in Rouen, France, 1643; died in Texas, 1687), a French explorer: explorations of, XII, 108 et seq.; his death, 109; sketch of, 116; builds vessel on Lake Erie, 119; descends the Mississippi, 124; names Louisiana, 124; takes possession of that country, XIII, 2; explores Texas, XVI, 305.

Additional references: Sparks, *Life of La Salle;* Parkman, *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West;* Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of the United States;* Bancroft, *History of the United States.*

LIVINGSTONE, DAVID (born in Blantyre, near Glasgow, Scotland, 1813; died in Chitambo, Central Africa, 1873), African explorer and missionary: his discoveries in Africa, XVII, 213 et seq.

Additional references: Livingstone, *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi* and *Last Journals;* Blaikie, *Livingstone's Personal Life;* Stanley, *How I Found Livingstone.*

MAGELLAN, FERDINAND (born in Saboroza, Spain, about 1480; died on the island of Mactan, Philippines, 1521), a Portuguese navigator: reaches the Ladrones and Philippines, IX, 41 et seq.; enters the Pacific, 41; death of, 41, 47; his visit to the Plata River, 254.

Additional references: Guillemard, *Life of Ferdinand Magellan;* Stanley, *First Voyage Round the World by Magellan;* Burck, *Magellan, oder die erste Reise um die Welt;* Hale, *Magellan's Discovery* (in *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. II, 1886); Fiske, *Discovery of America;* Robertson, *History of Charles V.*

MARQUETTE, JACQUES (born in Laon, France, 1637; died in what is now Illinois, 1675), a French Jesuit missionary and explorer: assigned to explore the Mississippi, XII, 108; first founder of a European settlement in Michigan, 111; his Mississippi voyage, 112 et seq.; labors among the Indians, 115; death of, 116.

Additional references: Sparks, *Life of Father Marquette;* Shea, *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley,* containing translations of Marquette's narrative and journal; Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America.*

VESPUCCI, AMERIGO (born in Florence, Italy, 1451; died in Seville, Spain, 1512), Italian navigator in service of Portugal and Spain: equips vessels for third voyage of Columbus, VIII, 324; his voyages to the New World, 346 et seq.

Additional references: Humboldt, *Examen critique,* vols. IV and V; Viscount of Santarem, *Researches concerning Amerigo Vespucci and his Voyages;* Major, *Prince Henry, the Navigator;* Gay, *Amerigo Vespucci.*

5. Scientists and Inventors

COPERNICUS, NICOLAUS (born in Thorn, Prussia, 1473; died in Frauenburg, 1543), a German astronomer. He studied medicine, but devoted himself to mathematics and astronomy and studied and taught in Italy. In 1503 he was made canon of Frauenburg, Prussia, where, besides performing his clerical duties and attending the poor as a physician, he made long and careful astronomical researches and evolved the explanation of the universe that is now known as the Copernican System. His principal work, *de Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus*, was printed in Nuremberg, and the first copy reached him the day that he died. His other works are treatises on coinage, morals, and mathematics: his revolution of the science of astronomy, IX, 285 et seq.; takes holy orders, 286; reasoning of, 288; sees his book and dies, 292.

Additional references: His life has been written by Gassendi, Westphal, and Prowe.

DAGUERRE, LOUIS JACQUES MANDE (born in Cormeilles, France, 1789; died in Petit-Brie-sur-Marne, 1851), a French scene-painter, inventor of the daguerreotype: sketch of his early life, XVI, 345; enters into partnership with Nièpce, 345; experiments with photography, 346 et seq.

Additional reference: Alfred Brothers, *Photography: Its History, Processes, Apparatuses, and Materials.*

FIELD, CYRUS WEST (born in Stockbridge, Mass., 1819; died in New York, 1892), an American merchant; founder of the company that laid the first Atlantic cable: sketch of his career, XVIII, 175; his account of the laying of the Atlantic cable, 175 et seq.

Additional references: Nichol, *Great Movements;* Benjamin, *The Age of Electricity;* Henry W. Field, *History of the Electric Telegraph.*

FULTON, ROBERT (born in Little Britain, Pa., 1765; died in New York, 1815), an American civil engineer and inventor: sketch of his life, XV, 159; his invention of the steamboat, 164 et seq.

Additional references: Colden, *Life of Robert Fulton;* Knox, *Robert Fulton and Steam Navigation.*

GALILEO GALILEI (born in Pisa, 1564; died in Arcetri, 1642), an Italian philosopher and mathematician: his career, XI, 14 et seq.; last years of his life, 186, 187; his recantation, 188 et seq.

Additional references: Lives by Viviani, Frisi, Brenna, Nelli, Lord Brougham, Libri, Biot, Chasles, Madden, Trouessard, Pauhappe, Martin, and Wegg-Prosser.

HARVEY, WILLIAM (born in Folkestone, England, 1578; died in London, 1657), an English physician: birth and education, XI, 50; discovers the circulation of the blood, 50 et seq.

Additional references: Pettigrew, *Medical Portraits;* Willis, *Harvey and the Circulation Discovery.*

LESSEPS, FERDINAND DE (born in Versailles, France, 1805; died near Paris, 1894), a French engineer and diplomatist; was ambassador at Madrid (1848); special commissioner to Rome (1849); chiefly famous for his Suez-Canal achievement; formed a company for constructing a Panama canal, and began work (1881), which failed; was judicially examined and sentenced to imprisonment (1893), but never was confined.

Additional references: Life by Barnett Smith; Lesseps, *Histoire du Canal de Suez;* McCarthy, *History of Our Own Times;* Bright, *History of England;* McCoan, *Egypt under Ismail.*

LEVERRIER, URBAIN JEAN JOSEPH (born in St.-Lô, France, 1811; died in Paris, 1877), a French astronomer; studied and wrote on chemistry, but chiefly pursued mathematics; engaged in speculative astronomy; became the friend of Arago; elected to the Academy of Sciences (1846); made successful calculations of the course of Mercury; his revision of the tables of Uranus led to his most famous work in connection with the discovery of Neptune: his calculation of the place of Neptune, XVII, 25; account of, 30; publishes last paper on Neptune, 31; his approximation to Adams's calculation, 31; Sir John Herschel on, 31; writes to Galle, 33.

Additional references: Bell, *Great Astronomers;* Berry, *History of Astronomy.*

MORSE, SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE (born in Charlestown, Mass., 1791; died in New York, 1872), an American artist and inventor. He studied art in England under Benjamin West; in 1823 opened a studio in New York; was first president of the National Academy of Design (1826–1842): his improved invention of the electric telegraph, XVII, 1 et seq.

Additional references: Prime, *Life of Samuel F. B. Morse;* Benjamin, *The Age of Electricity;* Nichol, *Great Movements;* Prescott, *History, Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph.*

NEWTON, Sir ISAAC (born in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England, 1642; died in Kensington, London, 1727), English mathematician and physicist: his mind and achievements, XII, 51; discoveries of, 51 et seq.; his *Principia*, 56 et seq.; his demonstration of the law of gravitation, 59, XVII, 25; Voltaire at funeral of, XIII, 159.

Additional references: Lives by Fontenelle, Frisi, Biot, Brewster, De Morgan, Whewell; Ball, *Great Astronomers;* Lodge, *Pioneers of Science.*

STEPHENSON, GEORGE (born in Wylam, England, 1781; died near Chesterfield, 1848), an English inventor and railway engineer, perfecter of the locomotive: sketch of, XVI, 157; establishes railway locomotion, 157 et seq.; authorized to build a locomotive, 158; alone in his idea, 160; competes for a prize, 161 et seq.; Booth's agreement with, 165; construction and triumph of his Rocket, 166 et seq.

Additional references: Smiles, *Life of George Stephenson* and *Lives of the Engineers;* Thurston, *Growth of the Steam-Engine;* Colburn, *Locomotive Engineering.*

WATT, JAMES (born in Greenock, Scotland, 1736; died in Heathfield, 1819), civil engineer and inventor; when fourteen years of age made an electrical machine; worked at mathematical instrument-making in Glasgow (1754) and London (1755–1756); appointed instrument-maker to the University of Glasgow; constructed an organ; experimented on steam as a motive power (1758); constructed and improved high-pressure steam-engines (1761, 1765, 1768); engineered Forth and Clyde Canal and Caledonian Canal; improved navigation of Clyde and the Glasgow and Greenock harbors; in 1775, with Matthew Boulton, of Soho, began the manufacture of steam-engines: improves engines, XIII, 302 et seq.; experiments with Newcomen's model, 303; invents condenser, 304; enters partnership with Dr. Roebuck, 306; some of his various engineering feats—bridges, canals, etc., 306; forms partnership with Boulton, 307; his engines effect great saving in mining, 308; his troubles with courts and lawyers, 308 et seq.; makes engine for Robert Fulton, XV, 165; patents locomotive engine, XVI, 157.

Additional references: Lives by Carnegie, Muirhead, Smiles, Brougham; Thurston, *History of the Growth of the Steam-Engine;* Muirhead, *Origin and Progress of the Mechanical Inventions of James Watt;* Arago, *Biographies of Famous Men;* Green, *Short History of the English People:*

WHITNEY, ELI (born in Westborough, Mass., 1765; died in New Haven, Conn., 1825), an American inventor. He was educated at Yale College, and went to Georgia to study law and to teach. There he saw the need of a machine to take the seeds out of cotton, and invented the saw-gin, which did the work of three thousand women. But he reaped little profit from his invention, as his patent was infringed continually and defiantly. He made a fortune, however, by the manufacture of fire-arms: his cotton-gin invented, XIII, 341, XIV, 271 et seq.; invents a tambour-frame, 287; invents the saw-gin, 288; difficulties of manufacture, 292 et seq.

Additional reference: Olmsted, *Memoir of Eli Whitney.*

6. Philosophers, Authors, Teachers

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN (born in Eisenach, Germany, 1685; died in Leipsic, 1750), founder of German music: sketch of his life and work, XIII, 31 et seq.

Additional reference: Spitta, *Biography of J. S. Bach.*

BACON, FRANCIS, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans (born in London, 1561; died in Highgate, 1626), English philosopher: outline of his life, XI, 118; quoted on the murder of the Princes, VIII, 196; quoted on the conspiracy of Warbeck, 250; criticism of his works, XI, 59, 116 et seq., 194; his opinion of the Brownists, 244.

Additional references: His complete works edited by Spedding, Ellis, and Heath; Spedding, *Biography of Lord Bacon;* Church, *Biography;* Abbott, *Biography; Essays* edited by Wright.

BYRON, GEORGE NOEL GORDON, Lord (born in London, 1788; died at Missolonghi, Greece, 1824), an English poet; was educated at Harrow and Cambridge; travelled through Europe (1809–1811); published first two cantos of *Childe Harold* in 1811; married Miss Isabella Millbanke (1815); left England (1816) and lived thereafter on the Continent: he swims the Hellespont, III, 323, note; his services to Greece, XVI, 65 et seq.; his death, 79.

Additional references: Moore, *Life of Byron;* Trelawney, *Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron;* Byron's *Letters,* edited by Henley; Jeaffreson, *The Real Lord Byron;* Nichol, *Byron.*

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL DE (born in Alcala de Henares, Spain, 1547; died, 1616), Spanish novelist and poet: sketch of, X, 325; his *Don Quixote,* 327 et seq.

Additional references: Navarrete, *Vida de Miguel Cervantes Saavedra;* Ticknor, *History of Spanish Literature;* Frederick Schlegel, *Lectures on the History of Literature;* Hallam, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe.*

COMENIUS, JOHN AMOS (born in Moravia, 1592; died in Holland, 1671), educator. He was a teacher, and in the persecution of the Protestants he lost his fortune and was exiled. He became a pastor in Poland, and afterward organized the schools of Sweden. He was again impoverished by the Polish War of 1657, and spent the rest of his life in Holland: his work as the founder of modern education, XI, 192 et seq.; his *Great Didactic,* 198; elected bishop, 198.

Additional references: Laurie, *Life of Comenius;* Quick, *Educational Reformers;* Payne, *History of Education;* consult also the *Educational Review* for March, 1892.

DANTE, ALIGHIERI (born in Florence, Italy, 1265; died in Ravenna, 1321), an Italian poet: sketch of his life, VII, 1; probably at Roman Jubilee, VI, 382; his *Divina Commedia,* VII, 2 et seq.; Amerigo Vespucci quotes, VIII, 350.

Additional references: Balbo, *Life and Times of Dante;* Oliphant, *The Makers of Florence;* Symonds, *Introduction to the Study of Dante* and *The Renaissance;* Scartazzini, *A Companion to Dante.*

DESCARTES, RENÉ (born in La Haye, Touraine, France, 1596; died in Stockholm, Sweden, 1650), a French philosopher and mathematician: fails to appreciate Harvey's discoveries, XI, 58; compared with Bacon, 117 et seq.; his career and death, 122 et seq.; his character, 124; his philosophy, 125 et seq.; popularity of his philosophy, XII, 63; cited in support of the Salem witchcraft delusions, 274.

Additional references: Lives by Baillet, Thomas, Gaillard, Millet; Veitch (translation), *The Methods, Meditations, and Selections from the Principles of Descartes;* Walker (translation), *Meditations;* Fischer, *Geschichte der neueren Philosophie.*

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN (born in Boston, Mass., 1706; died in Philadelphia, 1790), an American statesman and philosopher. He was apprenticed to the printing-trade, but (1723) ran away, first to New York, then to Philadelphia; founded the Philadelphia Library (1731); established the American Philosophical Society (1743); was active in the founding of the University of Pennsylvania; while postmaster of Philadelphia (1737–1753) he made that town the centre of the postal system of the colonies; was made deputy postmaster-general for the continent (1753); at the Albany Convention (1754) he proposed the first scheme ever propounded for union of the colonies; was sent to England as special commissioner from the colonies, 1757 and in 1762; was sent to Paris to obtain the aid and coöperation of France (1776): his experiments with electricity, XIII, 130 et seq.; his correspondence with Charles Thomson on the Stamp Act, 292; his testimony before the House of Commons on the impolicy of that act, 297; one of the framers of the Declaration of Independence, XIV, 45; his scheme for a confederation of the colonies (1775), 47; member of peace commission, 137 et seq.; member of the Constitutional Convention, 178 et seq.; president of anti-slavery society in Pennsylvania, XVI, 298.

Additional references: Bigelow edited his *Autobiography* and his *Works;* Condorcet, *Éloge de Franklin;* Mignet, *Vie de Franklin;* Bauer, *Washington und Franklin;* Schmaltz, *Leben Benj. Franklins;* Brougham, *Statesmen of the Time of George III;* Parton, *Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin;* Hale, *Franklin in France;* Parker, *Historic Americans;* Bancroft, *History of the United States.*

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON (born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1749; died in Weimar, 1832), a German poet and prose writer. He studied jurisprudence at Leipsic, and afterward (1770) entered the University of Strasburg, where he took the degree of licentiate in law, and then he returned to Frankfort. There he resided most of the time until 1776, when at the invitation of Charles Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, he went to live at the ducal court, and at Weimar he made his home for the rest of his life. From 1786 to 1788 he travelled in Italy. He had already been made privy councillor and president of the ducal chamber. In 1782 he was ennobled. In 1791 he became director of the ducal theatre in Weimar, and he held that office till 1817. He was with the Duke at the Siege of Mainz (1793), and from the next year he was absorbed in literary work. He had many romantic or sentimental affairs with women, by which the story of his life is variously colored; and his friendships with men associated

with him the famous writers of his times. His most important companionship both in a personal and a literary sense was that which he shared on equal terms with Schiller, whom, however, he long outlived. The list of his writings, in prose and verse, is long, and includes a great variety of compositions. Of his novels and romances *Wilhelm Meister* and *Wahlverwandtschaften* (*Elective Affinities*) may be ranked for fame with *The Sorrows of Werther;* while the dramatic genius displayed in *Goetz von Berlichingen* and later plays reaches the climax of its achievement in the first part of *Faust.* His songs show him a master of lyrical composition, and among his prose writings are some that prove his genius to have been no less wonderful in science and philosophy than in poetry: effect of his *Sorrows of Werther,* XIII, 347 et seq.; goes to Weimar, 347; his *Prometheus* quoted, 438; passes through a juvenile crisis, 349; on the year 1775, 350; on Herder, 352; leads literary rebels, 353; modifies his views, 354; his *Wilhelm Meister* quoted, 354; his *Faust* quoted, 355; his sojourn in Italy, 356; his discoveries in natural science, 357 et seq.; social problems occupy, 360; antagonism of his views to Kant's, 361; known to a small *elite,* 362; shows power of the German idiom, XVIII, 343.

Additional references: Goethe, *Dichtung und Wahrheit* (autobiography); lives by Doering, Falk, Vogel, Riemer, Browning, Schaefer, Sime, Bowring, Duentzer, Lewes, Grimm, and Bielschowsky; Eckermann, *Conversations with Goethe;* Hirzel, *Verzeichniss einer Goethe-Bibliothek,* with full chronological table of Goethe's writings; Schlegel, *History of Literature;* Scherer, *History of German Literature;* also Goethe's correspondence with Schiller, Frau von Stein, Herder, Merck, Humboldt, Lavater, and others.

Herodotus (born in Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, B.C. 484; died in Thurii, Italy, about 424), a Greek historian, called the "Father of History." He was a son of Lyxes and Dryo; conspired against the tyrant Lygdamis of Halicarnassus; travelled in Asia Minor, Egypt, the Persian Empire, and Greece; lived at Samos and Athens; finally, because of home troubles, retired to Thurii: cites siege of Troy as history, I, 70; publicly reads his history, 201; his story of the visit of Solon to Crœsus, 243 et seq.; quoted on the defence of Thermopylæ, 354; recent writers admit veracity of, II, 142; quoted on voyage of Phœnicians to India, VIII, 299, note.

Additional references: *Works,* edited by Wesseling, by Schweighaeuser with a *Lexicon Herodoteum,* by Gaisford, by Dindorf, by Baehr, by Blakesley, by Krueger, by Stein, by Abicht, by Holder.

Michelangelo Buonarroti (born in Caprese, Italy, 1475; died in Rome, 1564), an Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and poet: splendor of Renaissance art under, VIII, 369 et seq.; sketch of, 369; paints the Sistine Chapel, 370, 373 et seq.; works on the tomb of Julius II, 370; his Moses, 371; Bramante's jealousy of, 372, 374; his superiority, 375; his relations with Julius II and Leo X, 377, 378; works quarries, 378; sole survival of, 380.

Additional references: Lives by Condivi, Vasari, Gori, Duppa, Reumont, Nagler, Harford, Grimm, Symonds, and Wilson; Burckhardt, *Civilization during the Period of the Renaissance.*

MOLIÈRE, JEAN BAPTISTE POQUELIN (born in Paris, 1622; died there, 1673), a French dramatist and actor: creates modern comedy, XI, 347 et seq.; sketch of his life, 350.

Additional references: Mesnard, *Life* (in volume X of *Les grands écrivains de la France*); also lives by Taschereau, Bazin, and Lindau; Hawkins, *Annals of the French Stage;* Schlegel, *Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature.*

PETRARCH, FRANCESCO (born in Arezzo, Italy, 1304; died in Arqua, 1374), Italian poet. His father, a Florentine notary, was exiled with Dante, and settled at Arezzo, afterward removing to Avignon, where Francesco devoted himself to classical studies. From his fourteenth to his eighteenth year he studied at Montpellier. Returning to Avignon (1326), he became a churchman, and subsequently he received a canonry at Lombez, and still later (1347) another at Padua. In 1327 he first saw the Laura of his lifelong affection and admiration, to whom he paid homage in his sonnets. Her identity never has been clearly established, and it is not supposed that he had other than purely conventional relations with her. After receiving the laurel crown he resided partly at Parma and partly at Vaucluse, and afterward (1353) settled at Milan, and was employed in diplomatic affairs by powerful patrons. He became a favorite at European courts, and travelled extensively. After several changes of residence he went to Arqua in 1370. He wrote in Italian and Latin, and his works include the *Canzoniere*—sonnets and odes celebrating Laura—*Africa*, an epic on Scipio Africanus; *de Contemptu Mundi; de Vita Solitaria; de Viris Illustribus; de Otio Religiosorum;* and *de Vera Sapientia:* crowning of, VII, 93, 96; his sense of scenic beauty, 93; his rank as a poet, 93; influences Boccaccio, 95; displays the significance of nature, 98; a geographer, 98; his ascent of Mont Ventoux, 98; the first modern man, 104; denounces Rome, 104.

Additional references: Lives by Aretino, Manetti, Tommasini, Sade, Fabroni, Dobson, Campbell, Mézières, Geiger, and Koerting; Symonds, *The Renaissance in Italy;* Gregorovius, *Rome in the Middle Ages;* Hunt, *History of Italy;* Villari, *Machiavelli and His Times;* Schaff, *The Renaissance.*

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM (born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, 1564; died there, 1616), an English dramatist. Few facts of his life are known with certainty. His father, John Shakespeare, and his mother, Mary Arden, were both of the yeomanry. John Shakespeare was a glover of some property, and held several public offices in Stratford. William Shakespeare is supposed to have been educated at the Stratford grammar-school, but this never has been fully ascertained. His boyhood period is wholly obscure. From his baptism until his eighteenth year all is conjectural in the biographical accounts of him. In 1582 he married Anne Hathaway of Shottery, near Stratford. A few years afterward, it is supposed, he became an actor in London. It is said that he held horses at theatre doors. By 1590, it is declared, he was collaborating in the writing of plays. Various chronological orders are given by Shakespeareans for the thirty-seven plays that, besides one hundred fifty-four *Sonnets* and several other poems, are attributed to him. His authorship of these works, or of any

considerable part of them, has been much questioned, and remains at present a subject of earnest controversy among critical students. But with respect to the quality of the Shakespearean dramas there is substantial agreement of scholars of all schools, the rank assigned to them, by common consent, being the highest among works of their class in the world's literature. Numerous editions of his works have been published, and his commentators have written in many languages: develops modern drama, X, 163; our knowledge of his stage, 165; London actors at birth of, 166, 177; what Puritans would have done to, 167; a practical playwright, 171; careless of his works, 171; interest in physical and combative scenes of, 172; plans of the Burbages in period of, 172 et seq.; connected with The Globe, 176, 294; at The Theatre, 177; his four friends, 177; Condell and Heminge first print plays of, 178; his plays at The Theatre, 178; no front curtain in time of, 179; recommends Ben Jonson's play, 180; his plays at The Curtain, 180; first performance of his *Henry V*, 180; his *Hamlet*, 287 et seq.; Coleridge and others on, 290; at the zenith of his power, 291; price he received for *Hamlet*, 294; too great for criticism, 295; his own estimate of Hamlet's character, 298.

Additional references: Lives by Rowe, Gentleman, Chalmers, Malone, Harvey, Campbell, Collier, Knight, Verplanck, Hudson, Lloyd, Dyce, White, Fleay, Brandes, Neil, and Lee; Clarke, *Shakespeare Key;* Bartlett, *Concordance to Shakespeare;* O'Connor, *An Index to the Works of Shakspere;* Dowden, *Shakspere Primer* and *Shakspere: his Mind and Art;* Coleridge, *Notes on Shakspeare;* Jameson, *Characteristics of Women;* Drake, *Shakespeare and His Times;* White, *Shakespeare's Scholar* and *Studies in Shakespeare;* Weiss, *Wit, Humor, and Shakespeare;* Moulton, *Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist;* Wendell, *William Shakspere;* Ulrici, *Shakespeare's Dramatic Art;* Schlegel, *Lectures on Dramatic Art;* Gervinus, *Shakespeare Commentaries;* Corson, *Introduction to the Study of Shakespeare;* Swinburne, *A Study of Shakespeare;* Holmes, *The Authorship of Shakespeare;* Gallup, *The Bi-literal Cypher of Sir Francis Bacon;* Stopes, *The Bacon-Shakespeare Question Answered;* Boubée, *Shakespeare ou Bacon?* Wyman, *Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy.*

SOCRATES (born in Athens about 470 B.C.; died there, 399), a Greek philosopher. His father was a sculptor, his mother a midwife. For a time he pursued his father's art, and then devoted himself wholly to philosophy. He lived on coarse fare, and trained himself to bodily endurance, and although his physical appearance was ugly and his stature mean, he had a noble head, a keen and ready wit, and a way of reasoning, since called the Socratic method, whereby in the course of a dialogue he easily put a disputant to confusion. He was ridiculed by Aristophanes, and aroused the jealousy of the sophists. He was a soldier as well as a philosopher, and served at Potidæa (431), Delium (424), and Amphipolis (422). In Plato's dialogues he is the principal character, and he is finely portrayed by his disciple Xenophon in his *Memorabilia.* Having aroused the enmity of many influential persons in Athens, he was accused (399) of introducing new gods and of corrupting the youth. By his famous defence he not only confounded his accusers and judges, but roused them to anger and sealed

his own fate: his condemnation and death, II, 87 et seq.; Xantippe, his wife, visits him, 91; on pleasure and pain, 91; on suicide, 93; on death, 96; on the body and its desires, 99; his fable of the earth, 100 et seq.; describes Tartarus, 102 et seq.; on his burial, 106; his farewell to his family, 107; executioner's tribute to, 107; drinks the hemlock, 108; dies, 109.

Additional references: Lives by Wiggers and Mendelssohn; Plato, *Apology* and *Symposium;* Aristotle, *Metaphysics* and *Ethics;* Zeller, *Socrates and the Socratic Schools;* Grote, *History of Greece;* Bleckly, *Socrates and the Athenians;* Ueberweg, *History of Philosophy* (for list of works).

Solomon (dates of his birth, reign, and death variously given; the chronology of the present work adopts 1017 B.C. as the date of his accession), King of Israel. He was the second son of David and Bathsheba; was made heir to David, and under him the expansion of the kingdom was marked by the growth of magnificence in the royal state and in the religious establishments. The Temple was his greatest work: his accession, I, 92; building of the Temple committed to, 92; his precautions against civil war, 93; builds Tadmor, 93; his matrimonial alliance with Egypt, 94; renews alliance with Hiram, King of Tyre, 94; builds the Temple, 95 et seq.; dedicates it, 99 et seq.; supplies water for Jerusalem, 102; receives homage of princes, 103; his present of cities to Hiram, 104.

Additional references: 2 Samuel; 1 Kings; 1 and 2 Chronicles; Josephus, *Antiquities of the Jews;* Renan, *History of the People of Israel;* histories of the Jews by Graetz and Milman.

Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de (born in Paris, 1694; died there, 1778), a French philosopher and author: imprisoned, XIII, xv; influence of, xvi; directs European thought, 144 et seq.; sketch of, 144; constitutes an era, 145; eye of eighteenth-century illumination, 146; truth his war-cry, 147; not a sceptic, 148; labors for justice to the family of Calas, 149; his diplomatic efforts, 149; his intimacy with Frederick the Great, 150, 154; character of his movement, 151 et seq.; Rousseau and, 154 et seq., 161; his relation to the French Revolution, 156; champion of liberty of thought, 158; visits England, 159; Locke his teacher, 159; assaults priestcraft and kingcraft, 160; loses friendship of Mme. de Pompadour, 161; withdraws to Ferney, 161; his admiration for Catharine II, 250, 260.

Additional references: Lives by Condorcet, Goldsmith, Standish, Mazure, Longchamp and Wagnière, Espinasse, Strauss, Morley, Parton, and Hamley; Collins, *Bolingbroke and Voltaire in England;* Van Laun, *History of French Literature;* Guizot, *Popular History of France;* also Carlyle's essay on *Voltaire,* Macaulay's essay on *Frederick the Great,* and Bengesco's *Bibliographie de Voltaire.*

7. Famous Women

ASPASIA (born at Miletus, in Asia Minor, about 470 B.C.), a Greek woman remarkable for her genius, beauty, and political influence; her house was a celebrated resort for the most eminent Athenians, including Socrates; she is supposed to have written part of the great funeral oration of Pericles; after his death she lived with Lysicles: mistress of Pericles, II, 47.

Additional references: Landor, *Pericles and Aspasia;* Grote, *History of Greece.*

CATHARINE II (born in Stettin, 1729; died in St. Petersburg, 1796), Empress of Russia 1762–1796: summary of her reign, XIII, xxiii; her share in the partitions of Poland, xxiii, 250, 264, 318 et seq.; ascends the throne, 216; withdraws from Seven Years' War, 217; usurpation of, 250 et seq.; Rambaud on, 250; Voltaire's admiration for, 250; her birth, 250; her marriage to Peter, 251; estranged from her husband, 252; influence of Voltaire on, 253; her intellectual superiority, 253; deposes Peter, 255; her triumphal journey, 257; her influence on Russia, 259; her correspondence with Voltaire, 260; Austria and Prussia seek to check, 317; hatred between Maria Theresa and, 317; wrongs peasants of Little Russia, XVII, 357.

Additional references: Tooke, *History of Catharine II;* Tannenberg, *Leben Catherininens II;* Castera, *Vie de Catherine II;* Waliszewski, *The Romance of an Empress;* histories of Russia by Rambaud, Kelly, and Bell.

CLEOPATRA (born in Alexandria, Egypt, B.C. 69; died there, B.C. 30), Queen of Egypt. Her father, Ptolemy Auletes, left the throne to her and her young brother when she was 17 years of age. A conspiracy expelled her, but Julius Cæsar, on his arrival in Alexandria, fell in love with her and restored her to power. Subsequently she spent three years with him in Rome, and on his assassination in B.C. 44 she returned to Egypt. When Mark Antony became ruler in the East, Cleopatra visited him at Tarsus, and there began an intimacy that ended only with their lives twelve years later. When they were defeated by Octavianus, and likely to be carried captive to Rome, both committed suicide, she, it was said, by the bite of an asp. Cleopatra was well educated. She bore a son to Cæsar and two sons and a daughter to Antony: her conquest of Cæsar and Antony, II, 295 et seq.; first meets Cæsar, 297; returns to Egypt, 299; meets Antony on the Cydnus, 301; not an Egyptian, 305; attempts Herod, 306; dresses as the goddess Isis, 308; flight from Actium, 309; death, 312, 333, 360; reason why Antony's concubine, IV, 156.

Additional references: *American Cyclopædia,* IV, 667; Sharpe, *History of Egypt;* Duemichen, *History of Ancient Egypt.*

CORDAY D'ARMANS, MARIANE CHARLOTTE DE (born in St.-Saturnin, France, 1768; guillotined in Paris, 1793), a French heroine. She was the daughter of a

poor Norman nobleman who wrote books advocating republican principles. She had two brothers in the army, and was affianced to a young cavalry officer who was murdered by a mob in Caen. She early became intensely republican in her feelings and opinions, and made the acquaintance of eminent Girondists. She had a special horror of Marat, and her exploit in assassinating him made her famous: personal description of her, XIV, 302; goes to Paris, 303; kills Marat, 304; trial and execution, 305, 306.

Additional references: Huard, *Mémoires sur Charlotte Corday;* *Œuvres politiques de Charlotte Corday;* Lamartine, *History of the Girondists.*

Elizabeth (born in Greenwich, England, 1533; died in Richmond, England, 1603), Queen of England from 1558 to 1603: birth, persecution by Mary, and accession, X, 8; her reign, 9 et seq.; sends assistance to Scottish Congregation, 34; refuses a safe-conduct to Mary Queen of Scots, 53; Babington plots against, 65; signs the death warrant of Mary Stuart, 68; prepares to meet the Spanish Armada, 259 et seq.; charters East India Company, XI, 30.

Additional references: Birch, *Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth;* Camden, *History of Queen Elizabeth;* Froude, *History of England;* Green, *History of the English People;* Motley, *The Rise of the Dutch Republic* and *History of the United Netherlands.*

Fuller, Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli (born in Cambridgeport, Mass., 1810; died by shipwreck on Fire Island Beach, 1850), an American author. As a child she was remarkable for her intellectual capacity and eccentricities; after her father's death (1835) she taught languages in Boston, became principal of a school in Providence (1837); was editor of the *Dial* (Boston) from 1840 to 1842; removed to New York (1844) and became a writer for the *Tribune;* went to Italy in 1846, where she married the Marquis Giovanni Angelo Ossoli (1847). She was in Rome during the Revolution of 1848, and during the siege of the city by the French (1849) she was directress of a hospital; afterward she wrote a history of this siege, but the manuscript was lost at the time of her death. In May, 1850, she embarked at Leghorn for New York with her husband and infant son. Among her works are *Summer on the Lakes* (1843), *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1844), and *Papers on Literature and Art* (1846): her death, XVII, 199.

Additional references: *Memoirs of Margaret Fuller-Ossoli;* Lives by Julia Ward Howe and Thomas W. Higginson.

Isabella I, surnamed "the Catholic" (born in Madrigal, Spain, 1451; died in Medina del Campo, 1504), Queen of Castile and Leon. After the death of her father, John II, in 1454, she lived in retirement with her mother, Isabella of Portugal; returned to court (1463); was betrothed to Carlos of Aragon (1461), but the marriage was prevented by the death of Carlos; her hand was next promised to Alfonso of Portugal (1464), but she herself opposed this contract; Henry IV next sought to marry her to Don Pedro Giron, a marriage so distasteful to the Princess that she vowed to plunge a dagger into Don Pedro's heart rather than submit to it; but the bridegroom-elect died suddenly on his journey to the nuptials; married Ferdinand of Aragon (1469): her accession, VIII, 202; seeks

to mitigate the Inquisition, 172; her attitude toward the Jews, 185; conquers Granada, 202 et seq.; encourages Columbus, 224; dismisses charges against Columbus, 323; equips Columbus's third expedition, 324.

Additional references: Baron de Nervos, *Isabella the Catholic;* Prescott, *Ferdinand and Isabella.*

JEANNE D'ARC (born in Domremy, 1412; burnt at the stake in Rouen, 1431), the Maid of Orléans, a French heroine. She was born in poverty, became intensely interested in the war that was in progress, and believed she heard celestial voices and saw visions that called her to arms in defence of her country. By earnest entreaty she persuaded the army and the dauphin that she was inspired with a mission, and at the age of seventeen she was placed in command of troops, put on male attire, wore a sword, and unfurled a white banner. Within three months she raised the siege of Orléans, defeated the Duke of Bedford's English army at Meun, Jargeau, Beaugency, and Patay, and secured the crowning of the dauphin, Charles VII. She then wished to retire from military service, which the King refused to permit. She was wounded in an attack on Paris, took part in other engagements, and in May, 1430, was captured by the Burgundians, who sold her to the English for 16,000 francs. The English feared her as a witch, imprisoned her a year, and then had her tried for sorcery and heresy before an ecclesiastical tribunal. She was condemned, and was burned at the stake, in Rouen, May 30, 1431. In 1894 she was beatified by the Church: her victory at Orléans, VII, 333 et seq.; meets the dauphin, 338; her orthodoxy proved, 340; captures St.-Loup, 344; wounded at Tourelles, 345; reënters Orléans, captures Trayes, and defeats the English at Patay, 347; trial and execution, 350 et seq.; discrepancies in her revocation, 358; defends the King, 358; burned at the stake, 368; attacked by Voltaire, XIII, 160.

Additional references: Biographies by Wallon, Marin, Michelet, Mrs. Bray, and others.

JOSEPHINE, MARIE JOSÈPHE ROSE TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE (born in Martinique, 1763; died at Malmaison, near Paris, 1814), Empress of France, first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1779 she married in France Viscount de Beauharnais, to whom she bore a son and a daughter. But the marriage was unhappy, and after separation and reconciliation both were imprisoned and he was guillotined in 1794. It is said that she became acquainted with Napoleon through a visit that her son made to him to ask for his father's sword. She took a house in the fashionable quarter of the city, and received there many distinguished visitors, among them Napoleon, whom she married in March, 1796. He went almost immediately to the seat of war in Italy, and she soon joined him there. But she could not bear the sight of a battlefield and returned to Paris. She resumed her receptions there and became very popular; but her life was embittered by Napoleon's sisters, who prejudiced him against her. Nevertheless, when he was crowned Emperor in May, 1804, she also was crowned Empress. After the Battle of Wagram (1809) he determined to divorce her, ostensibly because she had borne no children to him, and he wished for an heir to the throne, but more perhaps that he might gain power by marrying the Austrian princess Maria Louisa. Josephine, after the divorce, which so shocked her that it almost

cost her life, resided at Malmaison and had an annuity of 2,000,000 francs: her coronation, XV, 82.

Additional references: Biographies by Aubenas and Saint Arnaud; her correspondence with Napoleon and with her daughter.

MARGARET OF ANJOU (born in Pont-au-Mousson or Nancy, France, 1430; died in Dampierre, France, 1482), Queen of Henry VI of England. She was a daughter of René, Duke of Lorraine, and married Henry in 1444. The King had fits of imbecility, and she became virtually the head of the government. When her party was defeated by the Yorkists she fled the country, but returned, rallied her followers and defeated the enemy at Wakefield and St. Albans. She was defeated in turn at Towton, and with her husband and their son went to France. Three years later (1464) she invaded England with a Scottish army, but was defeated at Hexham. Once more she was in power, when her son married the daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and Henry regained his throne; but the fortunes of war turned again at Barnet, her son was slain at Tewkesbury, Henry was put to death, and she was imprisoned until ransomed by Louis XI: in the Wars of the Roses, VIII, 73 et seq.; beset by robbers, 83; defeated and captured, 93, 94; imprisoned in the Tower, 94; Louis XI ransoms, 96.

Additional references: Hookham, *Life and Times of Margaret of Anjou;* Green, *History of the English People;* Gairdner, *The Houses of Lancaster and York;* Ramsay, *Lancaster and York;* Strickland, *Lives of the Queens of England*; histories of England by Knight and Lingard.

MARGARET OF DENMARK, called "the Semiramis of the North" (born in Copenhagen, 1353; died, 1412), Queen of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. She was a daughter of Waldemar III of Denmark, and married King Haco of Norway. On the death of her father and her son she was elected Queen of Denmark, and afterward she obtained also the crowns of Norway and Sweden. She obtained the passage of a law uniting the three kingdoms: unites the three Scandinavian kingdoms, VI, 220, VII, 243 et seq.; dies on shipboard, 249.

Additional references: Geijer, *History of the Swedes;* Dyer, *History of Modern Europe;* Dunham, *History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway;* Fryxell, *History of Sweden;* Otte, *Scandinavian History.*

MARIE ANTOINETTE (born in Vienna, 1755; guillotined in Paris, 1793), Queen of France; youngest daughter of Francis I and Maria Theresa. She was compelled to play a part in the tragedy of the French Revolution, whereby she rose from what otherwise might have been the ordinary character of a lady of rank in her time, to become one of the heroines of history: marries Louis XVI, XIV, 213; her last hours with Louis, 297.

Additional references: Lives by Weber, Ausonne, Guénard, Campan, and Edmond and Jules Goncourt; Arneth, *Maria Theresa und Marie Antoinette* and *Correspondance de Maria-Therese;* Saint-Armand, *Famous Women of the French Court.*

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS (born in Linlithgow Palace, Scotland, 1542; beheaded in Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, England, 1587), Queen of Scotland 1542–1567: marries the dauphin, X, 4, 52; Queen of France, 31;

lands in Scotland, 43, 53; her reign and execution, 51 et seq.; remarries Darnley, 54; Rizzio dragged from her presence and slain, 56; her husband murdered, 58; marries Bothwell, 58 et seq.; charged with favoring Babington's plot, 65; her trial and condemnation, 66 et seq.; beheaded, 69.

Additional references: Lives by Jebb, Marsy, Benger, Bell, Buckingham, Mignet, Ryan, and Skelton: Henderson, *The Casket Letters;* Rostov, *Lettres, Instructions, et Mémoires de Marie Stuart;* Philippson, *Histoire du règne de Marie Stuart.*

MATILDA (born in London about 1100; died near Rouen, 1167), Empress, daughter of Henry I of England: marries Henry V, Emperor of Germany, V, 317; declared heir of Henry I of England, 317; marries Geoffrey Plantagenet of Anjou, 317; invades England, 329; captures Stephen, 332; acknowledged lady of England and Normandy, 332 et seq.; leaves England, 338.

Additional references: Histories of England by Bright, Green, Hallam, Hume, and Pearson.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF AUTHORS

REPRESENTED IN THIS SERIES

ABBOTT, JOHN STEVENS CABOT (born, 1805; died, 1877), an American author, Congregational minister in Worcester and Roxbury, Mass. In 1844 he resigned his pastorate and devoted himself wholly to literature. His works, mainly biographical and historical, include *Ferdinand De Soto*, from which we quote "De Soto Discovers the Mississippi," IX, 277.

ADAM, GRAEME MERCER (living), a Scottish scholar, emigrated to Canada in 1858 and became an author and publisher, founder of several Canadian magazines, and editor of numerous educational and historical works. From his *The Canadian Northwest* we quote "Abolition of the Fur Companies," XVIII, 258.

ADAMS, JOHN (born, 1735; died, 1826), second President of the United States, a lawyer and statesman, delegate to the first Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, president of the Board of War, chairman of numerous committees, Commissioner to France, appointed first United States Minister to England, Vice-President under Washington. He is said to have struck the keynote of the Revolution by protesting before the Governor of Massachusetts against the enforcement of the Stamp Act. See "Close of the American Revolution," XIV, 137.

ADDISON, CHARLES GREENSTREET (died, 1866), an English legal writer and historian, called to the bar in 1842. His legal works have a high repute; his historical studies were devoted almost entirely to the Templars, the most important of his books being the *History of the Knights Templars*, from which we quote "Foundation of the Order of Knights Templars," V, 301.

AL-MAKKARI, AHMED IBN MAHOMET (born, about 1585; died, 1631), an Arabian historian, born in Algeria, and lived in Spain. He was exiled, settled in Cairo, and became noted for story-telling. His chief theme was the doings of his countrymen in Spain, and finally, at the request of his hearers, he wrote his tales in a book and then devoted himself to more careful work, such as his *History of the Mahometan Dynasties in Spain*, from which we quote "Saracens in Spain," IV, 301.

ARBUTHNOT, Sir ALEXANDER JOHN (living), an Irish gentleman and statesman, who entered the East India service in 1842 and rose to be a member of the Imperial Council of India. He was Vice-Chancellor of both Madras and Calcutta universities, and has written considerably on Indian matters, his most noteworthy work being *Lord Clive*, from which we quote "Clive in India," XIII, 185.

ALISON, Sir ARCHIBALD, Bart. (born, 1792; died, 1867), an English scholar and lawyer. He was sheriff of Lanarkshire from 1835, and was made a baronet in 1842. His most important work is his *History of Europe*, from which we quote "The Downfall of Poland," XIV, 330.

AMARI, MICHELE (born, 1806; died, 1889), an Italian historian and Orientalist. He devoted himself to Sicilian history, and his investigation into the Sicilian Vespers reversed the common opinion of the cause of the massacre. The book was prohibited, but widely read, and its author fled to France. He returned to become vice-president of the Committee of the Sicilian Revolution. He filled the chair of Arabic first at Pisa, then at Florence, took an active part in Garibaldi's expedition, and later was made a Senator of the Kingdom of Italy and Minister of Public Instruction. He presided over the Congress of Orientalists at Florence. From his *History of the Sicilian Vespers* we quote "The Sicilian Vespers," VI, 340.

ARAGO, DOMINIQUE FRANÇOIS (born, 1786; died, 1853), a French astronomer and physicist, professor of analytical geometry in the École polytechnique, perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote a series of eulogies of its members. Professor Arago made many discoveries in light and electro-magnetism, and also important measurements of the zodiac, in which last his signals were mistaken by Spain for those of a spy and he suffered imprisonment. In the French Revolution of 1830 he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and he opposed Louis Napoleon after the *Coup d'État* of 1851. From his *Biographies* we quote "Watt Improves the Steam-Engine," XIII, 302.

ARCHENHOLZ, JOHANN WILHELM VON (born, 1743; died, 1812), a popular Prussian writer; passed ten years in England, and wrote biographies of Queen Elizabeth and others. From his *History of the Pirates* we quote "Morgan, the Buccaneer, Sacks Panama," XII, 66.

ARCHIBALD, JAMES F. J. (living), an American correspondent, who has received many honors from foreign governments; served in the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894, and was made a mandarin; in the Spanish-American war, and was the first man wounded; was with the English forces in the Sudan and in South Africa, and was again wounded at Pretoria. His writings are all on army matters. From his *Blue Shirt and Khaki* we quote "The Boer War," XIX, 296.

ARMSTRONG, EDWARD (living), assistant master at Rugby School in 1871, lecturer on modern history at Oxford and lecturer to the University on foreign history, 1902. He has written important historical works, the most noted being *The Emperor Charles V*, from which we quote "Protestant Struggle Against Charles V," IX, 313.

AUDIN, JEAN M. V. (born, 1793; died, 1851), a French publisher and Catholic historian. He became wealthy through his early publications, mainly guidebooks, and in 1826 began a series of historical works on the Reformation, using a great mass of new *data* collected from the archives of Italy and Ger-

many. The best known of the series are the lives of *Luther* and *Calvin*, from which we quote "Luther Begins the Reformation in Germany," IX, 1; and "Calvin is Driven from Paris," IX, 176.

BACON, FRANCIS (Baron Verulam) (born, 1561; died, 1626), a philosopher and statesman, originator of the Baconian system of scientific induction. He was Lord Chancellor of England under James I, but was dismissed from office and devoted himself to literature and science, publishing, among other works, *Henry VII* and the famous *Novum Organum*. See "Conspiracy, Rebellion, and Execution of Perkin Warbeck," VIII, 250.

BAKER, F. GRENFELL. From this writer's *The Model Republic* we quote "First Swiss Struggle for Liberty," VII, 28, and "The Swiss Win their Independence," VII, 238.

BALDWIN, SIMEON EBEN (living), professor of constitutional law at Yale University (1872), Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut (1893), president of the American Bar Association in 1890 and of the International Law Association of London in 1899–1901. He has served on many government boards and has published works on law and the history of law. See "The Hartford Convention," XV, 326.

BALL, Sir ROBERT STAWELL (living), an English astronomer, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, formerly professor of applied mathematics and mechanics at the Royal Irish College of Science, professor of astronomy at Dublin, and Astronomer Royal for Ireland. He was knighted in 1886, and is well known as a popular lecturer and writer. See "Revolution of Astronomy by Copernicus," IX, 285.

BALMES, JAIME (James) LUCIA (born, 1810; died, 1848), a Spanish priest, philosopher, and publicist, who passed his life in teaching and travel. His literary works have been very popular in Catholic circles, especially his *Protestantism Compared with Catholicism in European Civilization*, which is an able defence of the Roman Church. It has gone through endless editions and translations. From it we quote "The Inquisition Established in Spain," VIII, 166.

BANCROFT, GEORGE (born, 1800; died, 1891), an American statesman, diplomat, and scholar, Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, instrumental in founding the United States Naval Academy, Minister to Great Britain and later to Berlin. He is especially distinguished for his *History of the United States*, from which we quote "American Colonies Oppose the Stamp Act," XIII, 289, and "The Boston Tea-Party," XIII, 333.

BANCROFT, HUBERT HOWE (living), an American historian. At vast expense he formed a library of 40,000 volumes, mainly on American history. One result of his studies is a colossal plan to compile and publish a complete history of the Pacific States of North America. Forty volumes of this have appeared. From his *The New Pacific* we quote "The Battle of Manila Bay," XIX, 227.

BARLOW (or Barlowe), ARTHUR (born, about 1550; died, about 1620), an English navigator who with Philip Amidas was sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh

to explore the American coast for colonization. Barlow wrote a vivid, if rather gushing, account of the new land, which attracted to it general attention. See "Naming of Virginia," X, 211.

Barry, John Stetson (born, 1819; died, 1872), a New England Universalist clergyman, whose three-volume *History of Massachusetts* (1855–1857) has not been surpassed for scholarly accuracy and calmness of judgment. From it we quote "English Pilgrims Settle at Plymouth," XI, 93, and "The Hartford Convention," XV, 326.

Bartlett, Sir Ellis Ashmead (living), an American author, educated in England and chiefly residing there, called to the bar in 1879, Member of Parliament 1880, Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1886. He has written several political and semi-historical works, including his *Battlefields of Thessaly*, from which we quote "The War between Greece and Turkey," XIX, 208.

Bautista, Joan (about 1520), a companion of Magellan in the first circumnavigation of the globe. Bautista was pilot and afterward captain of the Trinidad, one of the ships of the little squadron. Magellan was killed, and Bautista's vessel was wrecked, but Bautista finally reached home and wrote an account of the voyage, from which we quote "First Circumnavigation of the Globe," IX, 41.

Becke, George Louis (living), an Australian merchant and novelist. Mr. Becke was a voyager and trader among the South Sea Islands from 1870 to 1893, when he removed to England. He has published a long list of novels on life in the Pacific regions and one interesting historical work, *The Naval Pioneers of Australia*, from which we quote "Earliest Positive Discovery of Australia," X, 340.

Bede, The Venerable (born, about 673; died, 735), the most famous of the writers of ancient England, was a monk in the Abbey of Jarrow, the fame of whose learning spread over all civilized Europe. Some of his Latin writings only have been preserved to our day, but we are told that he wrote also in his native Saxon. Our chief knowledge of early English history is derived from his *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum* (or *Church History of England*), from which we quote "Augustine's Missionary Work in England," IV, 182.

Bell, Robert (born, 1800; died, 1867), an Irish journalist, author, and playwright; edited several magazines in London and was chief editor of a 24-volume edition of selected English poetry. Mr. Bell wrote novels and historical works, the most noted of which is his *History of Russia*, from which we quote "Ivan the Great Unites Russia and Breaks the Tartar Yoke," VIII, 109.

Besant, Sir Walter (born, 1836; died, 1901), an English novelist, secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, first chairman of the Committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors, professor of the Royal College of Mauritius, knighted for his services to literature. He was the founder of the People's Palace, in the London slums, and of its counterpart in many cities. See "The Latin Empire of the East," VI, 140.

BEST, GEORGE (died about 1584), an English navigator, captain of one of Frobisher's vessels in the search for the Northwest passage. Best wrote an account of the voyages which was translated into French, Latin, and Italian for the benefit of seamen of other nations. See "Search for the Northwest Passage by Frobisher," X, 156.

BIGELOW, JOHN (living), an American journalist, United States Minister to France and in 1875 Secretary of State of New York. He edited Franklin's *Autobiography* from the original manuscripts, which he found in France. See "Franklin's Experiments with Electricity," XIII, 130.

BISMARCK-SCHOENHAUSEN, Prince OTTO EDUARD LEOPOLD VON (born, 1815; died, 1898), a German statesman, First Chancellor of the Empire. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, entered the Prussian Diet in 1847 as a conservative, and became head of the Prussian Cabinet in 1862. From that period his history is that of Prussia. In the retirement of old age he wrote an autobiography. A collection of his letters also has been published, and from these we quote on pages 314 and 315 of volume XVIII.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI (born, 1313; died, 1375), stands with Dante and Petrarch as one of the three stars of Italian literature. He was a Florentine diplomat and scholar of the Renaissance, and aided much in the revival of learning. In addition to his Latin works he wrote the *Decameron*, a collection of short stories in Italian, which has placed him in the foremost rank of genius. See "The Black Death Ravages Europe," VII, 130.

BOHN, HENRY GEORGE (born, 1796; died, 1884), an English publisher, the originator and director of an extensive series of volumes in classic literature. This justly celebrated set of several hundred reprints and translations of the most important classics has been of great service to literature. Bohn also edited other works, and was an author and translator. He made a large fortune and invested it in an important collection of paintings, china, etc. See "Origin and Progress of Printing," VIII, 1.

BONNER, JOHN (living), an American author, one of the editors of *Harper's Weekly*. He wrote a *Child's History of the United States* and numerous magazine articles. See "The Mexican War," XVII, 66.

BOULGER, CHARLES DEMETRIUS (born, 1853; died, ——), editor of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* from 1885 to 1889, a retired English scholar, and a writer for many years on Asiatic and especially on Chinese subjects. His *History of China* is accepted as a standard work. See "Tartar Invasion of China," II, 126, and "The Opium War," XVI, 352.

BOURINOT, Sir JOHN GEORGE (born, 1837; died, 1902), president of the Royal Society of Canada, for many years Clerk of the Dominion House of Commons. For his many historical works on Canadian affairs he was knighted in 1898. See "Settlement of American Loyalists in Canada," XIV, 156.

BOWEN, FRANCIS (born, 1811; died, 1890), professor of philosophy at Harvard University, editor and owner of the *North American Review* (1843–1854),

and author of valuable works on ethics, political economy, and constitutional history. See "The Reforms of Pius IX," XVII, 109.

BRADLEY, A. G. (living), an English writer, author of *The Fight for Canada for the British Crown*. See "Conquest of Canada," XIII, 229.

BREWER, JOHN SHERREN (born, 1810; died, 1879), professor of English in King's College, Cambridge, and for twenty years editor in the Record-office, author of numerous historical essays and reviews. These, among which is *The Reign of Henry VIII*, are noted for their sound views and extensive knowledge. See "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," IX, 59.

BREWSTER, Sir DAVID (born, 1781; died, 1868), a Scottish philosopher, scientist, and inventor. Editor of the *Edinburgh Magazine* and of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, and chief originator of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. His name is enduringly associated with the study of optics; he was the inventor of the kaleidoscope, and was awarded several prizes by the French Institute and the Royal Society for his inventions. In 1832 he was knighted, and later was appointed principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator, St. Leonard, and St. Andrews; one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Institute, and a member of the academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, and later principal of Edinburgh University. He published hundreds of scientific articles. See "Discovery of Gravitation," XII, 51.

BRIGHT, JAMES FRANCK (living), an English scholar, educator, and historian, master of University College, Oxford; since 1881 lecturer in modern history at Baliol. He has published several historical works, the most extensive being his four-volume *History of England*, from which we quote "England in Egypt," XIX, 86.

BRODHEAD, JOHN ROMEYN (born, 1814; died, 1873), a New York lawyer, scholar, and diplomat, at one time Secretary of Legation in London. Mr. Brodhead was specially commissioned by the New York Legislature to search in Europe for documents relative to the history of the State. By years of effort he collected more than five thousand documents and brought them home in a ship "more richly freighted with new material for American history than any that ever crossed the Atlantic" (Bancroft). His historical reputation rests on his *History of the State of New York*, from which we quote "New York Taken by the English," XII, 19.

BRODRIBB, WILLIAM JACKSON, an English clergyman and historian, rector of Wootton-Rivers, whose chief work is *Constantinople*, written in collaboration with Sir Walter Besant, from which we quote "The Latin Empire of the East," VI, 140.

BROWN, PETER HUME (living), a Scottish author, editor, and educator, professor of ancient history at Edinburgh University since 1901. His first book on Scottish history appeared in 1880, and since then he has published a series of valuable works upon that subject. His *History of Scotland* appeared in two vol-

umes in 1898–1902; from it we quote "John Knox heads the Scottish Reformers," X, 21.

BRYCE, GEORGE (living), a Canadian clergyman, educator, and historian. Head of the faculty of the University of Manitoba, and organizer of Manitoba College in 1871. Dr. Bryce has long been a leader in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and in 1902–1903 he was moderator of the General Assembly. The long list of his historical writings includes a *Short History of the Canadian People* (1887), from which we quote "The Canadian Rebellion," XVI, 325.

BRYDEN, HENRY ANDERSON (living), an English author, athlete, South-African hunter, and student of natural history. His writings bear mostly on sport and nature in South Africa, but he has also written considerably on the history of his chosen home. From his *History of South Africa* (1904) we quote "The British Acquisition of Cape Colony," XV, 127.

BULWER-LYTTON, EDWARD GEORGE, Lord Lytton (born, 1803; died, 1873), an English novelist and playwright, Member of Parliament for many years between 1831 and 1866, Secretary for the Colonies in 1858. He wrote the plays *Richelieu* and *The Lady of Lyons*, but is most widely known as a novelist, his most popular tale being *The Last Days of Pompeii*, from which we quote "Destruction of Pompeii," III, 207.

BURCKHARDT, JACOB (born, 1818; died, 1897), a Swiss scholar and historian, professor of art history at Basel, noted for his learning. He wrote valuable works on art and history, chiefly of Italy, the best known being his *Civilization of the Period of the Renaissance in Italy*, from which we quote "The Modern Recognition of Scenic Beauty," VII, 93.

BURGOYNE, JOHN (born, 1723; died, 1792), a British general, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and later a dramatist; famous as the leader of the invasion from Canada during the Revolution, of which he has written a comprehensive and interesting account. See "Battle of Bunker Hill," XIV, 19.

BURNET, GILBERT (born, 1643; died, 1715), Bishop of Salisbury, professor of divinity in Glasgow University, and lecturer. He was exiled from England, became a close friend of William of Orange and accompanied him on the expedition that placed William on the English throne in 1688. Bishop Burnet received a vote of thanks from Parliament for his *History of the Reformation*. All his works, especially the *History of His Own Time*, are remarkable for honesty, fulness of detail, and vigor. See "Monmouth's Rebellion," XII, 172, and "The English Revolution," XII, 200.

BURTON, JOHN HILL (born, 1809; died, 1881), historian and lawyer, Historiographer Royal for Scotland, secretary of the Prison Board of Scotland, and one of its commissioners. He contributed largely to English magazines, and wrote several histories, among them a *History of Scotland* and one of the *Reign of Queen Anne*. See "Union of England and Scotland," XII, 341.

BURY, JOHN B. (living), an Irish scholar, professor of modern history in Dublin University since 1893, made professor of Greek 1898, professor of mod-

ern history at Cambridge 1902, has edited important Greek and historical works. His most noted book is the *History of the Later Roman Empire*, from which we quote "Final Division of the Roman Empire," III, 364.

BUTLER, JAMES DAVIE (living), an American traveller, lecturer, educator, and minister of the Congregational Church, professor of ancient languages at Norwich University 1845, at Wabash 1854, at the University of Wisconsin 1858–1867. He travelled round the world alone at the age of seventy-six. See "The Lewis and Clark Expedition," XV, 84.

CAMPBELL, CHARLES (born, 1807; died, 1876), a Virginia educator and historian, principal of Anderson Seminary at Petersburg, author of several works on his native State, including the standard *History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia*, from which we quote "The First American Legislature," XI, 76, and "Introduction of Negroes into Virginia," XI, 81.

CAMPBELL, DUNCAN (living), author of a history of Nova Scotia, published by John Lovell, Montreal, from which we quote "Capture of Port Royal," XII, 373.

CARLYLE, THOMAS (born, 1795; died, 1881), a Scottish historian and essayist. His earliest literary work was as an essayist and translator of German tales; in fact, he first introduced German literature to the general English public. In 1833 his *Sartor Resartus* made him famous as a moralist and philosopher, and in 1837 his *French Revolution* placed him in the foremost rank of historians. In 1840 appeared his *Heroes and Hero-worship*, perhaps his most widely read work; and from 1858 to 1865 he published the successive volumes of his monumental *History of Frederick the Great*. Carlyle was made lord rector of Edinburg University in 1865; he declined an offer of knighthood. See "House of Hohenzollern Established in Brandenburg," VII, 205; "John Knox Heads the Scottish Reformers," X, 21; "Cromwell's Rule in England," XI, 357; "Growth of Prussia under the Great Elector," XII, 138; "Execution of Louis XVI," XIV, 295.

CARPENTER, EDMUND JANES (living), a New England journalist, novelist, and historian, literary editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* from 1884 to 1896. See "The Annexation of Hawaii," XIX, 269.

CELLINI, BENVENUTO (born, 1500; died, 1571), an Italian sculptor, goldsmith, and adventurer, the most noted worker in metals of his time, but a man of dissolute life and constant brawling. His *Memoirs* form one of the remarkable books of the world, portraying not only his unbridled self, but the extravagant age in which he lived. From them we quote "Sack of Rome by the Imperial Troops," IX, 124.

CERVERA Y TOPETE, PASCUAL, Marquis of Santa Anna (living), a Spanish admiral, engaged as a captain in the war against Peru 1866 and in the blockade of Cuba, Secretary of the Spanish Navy and chief of the Spanish commission to the European Naval Conference of 1891. Admiral Cervera was defeated by the United States fleet at Santiago, and his official report has furnished much ground for discussion. We quote it at XIX, 262.

CHAMPLIN, JOHN DENISON (living), an American editor and author. He has edited various cyclopædias, and was an associate editor of the *American Cyclopædia* and the *Standard Dictionary*. From his *Young Folks' History of the War for the Union* we quote "The Monitor and the Merrimac," XVIII, 38.

CHAPMAN, BENJAMIN, an English clergyman and historian, whose most important work, indeed his life occupation, was his standard *History of Gustavus Adolphus* (1856), from which we quote "Triumph and Death of Gustavus Adolphus," XI, 174.

CHEVALLIER, ÉMILE (born, 1828; died, 1879), a French author, who assisted Lenormant in writing his *Ancient History of the East*. See "The Rise and Fall of Assyria," I, 105.

CHUAN-SEN (living), a Chinese writer and translator, who was in the Foreign Office of the Chinese Government and translated all the communications from the legations. See "The Boxer War," XIX, 324.

CHURCH, RICHARD WILLIAM (born, 1815; died, 1890), an English clergyman, dean of St. Paul's, the author of many sermons and scholarly essays and lectures. His contributions to religious thought are very valuable. See "Dante Composes the Divina Commedia," VII, 1.

CLEMENT, CHARLES. From this writer's *Michael Angelo* we quote "Painting of the Sistine Chapel," VIII, 369.

CLEVELAND, HENRY RUSSELL (born, 1808; died, 1843), a Massachusetts author. He wrote upon educational subjects, and to the Sparks series of American biographies he contributed his *Life of Henry Hudson*. See "Reign of Elizabeth," X, 8, and "Henry Hudson Explores the Hudson River," XI, 1.

COLLINS, JOSEPH EDMUND (living), a Canadian journalist and historian, city editor of the Toronto *Globe* 1881. Mr. Collins has published several historical works bearing on Canada and its politics, among them his *Life and Career of Sir John A. Macdonald*, from which we quote "Canadian Confederation," XVIII, 196.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER (born, 1447; died, 1506), a Genoese navigator, famous as the discoverer of the New World. He accomplished four voyages to America, and kept a journal of his work, which, with his few brief letters of description to friends, is invaluable. See "Columbus Discovers America," VIII, 224.

COLUMBUS, Don FERDINAND (born, 1488; died, 1539), a natural son of Christopher Columbus. Ferdinand wrote a life of his father, which is preserved only in an Italian translation published at Venice 1571. From it we quote "Columbus Discovers America," VIII, 224.

COMINES, PHILIPPE DE, Sieur d'Argenton (born, 1445; died, 1511), a French statesman and historian, sent on important missions by Charles the Bold to France, England, and Spain; he afterward attached himself to Louis XII of France, endured many vicissitudes of fortune, accompanied Charles VIII on his Italian expedition, was present at the Battle of Fornovo, and had an in-

terview with Machiavelli in Florence. His memoirs are remarkable for their reflections on men and affairs and for a keen delight in the game of politics. They are the earliest examples of French literature of the history as distinguished from the chronicle. See "Death of Charles the Bold," VIII, 155.

COMYN, Sir ROBERT BUCKLEY (born, 1792; died, 1853), an English lawyer and historian, knighted in 1835 and appointed Chief Justice of Madras, returned to England in 1842 and devoted himself to writing legal works and preparing his *History of the Western Empire*, from which we quote "Charles IV of Germany Publishes his Golden Bull," VII, 160.

CONTRECŒUR, Captain DE (born, about 1730), a French officer of marines who was in command of the French forces in the Ohio Valley at the time of Braddock's advance. Contrecœur had just received orders to return to Montreal, and his successor, Captain Beaujeu, led the victorious attack on Braddock. Beaujeu was slain in the fight, so Contrecœur resumed command, and, though not actually present at the battle, wrote the official report of it, from which we quote. XIII, 163.

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE (born, 1789; died, 1851), an American novelist well known for his wide range of popular fiction and his wonderful descriptive talents. From Yale Mr. Cooper entered the navy as a common sailor and worked his way up to lieutenant, when he resigned. He wrote several sea-tales, and was specially adapted for his chief historical work, the *Naval History of the United States*, from which we quote "The Tripolitan War," XV, 58.

CORBETT, JULIAN STAFFORD (living), an English lawyer, journalist, and author, newspaper correspondent with the Dongola expedition in 1896, lecturer in English history at Oxford 1902. He has published four or five novels and as many historical works on English naval affairs. Among them is his life of Sir Francis Drake, from which we quote "Drake Captures Cartagena," X, 230.

CORNELL, ALONZO B. (born, 1832; died, 1904), an American financier. Governor of New York State (1880–1883); son of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University. Mr. Cornell was in youth a practical telegrapher, and he rose to be a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company. See "Invention of the Telegraph," XVII, 1.

CORNWALLIS, Lord CHARLES (born, 1738; died, 1805), an English general and statesman, Governor-General of India, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and plenipotentiary to France. His surrender to Washington at Yorktown killed the British cause in America; but in India and Ireland he crushed rebellions and showed a rare capacity for pacification. A considerable amount of his correspondence has been published. See "Siege and Surrender of Yorktown," XIV, 97.

CORREA, GASPAR (died about 1560), a Portuguese explorer and historian. He was a contemporary and companion of Vasco da Gama, served in several expeditions to the East Indies, and left in manuscript valuable accounts of his experiences and also a *History of India*, from which we quote "The Sea-Route to India," VIII, 299.

Cox, Sir George William, Bart. (living), an English clergyman, scholar, and historian, born in India 1827, succeeded to the baronetcy 1877. His published works have been very numerous, and he has edited several classical compilations. He is a chief advocate of the sun-myth theory in mythology. See "The First Crusade," V, 276; "Saladin Takes Jerusalem," VI, 41; and "The Sixth Crusade," VI, 208.

Cox, Homersham (living), an English lawyer and author, judge of the County Court 1871. He wrote works on mathematics and legal history, and then devoted his later years to his *First Century of Christianity* (1886), from which we quote "Martyrdom of Polycarp and Justin Martyr," III, 231.

Coxe, William (born, 1747; died, 1828), an English historical writer, a fellow of King's College. As tutor he travelled nearly twenty years on the Continent, and the result was a careful history. His volume on *The House of Austria* is a master-work. From it we quote "Founding of the House of Hapsburg," VI, 298.

Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd (born, 1812; died, 1878), an English lawyer, teacher, and historian. He is best known by his *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*, which has been everywhere accepted as unsurpassable in its own line. But during his life his other historical writings were equally admired. He was, moreover, Chief Justice of Ceylon, also professor of history in the University of London. See "Battle of Marathon," I, 322; "Defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse," II, 48; "Battle of Arbela," II, 141; "Battle of the Metaurus," II, 195; "Germans Revolt against Rome," II, 362; "Attila Invades Western Europe," IV, 72; "Battle of Tours," IV, 313; "Norman Conquest of England," V, 204; "Jeanne d'Arc's Victory at Orléans," VII, 333; "Defeat of the Spanish Armada," X, 251; "Battle of Blenheim," XII, 327; and "Defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga," XV, 51.

Crowe, Eyre Evans (born, 1799; died, 1868), an English journalist, novelist, and historian, editor of the London *Daily News* from 1849 to 1851. He travelled in the East, and dwelt for several years in France. His most noted historical work is his *History of France*, from which we quote "War of the Flemings with Philip the Fair," VII, 23.

Dabney, Charles William (living), an American chemist and educator, president of the University of Tennessee since 1887, Assistant United States Secretary of Agriculture 1893–1897. He is an expert chemist, has made important discoveries, and has issued several reports on agriculture and education. See "Invention of the Cotton-Gin," XIV, 271.

Dana, Charles Anderson (born, 1819; died, 1897), an American man of letters, for many years editor of the New York *Sun*. In earlier days he was managing editor of the New York *Tribune*. In 1863–1865 he was Assistant Secretary of War. He was author of several translations and editor of anthologies. With General James Harrison Wilson he wrote *Life of Ulysses S. Grant*, from which we quote "The Fall of Vicksburg," XVIII, 119.

DARWIN, CHARLES ROBERT (born, 1809; died, 1882), naturalist, originator of the celebrated Darwinian theory of the principle of natural selection. Darwin ranks among the first of scientific thinkers. He travelled extensively for research, and is the author of our present knowledge of coral reefs. Despite failing health, Darwin wrote numerous learned books of vast and permanent value. For the benefit of his own children he sketched a brief outline of his own life, from which we quote his account of the publication of his *Origin of Species*, XVII, 326.

D'AUBIGNÉ, JEAN HENRI MERLE (born, 1794; died, 1872), a Swiss historian. He studied theology under Neander and became pastor of the French Protestant Church in Hamburg, and afterward professor of church history at Geneva. His principal work is his *History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century*, from which we quote "The Peasants' War in Germany," IX, 93.

DAVIDS, THOMAS WILLIAM RHYS (living), an English Orientalist, president of the Pali Text Society, professor of comparative religion at Manchester, and secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society. He lived for several years in Ceylon and ever since has been writing and editing Buddhist literature. See "The Foundation of Buddhism," I, 160.

DAVIES, C. M. From this writer's *History of Holland* we quote "Struggle of the Dutch against France and England," XII, 86.

DAVIS, GEORGE LYNN-LACHLAN, an American author, who published *The Day-Star of American Freedom* in New York in 1855, from which we quote "Religious Toleration Proclaimed in Maryland," XI, 303.

DAVIS, JEFFERSON (born, 1808; died, 1889), President of the Confederate States. He served with distinction in the war with Mexico, was United States Senator from Mississippi, and Secretary of War under President Pierce. He was the leader of the State-Rights party and author of several resolutions, one of which declared that the Government was bound to protect property in slaves. After the fall of the Confederacy he was indicted for treason, but was never brought to trial. He wrote *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, from which we quote "The Secession of the Southern States," XVIII, 1.

DAVIS, JOHN PATTERSON (living), an American lawyer, author, and educator, instructor in history and economics at the University of Michigan until 1895, since then engaged in law and literature, author of review articles and of *The Union Pacific Railway*, from which we quote his account of the completion of that work, XVIII, 287.

DAWSON, HENRY BARTON (born in England in 1821; died in 1889). He emigrated to New York when a boy and became an editor and historical writer. From his *Battles of the United States* we quote "Siege and Surrender of Yorktown," XIV, 97. See also "The Acquisition of California," XVII, 34.

DAWSON, SAMUEL EDWARD (living), Queen's Printer for Canada 1891, president of the Board of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec, a Canadian business man, who has written several noteworthy monographs on historical sub-

jects, among them his *Voyages of the Cabots in 1497–1498* from which we quote "Discovery of the Mainland of North America," VIII, 282.

DÉBERLÉ, ALFRED JOSEPH (born, 1835; died, 1877), a French historian and journalist, one of the editors of the *Grand dictionnaire universelle.* He was editor of several Parisian journals, took an active part in politics, and in the exciting years preceding 1870 was twice arrested for antagonism to the Government. He was mayor of one of the departments of Paris during the Siege, and was elected a member of the City Council in 1874. His republican principles show strongly in his historical works, which include his *History of South America.* See "Uprising in South America," XV, 205.

DEFOE, DANIEL (born, 1661; died, 1731), an English pamphleteer and story-writer, often regarded as the founder of the English novel. He was editor of the *Review*, a vigorous and prolific political writer, and was pilloried for his *The Shortest Way with Dissenters.* In 1719 he wrote his *Robinson Crusoe* with that marvellous verisimilitude which characterizes all his romances. His *History of the Plague* is probably quite as accurate as a genuine history could be, and has often been read as one. See "Great Plague in London," XII, 29.

DENICKE, H., a German historical writer. See "Rise of the Hanseatic League," VI, 214.

DENT, JOHN CHARLES. He was a resident of Toronto, Canada, and wrote much on Canadian topics, being a recognized authority. One of his most important works is entitled *The Last Forty Years*, from which we quote "Union of Upper and Lower Canada," XVI, 372.

DEPEW, CHAUNCEY MITCHELL (living), an American lawyer, statesman, and orator. He began his political career in 1861 in the New York Assembly and has been president of the New York Central Railroad. Later he was elected United States Senator, and in his official capacity he delivered a remarkable speech on the Panama Canal. See XIX, 360.

DISRAELI, ISAAC (born, 1766; died, 1848), an English man of letters. His *Curiosities of Literature* is one of the noted books of the world. It was the result of much reading at the British Museum and earned him the admiration and friendship of such men as Byron, Scott, and Bulwer-Lytton. See "Massacre of St. Bartholomew," X, 119.

DOUGLAS, Sir ROBERT KENNAWAY (living), keeper of Oriental books at the British Museum; professor of Chinese at King's College. He was in the English diplomatic service in China for ten years, and has devoted his later life to writing upon Chinese subjects. He is the author of the Chinese articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica.* See "Rise of Confucius," I, 270, and "France in Annam," XIX, 120.

DOW, ALEXANDER (born, about 1730; died, 1779), a Scotchman of most romantic career. He fled from Scotland as a common sailor, after some obscure clash with the law, became Secretary to the Governor of Bencoolen, entered the English army in India and worked his way rapidly to the rank of colonel. Re-

turning to England in 1768, he published translations from the Persian, including his *History of Hindostan*, founded, partly at least, on the work of the Persian Ferishta. Dow also placed two tragedies upon the stage. From his history we quote "Mahometans in India," V, 151.

DOYLE, Sir ARTHUR CONAN (living), an English physician, novelist, and historian, knighted for his literary services. He first attracted attention by his historical novels about 1888, then by his detective stories. He has travelled much in Africa, and in his work *The Great Boer War* he presents the British view of that contest and its causes. From this we quote "The Boer War," XIX, 296.

DOYLE, JOHN ANDREW (living), an English historian, Member of Parliament, fellow of Oxford, and owner of the London *Morning Chronicle*. Mr. Doyle won the Arnold prize in 1868 by his essay *The American Colonies*, which justified the American Revolution; and he has since devoted himself to historical writing and research upon this subject. See "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," XIV, 39.

DRAPER, ANDREW SLOAN (living), a New York lawyer, educator, and statesman; president of the University of Illinois 1894–1904; Commissioner of Education of the State of New York 1904. He has written much on educational subjects and in 1899 published *The Rescue of Cuba*, from which we quote "The Battles of Santiago," XIX, 235.

DUFFY, Sir CHARLES GAVAN (living), an Irish patriot and journalist, founder of the Irish Confederation and the famous *Nation* newspaper. He emigrated to Australia, where he became Minister of Public Works, Prime Minister, knighted in 1873, and elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. His *Ballad Poetry of Ireland* was a household book in his native country, and later he published his *Four Years of Irish History*. See "Famine in Ireland," XVII, 84.

DUGGAN, STEPHEN PIERCE HAYDEN (living), an American educator and author, member of the American Academy of Political Science and of the American Economic Association, contributor to magazines on topics of political science, and author of *The Eastern Question*. See "The Berlin Congress," XIX, 33.

DUNHAM, SAMUEL A. (died, 1858), an English historian. His knowledge of the Middle Ages is said to have been marvellous, and he wrote a series of histories, among them the *History of Spain and Portugal*, which won him admission to the Spanish Academy, was translated into Spanish, and is still accounted the best work on the subject in any language. From his history we quote "Decline of the Moorish Power in Spain," V, 256.

DYER, THOMAS HENRY (born, 1804; died, 1888), an English historian and archæologist, who qualified himself as an authority on classical antiquities and subjects of historical interest by extensive travel and study of topography. His best known work is his *History of Modern Europe*, from which we quote "Heroic Age of the Netherlands," X, 145.

EDWARDS, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (living), an English man of letters, contributor to reviews. See "Italy in Africa," XIX, 194.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES WYLLYS (born, 1817; died, 1883), an American author and philanthropist. He was widely known as a landscape artist, and was one of the commissioners for laying out Central Park in New York city. He is, however, chiefly known as a writer on decorative and historical subjects. His *New England History* and *San Domingo* are well known and standard historical works. He also published novels, mainly anonymous. See "Tyranny of Andros in New England," XII, 241, and "Negro Revolution in Haiti," XIV, 236.

ELLIS, GEORGE E. (born, 1814; died, 1894), an American historian, educator, and Unitarian clergyman, professor of systematic theology at Harvard, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and editor of religious papers. His historical works upon New England and Colonial subjects were numerous and important, including his *William Penn*, from which we quote "William Penn Receives the Grant of Pennsylvania," XII, 153.

EUGENE (or François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan, Prince of Savoy) (born, 1663; died, 1736), a general and statesman in the service of Austria. He was educated at the French court, but feeling himself slighted by Louis XIV took service with Austria and commanded her armies against the French in Italy and Germany. He was in joint command with Marlborough in the series of victories that broke the power of France, and did even greater service to his adopted country in crushing the Turks at Zenta, Peterwardein, and Belgrad. The memoirs of Prince Eugene, while perhaps not strictly reliable, are vivid and interesting. From them we quote his own account of "The Siege of Belgrad," XIII, 16.

EVELYN, JOHN (born, 1620; died, 1706), an English gentleman and author, whose *Diary* is one of our most trustworthy sources for the English history of his time. Evelyn was a Royalist in high favor with the court party, though living by preference a retired country life. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society. See "Great Fire in London," XII, 45.

FAIRBAIRN, ANDREW MARTIN (living), a Scottish clergyman, educator, and church historian. He was made minister of a Scotch Congregational church in 1860, and has since been steadily engaged in religious and educational work. His *Christ in Modern Theology* has passed rapidly through several editions. From his work on the *Cambridge Modern History* we quote "Calvin is Driven from Paris," IX, 176.

FAIRBANKS, GEORGE R. From this writer's *History of St. Augustine* we quote "The Founding of St. Augustine," X, 70.

FARRAGUT, LOYALL (living), a graduate of West Point, only child of David G. Farragut, and author of the principal life of the admiral, from which we quote "The Capture of New Orleans," XVIII, 46.

FARRAR, FREDERIC WILLIAM (born, 1831; died, 1903), an English preacher and scholar, Dean of Canterbury, chaplain to the House of Commons, head-

master of Marlborough College. He was a popular preacher and lecturer in America as well as in England, and an advocate of temperance reform. His religious-historical works, especially his *Life of Christ*, had an unprecedented sale and have been accepted as standards in the English Church. See "The Crucifixion," III, 23, and "Persecution of the Christians under Nero," III, 134.

FAVRE, JULES CLAUDE GABRIEL (born, 1809; died, 1880), a French lawyer and statesman, head of the Government of the National Defence that superseded Napoleon III in 1870 and carried on the war. M. Favre had previously been a leader in the earlier republican movements, and in the more regular government that followed 1870 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs. He resigned office in 1871 to return to law, and to write a series of historical works on the events in which he had himself taken part. His chief work is *The Government of the National Defence*. See "The Third French Republic," XVIII, 321.

FIELD, CYRUS WEST (born, 1819; died, 1892), an American financier, who made a small fortune in the paper business and in 1854 became interested in the idea of laying an Atlantic cable. Mainly through his courage and energy the feat was accomplished after twelve years of failure and financial difficulty. Mr. Field then became a railroad president and head of the company that created the elevated railroad system of New York city. See "The Laying of the Atlantic Cable," XVIII, 175.

FINLAY, GEORGE (born, 1799; died, 1875), author of a standard series of histories of Greece, of which that of the Byzantine Empire is regarded by scholars as especially valuable. Finlay was a young English lawyer who with Byron became devoted to the cause of Greece's freedom, fought in her war of independence, and then settled on an estate in Attica, where he turned to the study of Greek history. See "Decline of the Byzantine Empire," V, 353; "Mahomet Takes Constantinople," VIII, 55; "Siege of Missolonghi," XVI, 112.

FLETCHER, JAMES (born, 1811; died, 1832), one of the most melancholy figures in English literature. Fletcher, assistant master in a small school, committed suicide in a fit of despondency or insanity when only twenty-one years of age. But he had already given evidence of genius in his poems and of scholarship in his *History of Poland*, from which we quote "First Partition of Poland," XIII, 313.

FLORUS, LUCIUS ANNÆUS (*circa* A.D. 120), a Roman historian of doubtful name, who wrote during the time of the Emperor Hadrian. His work is founded on that of Livy; but as the latter portion of Livy's is lost, we cannot say how closely his disciple follows him, and thus Florus becomes our original authority for much of the later period. His style is impassioned and rhetorical and at one time was much admired, though Latinists now regard it as inferior to that of Livy. See "The Punic Wars," II, 179.

FRANCIS, JOHN (born, 1811; died, 1882), an English author and financier. He was publisher of the *Athenæum* from 1831 until his death. He led the movement for reform in newspaper taxation and wrote a history of the Bank of England, from which we quote his account of its establishment, XII, 286.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN (born, 1706; died, 1790), an American statesman, philosopher, and author. Franklin first became known as a printer and the author of *Poor Richard's Almanac*, founded the American Philosophical Society, and attracted attention even in Europe by his inventions and scientific discoveries. His leading part in the Revolutionary War led to his being appointed one of the peace commissioners, and it was largely owing to his shrewdness that the peace treaty was so advantageous to the United States. See "Franklin's Experiments with Electricity," XIII, 130.

FREDERICK II (the Great) (born, 1712; died, 1786), the most celebrated of the sovereigns of Prussia and the leader of Europe in his time. His most remarkable military achievement was his defence of his country against the combined forces of Austria, Russia, and France in the Seven-Years' War. Frederick wished to be distinguished as an author and wrote voluminously on statecraft and on the history of his own wars, especially a *History of the Seven-Years' War*, from which we quote "The Battle of Torgau," XIII, 217.

FROISSART, Sir JOHN (born, 1337; died about 1410), a French poet and one of the earliest historians as distinguished from mere chroniclers. In 1361 Froissart journeyed from France and became secretary to the Queen of England. He then attached himself to the court of Luxemburg, and later travelled for fifteen years through Europe to gather material for his *Chronicles*. Most of his information he gained at first hand from kings and queens and military commanders, so that his work, though not altogether trustworthy, is very interesting and valuable. It was written in French and has been translated into many languages. From it we quote "Battles of Sluys and Crécy," VII, 78, and "Insurrection of the Jacquerie in France," VII, 164.

FROTHINGHAM, RICHARD (born, 1812; died, 1880), an American legislator, historian, and editor, for many years proprietor and editor of the Boston *Post*. He was frequently a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and was Mayor of Charlestown. His historical studies were mainly in the colonial and revolutionary periods in Massachusetts, and he wrote scholarly works on these topics, besides a history of the United States. From his *History of the Siege of Boston* we quote "The Battle of Lexington," XIV, 1.

FYFFE, CHARLES ALAN (born, 1845; died, 1892), bursar of University College, Oxford, an English lawyer, war correspondent, and scholar, who devoted several years to the preparation of his widely known and justly popular *History of Modern Europe*. Mr. Fyffe was a Radical in politics. See "Napoleon's Russian Campaign," XV, 231; "The Spanish Demand for a Constitution," XVI, 41; "Carlist Revolt in Spain," XVI, 287; "The Austro-Prussian War," XVIII, 163; "The Fall of Maximilian," XVIII, 186.

GAIRDNER, JAMES (living), an English editor and historian, assistant keeper of the public records, editor of important historical works, and author of studies on special periods of English history, mainly the Wars of the Roses. See "Battle of Agincourt," VII, 320, and "The Murder of the Princes in the Tower," VIII, 192.

GARDINER, SAMUEL RAWSON (born, 1829; died, 1902), professor of modern history in King's College, London; editor of the *English Historical Review* from 1891 to 1901. Professor Gardiner's great work is his unfinished English history, which gives seventeen volumes to an exhaustive study of the half-century following 1603, a most complete and scholarly analysis of the period. Among his shorter and more popular historic works are *The Thirty-Years' War* and *What the Gunpowder Plot Was*. See "The Gunpowder Plot," X, 310, and "The Defenestration at Prague," XI, 62.

GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE (born, 1807; died, 1882), an Italian liberator and patriot, who after terrific trials and through almost unparalleled heroism was the main factor in the liberation and union of the Italian States of Southern Italy. General Garibaldi at one time attempted novel-writing, but without much success. His autobiography, however, is a book of great value, from which we quote "The Kingdom of Italy Established," XVII, 334.

GARNEAU, FRANCOIS XAVIER (born, 1809; died, 1866), a French-Canadian patriot, poet, and historian, president of the Canadian Institute of Quebec, and for many years town clerk of Quebec. M. Garneau was the first scholar to present Canadian history from the French point of view, yet without prejudice, and his work is regarded in Canada as being of the highest importance. From his *History of Canada* we quote "Discovery of the Mississippi," XII, 108, and "Massacre of Lachine," XII, 248.

GAUTIER, ÉMILE-THÉODORE LEON (living), a French historian and paleographer, member of the French Institute since 1887, and a keeper of the National Archives since 1859; professor of paleography in the École des Chartes. He is a recognized authority on the Middle Ages, and more especially on mediæval literature. Among his numerous writings is his *Chivalry*, which won the grand prize from the French Academy in 1884. From this work we quote "Growth and Decadence of Chivalry," V, 109.

GAYARRÉ, CHARLES ÉTIENNE ARTHUR (born, 1805; died, 1895), a Louisiana lawyer, statesman, and historian, United States Senator in 1835, judge of the New Orleans City Court, Secretary of State for Louisiana and one of the strongest advocates of secession. He wrote romances and dramas, but his chief fame is as the historian of his State. See "Colonization of Louisiana," XII, 297.

GEIJER, ERIC GUSTAVE (born, 1783; died, 1847), a Swedish poet, musician, and historian, professor of history in Upsala University. Amid all his varied and versatile work Professor Geijer was compelled to leave unfinished his great *History of the Swedish People;* but for the early days that it covers it is still the standard authority. From it we quote "Liberation of Sweden," IX, 79.

GIBBON, EDWARD (born, 1737; died, 1794), often accounted the greatest of historians. His best-known work is *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, on which he was engaged for nearly twenty years. The publication of the first volume in 1776 raised his reputation at once to the highest rank, but the unfortunate antagonism of his work toward Christianity was soon sadly felt. Gibbon was an English country gentleman of limited fortune. He was a

Member of Parliament for several years, but was extremely bashful, and he finally retired altogether from public life to spend his time in literature and travel. See "Beginning of Rome's Decline," III, 263; "Foundation of Constantinople," III, 320; "Julian the Apostate Becomes Emperor," III, 333; "The Visigoths Pillage Rome," IV, 1; "Huns Invade the Eastern Empire," IV, 28; "Attila Invades Western Europe," IV, 72; "Publication of the Justinian Code," IV, 138; "Conquests of Timur," VII, 169.

GLADSTONE, WILLIAM EWART (born, 1809; died, 1898), an English parliamentary leader and reformer, a Tory under Sir Robert Peel until 1850, then an Independent until 1867, when he became leader of the Liberals and was made Prime Minister in 1868. In the intervals of his task of governing England Mr. Gladstone's literary labors filled eight volumes of his collected works. The most noted of his essays is *Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age*. See "Catholic Emancipation," XVI, 175.

GLEIG, GEORGE ROBERT (born, 1796; died, 1888), a Scottish soldier, clergyman, novelist, editor, and historian. In the early part of his busy career he was a subaltern in the army and went through the Spanish campaign of Wellington and the American campaign that ended in disaster at New Orleans. Mr. Gleig then entered the Church and rose to be chaplain-general of the British forces. Most of his later life was occupied with literary labor, and his numerous historical publications include the *Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans*, narrating his own experience. From this we quote "The Burning of Washington," XV, 295.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER (born, 1728; died, 1774), a British poet, essayist, and dramatist. He was a sort of universal genius, turning his hand successfully to every species of literature. He was improvident and always in debt to his publishers, and was thus compelled to write whatever they asked of him—zoology, poetry, essays, letters. His histories of Greece, Rome, and England, while not his greatest works, are charmingly told in an easy and popular style. See "Alexander Reduces Tyre," II, 133, and "Roman Invasion of Great Britain," II, 285.

GOSSE, EDMUND (living), librarian to the House of Lords, an English scholar, poet, and critic of English literature. Among Mr. Gosse's numerous and important critical works is his *History of English Literature in the Eighteenth Century*. See "The First Modern Novel," XIII, 100.

GRAHAME, JAMES (born, 1790; died, 1842), a Scottish lawyer and historian, chiefly known for his *History of the Rise and Progress of the United States*, which was so American in spirit as to receive little recognition in England. Neither was it well known in America until 1841, when the historian Prescott pointed out its value and it was widely read. From it we quote "The American Colonies Oppose the Stamp Act," XIII, 289.

GRANT, ULYSSES S. (born, 1822; died, 1885), eighteenth President of the United States. General Grant attempted nothing in literature until the year before his death, when his embarrassed finances led him to write a series of war

articles for the *Century Magazine*, and he followed this with his *Memoirs*, which were but just completed at his death. Their enormous pecuniary profit rescued his family from poverty. From the *Memoirs* we quote "The Surrender of Lee," XVIII, 153.

GRATTAN, THOMAS COLLEY (born, 1792; died, 1864), an Irish journalist and author, who lived mainly in England and abroad. He was for several years British Consul at Boston and aided in the pacific settlement of the North-eastern boundary questions. His writings were of travels, poetry, and romance. See "The Revolution in Belgium," XVI, 220.

GREELEY, HORACE (born. 1811; died, 1872), an American journalist, sometimes called "the later Franklin," founder of the New York *Tribune*, Member of Congress; candidate for the Presidency against General Grant in 1872; an orator of no mean ability and an earnest advocate of reforms. His most important book is *The American Conflict*, from which we quote "The Battle of Bull Run," XVIII, 26.

GREEN, JOHN RICHARD (born, 1837; died, 1883), the ablest of recent English historians. His *Short History of the English People* is acknowledged the best work on the subject; 150,000 copies of it were sold within fifteen years of its first appearance in 1874. Dr. Green was a busy clergyman as well as an author. He was also librarian at Lambeth and editor of many educational works. See "The English Conquest of Britain," IV, 55; "Augustine's Work in England," IV, 182; "Career of Alfred the Great," V, 49; "Great Religious Movement in England," IX, 137; "England Breaks with the Roman Church," IX, 203; "Cromwell's Rule in England," XI, 357; "Wellington's Peninsular Campaign," XV, 170.

GREGOROVIUS, FERDINAND (born, 1821; died, 1891), a German historian, author of several works on Rome, where he spent most of his time. He devoted himself to poetry and literature, *Rome in the Middle Ages* being his greatest work. See "Henry III Deposes the Simoniacal Popes," V, 177, and "First Great Jubilee of the Catholic Church," VI, 378.

GREY, J. GRATTAN (living), an Australian man of letters. From his historical work *Australia* we quote his account of the "Confederation," XIX, 352.

GROTE, GEORGE (born, 1794; died, 1871), the most noted of the modern historians of Greece, was a London banker, who acquired wealth and became a Radical leader in the reform agitations of 1832. He was elected to the first reform Parliament and held his seat for many years. His scholarship and literary talent had previously won him high reputation, and between 1846 and 1856 he published the successive twelve volumes of his *History of Greece*. It is unsurpassed for completeness, accuracy, and martial ardor and power. Grote was made vice-chancellor of London University and was offered a peerage, which he declined. See "The Fall of Troy," I, 70; "Pythian Games at Delphi," I, 181; "Solon's Early Greek Legislation," I, 203; "Conquests of Cyrus the Great," I, 250; "Great Plague at Athens," II, 34.

GUBBINS, JOHN HARINGTON (living), an English scholar, who entered the Japanese consular service in 1871, and became Japanese Secretary in 1889. In 1900 Mr. Gubbins became the acting Chargé d'Affaires at the British Legation in Corea. His publications have been studies of the Japanese language and customs. See "Introduction of Christianity into Japan," IX, 325.

GUIZOT, FRANÇOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME (born, 1787; died, 1874), a French historian and statesman. He was professor of modern history in the University of France, and an antagonist of Napoleon I. After the latter's downfall Guizot occupied one ministerial office after another, was Ambassador to England, and finally was Prime Minister of France 1840–1848. The rebellion of 1848 forced him to withdraw from politics, and, retiring to England, he devoted himself to literature. His historical works were already famous, one of them on the life of Washington having been undertaken on a commission from the United States Government. His histories of France and England are the best known and most popular of his productions. See "Persecutions of the Christians in Gaul," III, 246; "Clovis Founds the Kingdom of the Franks," IV, 113; "Founding of the Carlovingian Dynasty," IV, 324; "Career of Charlemagne," IV, 334; "Decay of the Frankish Empire," V, 22; "James van Artevelde Leads a Flemish Revolt," VII, 68; "The Reign of Terror," XIV, 311; "Napoleon's Russian Campaign," XV, 231; "The Revolution of February," XVII, 137.

GUIZOT, Mme. DE WITT (born, 1829), daughter of the historian Guizot, wife of M. Conrad de Witt, a French statesman. She has written many educational and historical works. She aided her father in the literary labors of his later years, and after his death she continued, from his notes, his most important work, the *History of France*, from which we quote "The Revolution of February," XVII, 137.

HALLAM, HENRY (born, 1777; died, 1859), an English philosopher, critic, and historian. He was educated for the law, but as a gentleman of means preferred a life of study. His critical works early attracted attention, and after ten years of investigation in the capitals of Europe he wrote his *A View of the State of Europe During the Middle Ages*. This made him famous and was followed by other equally learned works, nor have more modern writers even yet displaced him as an authority in historical analysis. The most noted among his later works is *The Constitutional History of England*. See "Genoese Surrender to Venetians," VII, 213; "Abolition of the Court of Star-Chamber," XI, 215.

HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS, JAMES ORCHARD (born, 1820; died, 1889), an English antiquary and Shakespearean scholar. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries when only eighteen years old, and devoted almost the whole of his long life to research into the work of Shakespeare and the traditions concerning him. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps was the prime mover in the preservation of the Shakespearean relics still existing at Stratford and the virtual conversion of the entire town into a Shakespearean museum. See "Culmination of Dramatic Literature in Hamlet," X, 287.

HAMLEY, Sir EDWARD BRUCE (born, 1824; died, 1893), an English general, scholar, and author, for many years professor of military history at Sandhurst.

He fought as an aide-de-camp in the Crimean War, and as a division commander in Egypt in 1882. He was made a general in 1890. His two works on the Crimean campaign were written, one at the time of its close in 1855, the other with the added experience of nearly forty years of military life. From the later work we quote "The Capture of Sebastopol," XVII, 286.

HAMMER-PURGSTALL, JOSEPH VON (born, 1774; died, 1856), an Austrian Orientalist and historian, president of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna. Baron Hammer-Purgstall was for many years in the Austrian consular service in Turkey, was the official interpreter at Constantinople, published a Turkish lexicon, and wrote works on Arabic, Persian, and Turkish history. Among these was his *Geschichte des osmanischen Reichs.* See "First Turkish Dominion in Europe," VII, 147.

HAMMURABI, or Khammurabi (lived about 2250 B.C.), King of Babylonia; is perhaps the King Amraphel mentioned in Scripture. He freed his kingdom from the Elamites and became a great conqueror and civilizer. Only within the past few years have we learned through the discoveries at Susa that he was a great lawmaker as well. His code antedates any other in existence. See "Compilation of the Earliest Code," I, 14.

HANOTAUX, ALBERT AUGUSTE GABRIEL (living), a French historian and statesman, member of the French Academy. M. Hanotaux was officially attached to the service of his Government in 1879 as a historical director. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1894 to 1898. Of his many volumes upon French history the most recent is his *Contemporary France*, dealing with events in which he himself played an important part. From it we quote "The Rising of the Commune," XVIII, 351.

HARRISON, FREDERIC (living), an English lawyer, scholar, and historian, admitted to the bar in 1858, has held several important offices, professor of international law to the Inns of Court, an alderman of London, and vice-president of the Royal Historical Society. Among his historical works is his *Oliver Cromwell*, from which we quote "Cromwell's Campaign in Ireland," XI, 335.

HARRISON, WILLIAM JEROME (living), an English educator and scientist, chief science demonstrator and director for the Birmingham school system. Mr. Harrison is known for his work in both geology and photography, and among other books on these subjects he published in 1887 his *History of Photography*, from which we quote "The Invention of Photography," XVI, 338.

HARVEY, MOSES (born, 1820; died, 1901), an Irish Presbyterian minister and historian, who emigrated to Newfoundland in 1852 and after twenty-six years of church labor retired to a life of quiet study. Dr. Harvey perhaps did more than any other writer to make Newfoundland known to the rest of the world; among his numerous works looking to this end is his *Newfoundland: The Oldest British Colony*, from which we quote "First Colony of England beyond Seas," X, 198.

HASSALL, ARTHUR (living), an English historian, athlete, and tutor at Oxford since 1876, senior proctor of the University in 1893. Mr. Hassall has published

valuable historical works, among the most recent being his *Mazarin* (1903). See "Peace of Westphalia," XI, 285.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM (born, 1778; died, 1830), an English essayist, critic, and historian. In early life he was a portrait-painter and then a dramatic critic. He joined Coleridge in interpreting the work of Shakespeare, and made himself famous for his analytic understanding. In later life he turned to history and produced his vigorous and enthusiastic *Life of Napoleon*, from which we quote "The French Revolution," XIV, 212, and "Coronation of Napoleon," XV, 76.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM CAREW (living), an English scholar, editor, and philosopher, grandson of William Hazlitt, the Shakespearean essayist. He was educated as a civil engineer, became a journalist, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and retired to the quieter life of letters. Mr. Hazlitt's publications have been very numerous. From his *History of the Venetian Republic* we quote "Evolution of the Dogeship in Venice," IV, 292.

HECKER, JUSTUS FREDERICK CARL (born, 1795; died, 1850), professor of medicine at the University of Berlin, a German author and physician. After long investigation into the history of medicine, Professor Hecker wrote a series of thoughtful works, which were widely welcomed and have been translated into several languages. Perhaps the best known among them are the *Epidemics of the Middle Ages* and the *Dancing Mania of the Middle Ages*, from which we quote "The Black Death Ravages Europe," VII, 130, and "Dancing Mania of the Middle Ages," VII, 187.

HELPS, Sir ARTHUR (born, 1813; died, 1875), an English country gentleman, essayist, and historian, a personal friend of Queen Victoria, for whom he edited the speeches of the Prince Consort and also her own *Highland Journal*. Sir Arthur was widely known as an essayist, and wrote several historical works on the Spaniards in America, the most important being his *Spanish Conquest in America*, from which we quote "Discovery of the Canary Islands," VII, 266, and "Negro Slavery in America," IX, 36.

HENDERSON, ERNEST FLAGG (living), an American scholar, teacher, and historian, dwelt for some time in Germany, and in 1894 published his *History of Germany in the Middle Ages*, which has received high praise. Dr. Henderson has edited or written other works on German and English history. See "The Peace of Constance," VI, 28.

HENDERSON, THOMAS F. (living), a Scottish editor and literary historian, a writer on the staff of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Mr. Henderson has done important service to literature by his editions of Scottish poetical works and his writings on Burns. See "Cotton Manufacture Developed," XIII, 341.

HERODOTUS (born about 485 B.C.; died about 425), commonly called "the Father of History," was a Greek born in Asia Minor. There were chronologists before his time, but Herodotus was apparently the first to recast rough notes into a connected story. His history of Greece consists of nine books and is chiefly occupied with the Persian wars. He travelled much, and described

the countries he visited, thus dealing with geography as well as history. His style is a model of easy, colloquial simplicity. See "Invasion of Greece by Persians," I, 354.

HILDRETH, RICHARD (born, 1807; died, 1865), an American editor and historian. Mr. Hildreth was educated as a lawyer, but later became editor of the Boston *Atlas*, a daily newspaper. His attacks on slavery drew wide attention and helped build up the Republican party. He became United States Consul at Trieste in 1861, and died in Italy. He is best remembered for his scholarly and accurate *History of the United States*. See "King Philip's War," XII, 125; "Salem Witchcraft Trials," XII, 268; "The Burning of Washington," XV, 295; "Florida Acquired by the United States," XVI, 57.

HILLEBRAND, KARL (born, 1829; died, 1884), a German essayist, philosopher, and historian. He was compelled to flee from Baden for his part in the revolts of 1848–1849, went to France, and became professor of foreign literature at Douai. Later he settled in Italy as correspondent for the London *Times*, and ultimately returned to his own land. Of his many philosophic works his *Lectures on German Thought* was the last and perhaps most important. See "Intellectual Revolt of Germany," XIII, 347.

HITTELL, JOHN SHERTZER (born, 1825; died, 1901), an American journalist and author, who dealt frankly and vigorously with many burning questions of the day. The first work to attract general attention to Mr. Hittell was his *Mining in the Pacific States*, from which we quote "Discovery of Gold in California," XVII, 188.

HODGKIN, THOMAS (living), an English banker, who since 1874 has given his leisure to the study of Italian history, and has recently devoted himself exclusively to literary work. He is writing *Italy and Her Invaders*, of which eight volumes have appeared (1905). See "Foundation of Venice," IV, 95.

HOLLAND, THOMAS ERSKINE (living), an English jurist, admitted to the bar in 1863, and professor of international law at Oxford since 1874. He has written several well-known works upon his chosen subject. See "The Peace Conference at The Hague," XIX, 282.

HOLLISTER, GIDEON HIRAM (born, 1817; died, 1881), a Connecticut lawyer and State Senator, United States Consul in Haiti. His literary work includes novels, poetry, and a *History of Connecticut*. See "The First Written Free Constitution in the World," XI, 205.

HOLST, HERMANN EDUARD VON (living), a German-American educator and historian, professor of history at the University of Chicago. He taught in St. Petersburg in 1866, but was expelled from Russia, and emigrated to the United States. On returning to Germany he became professor of history at Strasburg and Freiburg universities, and became a member and then Vice-President of the Baden Legislature. In 1892 he was appointed to a chair in Chicago University. He has written valuable works on American law and history, the best known being his *Constitutional and Political History of the United States*, from which we quote "Rise of the Democratic Party," XV, 18.

HOPKINS, JOHN CASTELL (living), a Canadian editor and historian, chief editor of the *Canadian Encyclopædia*. Mr. Hopkins was born in Iowa in 1864, but removed to Canada when a child and there had a business and journalistic training. Among his historical works is *The Story of the Dominion*. See "The Boer War," XIX, 296.

HORNE, CHARLES F. (living), an American editor, educator, and historian. His first publication of importance was the widely circulated series entitled *Great Men and Famous Women* (1894). Since then he has edited *The Story of the Greatest Nations*. He has also written several histories, including *The Story of Germany* and *The Story of France*. See "The Defenestration at Prague," XI, 62, and "The Siege of Paris," XVIII, 333.

HOUSTON, SAM (born, 1793; died, 1863), the founder and chief hero of the State of Texas. After a boyhood among the Indians, Houston worked his way up to a lieutenancy in the United States Army, and was a Member of Congress from, and afterwards Governor of, Tennessee. In 1833 he joined the Texans, and became their general and the first President of their independent republic. Houston was in no sense a literary man, but his account of his strife against the Mexicans is famous. See "The Texan Revolution," XVI, 305.

HOWISON, ROBERT REID (living), a Virginia historian, professor of American history at Fredericksburg College, admitted to the bar in 1841, became a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church in 1844, wrote his *History of Virginia* in 1848. He was a member of the Richmond city government during the Civil War and served on various boards, meanwhile writing a contemporary *History of the War*. From his revised *History of Virginia* we quote "Naming of Virginia," X, 211, and "Settlement of Virginia," X, 350.

HOWORTH, Sir HENRY HOYLE (living), an English lawyer, statesman, and author, Member of Parliament, president of the Archæological Institute. His geological and ethnological works are well known and important, as are also his historical studies into the early Mongolian civilization, which have led to his *Genghis Khan* and *History of the Mongols*. See "Founding of the Mongol Empire," VI, 103.

HUBBARD, GARDINER GREENE (born, 1822; died, 1897), an American lawyer and financier, president of the National Geographical Society, founder and chief promoter of the Bell Telephone Company, introducer of the telephone into Russia and most of Europe. Mr. Hubbard served on many important government boards, but always refused political office on the ground that it would destroy his usefulness as an independent. See "The Opening of the Suez Canal," XVIII, 275.

HUGHES, THOMAS (born, 1823; died, 1896), an English writer, reformer, and religious teacher, best known as the author of *Tom Brown's School-days*, but also famous as a friend to the working-classes. He was elected to Parliament in 1865 as their champion, and advocated the cause till his retirement in 1874. From 1872 to 1883 Mr. Hughes was principal of the College for Working Men and Women in London. He attempted to establish a coöperative settle-

ment in Rugby, Tennessee, but failed. His literary work was largely biographical and included *Alfred the Great* and *Life of Livingstone*. See "Career of Alfred the Great," V, 49; "Livingstone's African Discoveries," XVII, 213.

HUGO, VICTOR-MARIE (born, 1802; died, 1885), a French lyrist, novelist, and dramatist. He was active in public affairs and at one time a Senator, and was also a great artist in literature, head of the Romanticists, with a superb mastery of words. His *Les misérables* has been translated into ten languages. From it we quote "The Battle of Waterloo," XV, 363.

HUME, DAVID (born, 1711; died, 1776), a Scottish philosopher and historian. He was secretary to General St. Clair and to Lord Hertford's Embassy to France. While keeper of the Advocates' Library and surrounded by that vast collection of books, he conceived the project of his celebrated *History of England*, from which we quote "Egbert Becomes King of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy," IV, 372; "Canute Becomes King of England," V, 164; "Signing of Magna Charter," VI, 175; "Wars of the Roses," VIII, 72.

HUNTER, Sir WILLIAM WILSON, Bart. (born, 1840; died, 1900), a Scottish statistician and historian, director of the first "statistical survey" of India undertaken by the British Government, the results of which, published in 1880, filled 128 volumes; president of the Indian Educational Commission; vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta. On his retirement from the Indian Government Sir William was made a member of the faculty of Oxford and lectured there as the leading authority upon Indian affairs. He wrote many important works on India, including his *History of British India*, of which only two volumes were completed at his death. See "The Formation of Castes in India," I, 52.

HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY (born, 1825; died, 1895), English biologist, professor of comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, professor of natural history in the Royal School of Mines, president of the Ethnological Society, of the British Association, of the Geological Society, and of the Royal Society, and lord rector of the University of Aberdeen. It was chiefly Professor Huxley who spread abroad and defended Darwin's theories of evolution. He was also an active member of commissions on sea-fisheries, and on his travels made many interesting studies of marine animals. See "Harvey Discovers the Circulation of the Blood," XI, 50.

INGRAM, JOHN KELLS (living), an Irish scholar and political economist. He has been a fellow and professor in Trinity College, Dublin, and is known to the readers of poetry by his spirited lyric entitled *Ninety-Eight*. His *History of Political Economy* has been translated into ten languages, and his *History of Slavery and Serfdom* is almost equally popular. From this we quote "Abolition of the Slave-Trade," XVI, 296.

IRVING, WASHINGTON (born, 1783; died, 1859), an American author, one of the most successful writers of the New World, Secretary to the United States Legation in London and United States Minister to Spain. In 1826 he journeyed to Spain and began the long and arduous studies that laid the foundation for his more serious works, as *Mahomet and his Successors*, and *Chronicle of the Con-*

quest of Granada. See "The Hegira," IV, 198; "The Saracens Conquer Egypt," IV, 278; "Conquest of Granada," VIII, 202.

ITO, Marquis HIROBUMI, Baron Yoshitami Sannomiya (living), a statesman of Japan and high admiral in her war with China. With Inouye he began in 1864 the agitation that has modernized Japan. For many years Ito was Chief Minister of State. He is author of the Japanese Constitution of 1889 and has written a series of commentaries on it and other works of political importance in his country. See "New Japan," XIX, 133.

JACKSON, Lady CATHERINE CHARLOTTE (died, 1891), an English author, wife of Sir George Jackson. After her husband's death in 1861 Lady Jackson published his correspondence, and then, taking up the study of French court history, wrote a series of interesting works, including *The Court of France in the Sixteenth Century*, from which we quote "Collapse of the Power of Charles V," IX, 337.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS (born, 1743; died, 1826), third President of the United States, author of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Virginia, Secretary of State and Vice-President under Washington, and Minister to France during the opening events of its Revolution. He was the founder of the Democratic party. He was a good classical scholar, a ready writer and a fluent talker. See "Signing of Declaration of Independence," XIV, 39; "Rise of the Democratic Party," XV, 18.

JEFFERY, WALTER (living), an English adventurer, scholar, and journalist, since 1891 editor of a magazine in Sydney, Australia. He has written several Australian novels, and has been long a student of Australian history. See "Earliest Positive Discovery of Australia," X, 340.

JENKS, EDWARD (living), an English lawyer, educator, editor, and historian, lecturer at Cambridge 1888; dean of the law faculty, University of Melbourne, 1889; professor of law at University College, Liverpool, 1892. While in Australia he wrote his *History of the Australasian Colonies*, from which we quote "Discovery of Gold in Australia," XVII, 238.

JERVIS, WILLIAM HENLEY PEARSON (born, 1813; died, 1883), an English clergyman and church historian. He was a semi-invalid, spent several years in France studying the documents bearing upon his subject, and finally published a series of volumes covering the church history of that country. From one of these, *The Gallican Church*, we quote "Charles VII Issues his Pragmatic Sanction," VIII, 270.

JESSE, JOHN HENEAGE (born, 1815; died, 1874), son of the popular historian Edward Jesse, became a writer and dramatist in his turn, but found his greatest success in a series of bright, interesting works on domestic history, among which is the *Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King George III*. See "Battle of Bunker Hill," XIV, 19.

JOHNSON, ROSSITER (living), an American editor and author. From his *History of the War of Secession* we quote "McClellan's Peninsula Campaign,"

XVIII, 53, and "Sherman's March to the Sea," XVIII, 135. See also "The Victory," XVIII, 184.

JOHNSON, W. KNOX. From this writer we quote "Usurpation of Catharine II in Russia," XIII, 250.

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS (born, A.D. 37; died about 100), a Jewish historian. He was of princely and priestly rank, a leader among the Jews in their great revolt against Rome. He defended Galilee ably against the Romans, and after the overthrow of his nation won the favor of his captor, the future Emperor Vespasian. While a prisoner at Rome Josephus became a student of literature, and in later life he wrote in both Hebrew and Greek a series of works about his countrymen and especially about the wars in which he had borne a leading part. See "Judas Maccabæus Liberates Judea," II, 245, and "The Great Jewish Revolt," III, 150.

JUKICHI INOUYE, Count (living), a Japanese statesman, chief assistant of Ito in the opening of Japan which began in 1864, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1892 Minister of the Interior. From a translation of his account of the war between China and Japan we quote a portion of the chapter that begins at XIX, 155.

KANE, THOMAS LEIPER (born, 1822; died, 1883), an American lawyer, soldier, and author, brother of the arctic explorer Elisha Kent Kane. Kane was made a general for gallant services in the Civil War. In 1847 he visited the Mormons and was so generous in his assistance to them in their need as to become their most trusted friend; but he checked their rebellion in 1858. The best known account of their early difficulties is his book *The Mormons*, from which we quote "Migrations of the Mormons," XVII, 94.

KARAMZIN, NIKOLAI MIKHAILOVITCH (born, 1766; died, 1826), a Russian historian. He travelled widely on the Continent, established the Moscow *Journal*, published volumes of tales, critical papers, translations, etc., and was appointed Imperial Historiographer. He died before his vast *History of Russia* was completed. See "The Cossack Conquest of Siberia," X, 181.

KIDDER, DANIEL PARISH (born, 1815; died, 1891), an American clergyman and missionary of the Methodist faith, who preached in Brazil and afterward became professor of practical theology at Evanston and then at Madison Seminary. He published several works, including an account of his experiences in Brazil and a history of that country, from which we quote "Brazil Becomes Independent," XV, 181.

KIRKUP, THOMAS (living), an English author, contributor of the article on socialism to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and writer of several works on the subject, including his *History of Socialism*, from which we quote "Career of the International," XVIII, 141.

KITCHIN, GEORGE WILLIAM (living), an English clergyman, educator, and historian, dean of Durham and warden of the University of Durham since 1894, whose best known work is his clear and scholarly *History of France*, from which we quote "Voltaire Directs European Thought from Geneva," XIII, 144.

KNAPP, WILLIAM IRELAND (living), an American scholar and educator, professor of modern languages at Colgate University in 1860, then at Vassar, and at Yale until 1892, then head professor of Romance languages at the University of Chicago until 1895, when he retired. See "Revolution in Spain," XVIII, 243.

KNIGHT, CHARLES (born, 1791; died, 1873), an English author, publisher of the London *Gazette*, founder of low-priced literature of a high tone, as his *Penny Magazine* and *Penny Cyclopædia* and the *British Almanac;* author of numerous historical works, his *Popular History of England* being the result of seven years of effort. See "Completion of the *Domesday Book*," V, 242; "Stephen Usurps the English Crown," V, 317; "England Loses her Last French Territory," X, 1; "The Great Civil War in England," XI, 311; "The Overthrow of the Mamelukes," XIV, 353; "The English Conquest of Britain," IV, 55.

KOESTLIN, JULIUS THEODOR (born, 1826; died, 1902), a German clergyman and theological writer; professor of theology at the universities of Goettingen, Breslau, and Halle. He wrote works on the life of Luther which have been generally accepted as authoritative by the Lutheran Church. From one of them we quote "Luther Begins the Reformation in Germany," IX, 1.

LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE MARIE LOUIS DE (born, 1790; died, 1869), a French statesman, poet, and historian, member of the French Academy. Lamartine was a leader among the Republicans, and his first important historical work, *History of the Girondists*, helped to bring on the Revolution of 1848. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs and wrote numerous volumes of history, more poetic than accurate. From his *History of the Girondists* we quote "Republican France Defies Europe," XIV, 252, and "The End of Absolutism in France," XVI, 207.

LANE-POOLE, STANLEY (living), an English author and archæologist, professor of Arabic at Trinity College, Dublin, since 1898. He was sent by the British Government to Egypt on an archæological expedition in 1883, and later was employed by the Egyptian Government to take charge of similar investigations. He has written much on Egyptian and Asiatic history, one of his latest works being *A History of Egypt in the Middle Ages*, from which we quote "Conquest of Egypt by the Fatimites," V, 94.

LANFREY, PIERRE (born, 1828; died, 1877), a French author, successively Republican Deputy, Minister to Switzerland, and Senator. He wrote on the Church and philosophers, but is best known for his *History of Napoleon I*, which did much to abolish the extravagant worship of that general in France. See "Battle of Austerlitz," XV, 115.

LANG, ANDREW (living), a Scottish author, one of the busiest and most versatile writers in the world of London journalism. In 1888 he was elected first Gifford lecturer at the University of St. Andrews. His *History of Scotland* is one of his latest works, written with the vigor and brilliant style that characterize all his earlier works. See "Battle of Bannockburn," VII, 41.

LAURIE, SIMON SOMERVILLE (living), a Scottish philosopher, educator, and author, professor of education at Edinburgh University, and first president of the Teachers' Guild of England. Among his many books on educational subjects is his *Comenius: His Life and Educational Works*, from which we quote "The Educational Reform of Comenius," XI, 192.

LE BON, GUSTAVE (living), a French physician, who abandoned the practice of his profession for the writing of medical works and the study of ethnography. He made extensive tours in the East, and in 1880 began the publication of a series of works on the origins of society and the civilizations of Eastern nations, which have done much to popularize those subjects. See "Formation of the Castes in India," I, 52.

LECKY, WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE (born, 1838; died, 1903), an Irish historian and philosopher, elected member of Parliament for Dublin University in 1895. He was first noted for his essays, but his *History of England in the Eighteenth Century* is distinguished as being, not the usual form of history, but rather a philosophical study of events and their causes, accompanied by a series of finished historical portraits. The best and most original part of the work is his treatment of the American Revolution, while the pages on Ireland are also very valuable. See "Rise of Methodism," XIII, 57, and "Catholic Emancipation," XVI, 175.

LENORMANT, FRANÇOIS (born, 1837; died, 1883), a French archæologist and historian, a scholar of international repute, sublibrarian of the Institute of France, and professor of archæology at the Bibliothèque nationale. He travelled much in the East, and among his many works on Greek and Asiatic subjects perhaps the most favorably known is his *Ancient History of the East*, which has gone through nine editions, besides numerous translations. See "Rise and Fall of Assyria," I, 105.

LESTER, CHARLES EDWARDS (born, 1815; died, 1890), an American lawyer, clergyman, editor, and author. He travelled much for his health and in 1840–1845 was United States Consul at Genoa, Italy. He was one of the early abolitionists, editor of various magazines, and author of a number of works, mainly historical, the most successful of which was *The Glory and Shame of England*. From his *Houston and His Republic* we quote "The Texan Revolution," XVI, 305.

LEWES, GEORGE HENRY (born, 1817; died, 1878), an English man of letters, contributor to numerous journals and magazines, editor of the *Leader* and the first editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. "He began life," says Mr. Frederic Harrison, "as a journalist, critic, novelist, dramatist, biographer, and essayist; he closed it as a mathematician, physicist, chemist, biologist, psychologist, and the author of a system of abstract general philosophy." As a popularizer of philosophy he was inferior to none. From his *History of Philosophy* we quote "Birth of Modern Scientific Methods," XI, 116.

LEWIS, LAWRENCE, JR., an American lawyer, editor, and author. He has devoted himself chiefly to editing legal publications and to writing on legal his-

tory. His first important book was the *Courts of Pennsylvania in the Seventeenth Century;* then came his *History of the Bank of North America*, from which we quote "Establishment of the United States Bank," XIV, 230.

Liddell, Henry George (born, 1811; died, 1898), an English classical scholar and clergyman. He was head-master of Westminster School, vice-chancellor, and chaplain to the Queen. His *History of Rome* is usually connected with that of Gibbon, doing for the rise of Rome what the latter did for its fall. Liddell united with Dean Scott in the compilation of a Greek lexicon, the standard work upon the subject. See "Rome Established as a Republic," I, 300; "Institution and Fall of the Decemvirate in Rome," II, 1; "Rome Becomes a Monarchy," II, 333.

Lincoln, Abraham (born, 1809; died, 1865), sixteenth President of the United States. He was a powerful and eloquent debater. On the occasion of his second inaugural address he spoke with the inspiration and eloquence of a prophet, and set forth the profound moral significance of the tremendous war then nearing its close. From his debate with Stephen A. Douglas we quote "The Rise of the Republican Party," XVII, 256. See also "The Secession of the Southern States," XVIII, 12; "Emancipation in the United States," XVIII, 70; and "The Battle of Gettysburg," XVIII, 77.

Lingard, John (born, 1771; died, 1851), an English historian, professor of philosophy at Douai College. He declined a cardinal's hat that he might "grow old in illustrious obscurity," but received a doctorate from Pius VII. The labor of his life was his *History of England*, a work of vast erudition and much value as the view of a candid and judicious Catholic. See "Archiepiscopate of Thomas Becket," VI, 1; "The Mad Parliament," VI, 246; "Rebellion of Wat Tyler," VII, 217; "Deposition of Richard II," VII, 251.

Livingstone, David (born, 1813; died, 1873), a Scottish missionary and African explorer. He contributed a vast amount of information respecting Africa's products, geography, native tribes, etc., and received honors from scientific societies, universities, and other public bodies all over the world. His works, among which is his *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa*, were received with great interest. His chief aims were to expose and destroy the slave-trade of the Portuguese and to establish missions. He died in the prosecution of his work, and was finally interred in Westminster Abbey. See "Livingstone's African Discoveries," XVII, 213.

Livy (Latin, Titus Livius) (born, B.C. 59; died, A.D. 17), a historian of ancient Rome. He was a republican in spirit, but a friend of Augustus, by whom he was encouraged to write. Later emperors were less friendly, and Livy retired to his native Padua. He was famous even in his own day, and has ever since been admired of scholars and considered the chief authority for Roman history. He, however, accepted and repeated many fanciful legends, thus making Roman history somewhat doubtful and difficult to trace. His work consisted of 142 books, and probably was intended to embrace an even larger number and extend to his own time. Only 35 of the books are extant, but we have fragments

and summaries of the remainder. See "Scipio Africanus Crushes Hannibal," II, 224.

LODGE, Sir OLIVER JOSEPH (living), an English scientist, lecturer, and educator, professor of physics at University College, Liverpool, 1881 to 1900; principal of the University of Birmingham; knighted in 1902. He has done important work in the advancement of wireless telegraphy and is the author of several volumes on electricity, in addition to his *Pioneers of Science*, from which we quote "Galileo Overthrows Ancient Philosophy," XI, 14; "Recantation of Galileo," XI, 184; and "The Discovery of Neptune," XVII, 25.

LODGE, RICHARD (living), an English historian and educator; professor of history at Glasgow University in 1894, and at Edinburgh since 1899. His most important historical works are *The Close of the Middle Ages* and the *History of Modern Europe*, from which we quote "Rienzi's Revolution in Rome," VII, 104; "The Council of Constance," VII, 284; and "The End of Absolutism in France," XVI, 207.

LOW, A. MAURICE (living), an English journalist, who came to the United States and was a correspondent for various papers in 1886. Since 1896 he has been correspondent of the London *National Review*. He has also written on educational subjects. We quote his account of the Panama Canal Treaty, XIX, 360.

LOWE, CHARLES (living), an English author and journalist, correspondent of the London *Times* from Berlin 1878; has travelled much and written several valuable works on contemporary history, including his *Prince Bismarck*, from which we quote "The Consolidation of Germany," XIX, 104.

LUDLOW, JOHN MALCOLM (living), an English lawyer, editor, and historian; born in India; chief registrar of the Friendly Societies in England 1874-1891. Among his numerous historical works on England's colonies is his *War of American Independence*. See "Introduction of Negroes into Virginia," XI, 81, and "End of the Revolution," XIV, 137.

LYNCH, GEORGE (living), an Irish author, war correspondent, and explorer, twice wounded and then captured by the Boers in the South-African War; has travelled through Australia, Southern China, and Japan; was correspondent for the London *Daily Express* in the Boxer campaign and wrote his account of it, *The War of the Civilizations*, from which we quote "The Boxer War," XIX, 324.

MACAULAY, THOMAS BABINGTON, Baron Macaulay (born, 1800; died, 1859), an English historian, Member of Parliament, legal adviser to the Supreme Council of India, lord rector of Glasgow University. In youth he showed high genius for writing and debating, and his talent expanded until, besides his books and numerous articles for the reviews, he began his life-work, his *History of England*. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. See "Abolition of the Court of Star-Chamber," XI, 215, and "The Great Civil War in England," XI, 311.

McCarthy, Justin (living), an Irish journalist, historian, and novelist, on the staff of the *Northern Times* and *Daily News*, foreign editor of the *Morning Star*, and contributor to numerous magazines. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1879, and was leader of the Irish party until 1896. As a historian he is unprejudiced and sound on Irish questions. His *History of the Four Georges* and *Epoch of Reform* are two of his latest works. See "Downfall of Irish Liberty," X, 299; "Defeat of the Young Pretender at Culloden," XIII, 117; and "Repeal of the English Corn Laws," XVII, 11.

Macgowan, J. From this writer's *History of China* we quote "The War between China and Japan," XIX, 155.

McMullen, John. From this writer's *History of Canada* we quote "Canada Remains Loyal to England," XIV, 30.

Machar, Agnes Maule (living), a Canadian author, daughter of a clergyman of Kingston, Ontario. She has written for various periodicals both under her own name and under the pen-name of "Fidelis." She has also published many novels. See "War on the Canadian Border," XV, 241.

Machiavelli, Niccolo di Bernardo (born, 1469; died, 1527), a dramatist and founder of political science, was the literary representative of his age in Florence. He held the secretaryship of the Chosen Ten, and later had communication with all the great foreign nations. After his death his writings decreased in influence, but in our day his fame has steadily increased. *The Prince* is the work by which he is best entitled to fame. Numerous controversies have arisen over its aims and meaning. From it we quote "Rise and Fall of the Borgias," VIII, 360.

Mackenzie, Alexander Slidell (born, 1803; died, 1848), an American naval officer, who rose to the rank of commander and was ordnance officer at the siege of Vera Cruz. As an author Mr. Mackenzie gained great popularity in both America and England; his writings were of travel and of naval history and included the two-volume *Life of John Paul Jones*, from which we quote "First Victory of the American Navy," XIV, 68.

Mahaffy, John Pentland (living), a historian and classical scholar, born in Switzerland, but residing mainly in Ireland; professor of ancient history at Dublin University since 1871; high sheriff of County Monaghan. He has written mainly of life in ancient Greece, on which he is an authority. His most noted works are *Social Life in Greece* and *The Empire of the Ptolemies*. See "Cleopatra's Conquest of Cæsar and Antony," II, 295.

Mahan, Alfred Thayer (living), an American naval officer and writer on naval warfare. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1859, was a lieutenant in the Civil War, and in 1886 became president of the Naval War College at Newport. He was on the Naval War Board in the Spanish War, and was one of the United States representatives at the International Peace Conference at The Hague. His naval books have world-wide repute. From one of his most recent essays we quote "The Monroe Doctrine," XVI, 18.

MALCOLM, Sir JOHN (born, 1769; died, 1833), a Scottish soldier, statesman, and historian, who entered the Indian Service, and rose to be a general there and Governor of Bombay. For nearly ten years he was Ambassador or Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Persia, and, becoming deeply interested in the country, wrote, in addition to numerous works on India, his *History of Persia*, from which we quote "Conquests of Nadir Shah," XIII, 72.

MAN, ERNEST A. From this writer we have the chapter on "Arctic Exploration," XIX, 171.

MANTZIUS, KARL. From this writer's *History of the Theatre* we quote "Building of the First Theatre in England," X, 163.

MARCELLINUS COMUS (lived about 520 A.D.), a Latin writer, a native of Illyricum. Some of his works are highly praised by Cassiodorus, but none have come down to us except his "chronicle," which covers the period from 379 to 518. It is one of our most valuable authorities for the period and is much quoted by modern historians. See "The Huns and their Western Migration," III, 352.

MARCO POLO, see Polo, Marco.

MARIO, JESSIE WHITE. From this writer's introduction to Garibaldi's *Autobiography* we quote "Rise and Fall of the Roman Republic," XVII, 198.

MARKHAM, Sir ALBERT HASTINGS (living), an English naval officer, who entered the service in 1856, rose to be commander, and led the arctic expedition of the ship Alert in 1875, reaching the "farthest north" of that date. Since that time he has done much arctic exploring and written several works upon the subject. He was made rear-admiral in 1892 and knighted in 1903. See "Arctic Exploration," XIX, 171.

MARKHAM, Sir CLEMENTS ROBERT (living), an English naval officer, traveller, and author of geographical and historical works, president of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the International Geographical Congress of 1894–1899. He entered the naval service in 1844, left it in 1852 in order to travel, and was geographer to the Abyssinian expedition. Among his numerous historical works are his *Christopher Columbus* and his *War between Chili and Peru*. See "Columbus Discovers South America," VIII, 323; "The First Combat between Modern Ironclads," XIX, 50; and "The Capture of Lima," XIX, 57.

MARSHALL, JOHN (born, 1755; died, 1835), an American jurist, the interpreter of the Constitution. For more than thirty years he was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He rose to be a captain in the Revolution, was admitted to the bar in 1781, and was Secretary of State under President Adams. His writings include his *Life of Washington*, undertaken at the request of the Washington family; the introductory volume he subsequently revised and had published as his *History of the Colonies*. See "The First Written Free Constitution in the World," XI, 205.

MARTIN, BON LOUIS HENRI (born, 1810; died, 1883), a French historian. He was educated for a notary, but determined on a literary career. Was awarded

a prize by the Institute for his gigantic task of a forty-eight-volume history of France. He was chosen deputy for Aisne, and later became Senator and a member of the French Academy. His history reveals his impartiality and insight and is admirably executed—beyond doubt the best work dealing in detail with the history of France as a whole. See "The Third Estate Joins in the Government of France," VII, 17; "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes," XII, 180.

Martin, William Alexander Parsons (living), president of the Tungwen College of Peking from 1869 to 1898, then president of the Imperial University of China, and since 1902 president of the University of Wuchong. Dr. Martin is an American Presbyterian missionary who has been in China since 1850; he is a professor of international law and has been China's adviser in several of her difficulties with Europe; he was made a mandarin of the second class in 1898. Among the most recent of his writings on Chinese subjects is his account of *The Siege in Peking*. See "The Boxer War," XIX, 324.

Martineau, Harriet (born, 1802; died, 1876), a profuse and very widely read English author, who did much to popularize the advanced ideas of her day on science and philosophy. The most serious and weighty of her historical writings were her *History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace* and *History of England from the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century to the Crimean War*, from which we quote "The Battle of Navarino," XVI, 135.

Maspero, Gaston Camille Charles (living), a French Egyptologist, professor of Egyptian philology and archæology in the College of France, keeper of the Bulaq Museum in Egypt, director of excavations in Egypt. He has written several histories of the ancient world, is editor of the *Bibliothèque égyptologique*, which contains all the scattered fragments of archæological discussion, and is, in short, the highest living authority upon this subject. See "Dawn of Civilization," I, 1.

Masson, David (living), a Scottish editor, educator, and historian, Historiographer Royal for Scotland. He began journalistic work in 1842, was editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* 1858–1865, professor of English at University College, London, and then at Edinburgh University until 1895. His numerous works on literary history include his exhaustive *Life of John Milton* in connection with the *History of his Time;* from this we quote "Presbyterianism Established," XI, 238.

Maurice, Charles Edmund (living), an English lawyer and historian, whose most important work was his *Revolutionary Movements of 1848–1849* See "The Holy Alliance," XVI, 1, and "The Revolutionary Movements in Germany," XVII, 152.

May, Sir Thomas Erskine, Baron Farnborough (born, 1815; died, 1886), an English jurist and legal historian; an authority on parliamentary law, whose works on this subject have been used largely in other countries than his own; president of the Statute Law Committee, Clerk to the House of Commons 1871–1886. His *Constitutional History of England* was undertaken as a continuation

of Hallam's and forms a worthy supplement. From it we quote "Passage of the English Reform Bill," XVI, 252.

MENZEL, WOLFGANG (born, 1798; died, 1873), a German historian, critic, and controversial writer, who disputed with Goethe and Heine. He was also a patriot and a member of the Wurtemberg Diet for several years. His *History of the Germans* was finished in 1825. While monarchical in tone it is full of the passionate patriotism evolved in Germany by the Napoleonic period. From it we quote "Henry the Fowler Founds the Saxon Line of German Kings," V, 82; "The Seven Years' War," XIII, 204; "Uprising of Germany," XV, 281; and "The Battle of Waterloo," XV, 363.

MENZIES, SUTHERLAND, a pseudonyme under which an English author, perhaps Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, wrote several popular histories, including *Turkey, Old and New* (1880), from which we quote "Last Turkish Invasion of Europe," XII, 164.

MERIVALE, CHARLES (born, 1808; died, 1893), an English scholar and historian, Dean of Ely. His series of histories dealing with the various periods of Roman life were the standard works of his time, though more recent research has disproved some of his conclusions. See "The Jews' Last Struggle for Freedom," III, 222.

MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, JEAN HENRI, see D'Aubigné.

MICHAUD, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS (born, 1767; died, 1839), a member of the French Academy, a Royalist writer, who published several partisan works. At the time of the French Revolution he was condemned to death, but escaped, and later in life he became a noted scholar and historian. He was one of the founders of the monumental *Biographie universelle*, wrote a valuable work upon Napoleon, and in the ten years 1812–1822 published his *History of the Crusades*, from which we quote "Louis IX Leads the Last Crusade," VI, 275.

MICHELET, JULES (born, 1798; died, 1874), a member of the French Academy and professor of history in the College of France; noted as a philosopher, but chiefly as the greatest French historian of the Romantic school. His vast *History of France* is as poetic as it is learned, but unfortunately was left unfinished. From it we quote "Trial and Execution of Jeanne d'Arc," VII, 350.

MILES, H. H., a Canadian official and author. He was secretary of the Quebec Council of Public Instruction and wrote *The School History of Canada*. His other works include *The History of Canada under the French Régime*, from which we quote "Cartier Explores Canada," IX, 236, and "The Founding of Quebec," X, 366.

MILMAN, HENRY HART (born, 1791; died, 1868), an English clergyman, poet, and historian, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and known as "the Great Dean." He first became known as a poet, and in 1830 published his *History of the Jews*, which treated that people in a purely historic light, not in a theological one. Milman was repudiated by the orthodox sentiment of the day, but a later generation recognized the value of his work, and his *History of the Jews*

was revised by himself and republished in 1863 and 1867 with great success. He afterward became even more noted by writing in the same broad, tolerant, historic spirit several works on the history of Christianity. See "Accession of Solomon," I, 92; "Expulsion of the Jews from England," VI, 356; "Extinction of the Order of Knights Templars," VII, 51; "Election of Antipope Clement VII," VII, 201.

Moltke, Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von (born, 1800; died, 1891)' a Prussian general and organizer; was first in the Prussian, afterward in the Danish service; aided in the reorganization of the Turkish army, and in 1859 became head of the Prussian army, which he brought to a marvellous state of efficiency. This resulted in the sweeping victories of Prussia over Austria and over France, both wars being fought on Moltke's plans. Of the Franco-German War he himself wrote an account, from which we quote "The Battle of Sedan," XVIII, 302.

Mommsen, Theodor (born, 1817; died, 1903), a German jurist and historian, professor of Law at Leipsic, Zurich, and Breslau, professor of ancient history at Berlin University from 1858, secretary of the Berlin Academy. He was also a statesman, a member of the Prussian Parliament, and a leader in liberal reforms. He was the founder of modern Latin epigraphy (study of inscriptions), and his *History of Rome* is universally acknowledged to be one of the most masterly ever written. See "The Gracchi and Their Reforms," II, 259.

Morison, James Augustus Cotter (born, 1832; died, 1888), an English scholar, author, and journalist, on the staff of the *Saturday Review*. His main studies were on French history, but failing health prevented his writing the full story on this subject, to which he had looked forward as his life-work. See "Louis XIV Establishes Absolute Monarchy," XII, 1.

Morley, John (living), an English statesman, editor, and author, twice Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Cabinet; Member of Parliament since 1883, editor of various important magazines, including the *Fortnightly Review*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and *Macmillan's Magazine*. Among his biographical writings is his *Voltaire*, from which we quote "Voltaire Directs European Thought from Geneva," XIII, 144.

Morris, William O'Connor (died, 1904), an Irish scholar and judge of the County Court, who wrote numerous works upon Irish affairs, and other books. See "Union of Ireland with Great Britain," XV, 1.

Mosheim, Johann Lorenz von (born, 1694; died, 1755), a German theologian and historian, chancellor of Goettingen University, and professor of theology at Helmstadt and Goettingen. He wrote mainly in Latin, and the vast learning and minute accuracy of his work have caused its translation into many modern languages. His best-known book is the *Institutes of Ecclesiastical History*. See "First Nicene Council," III, 299, the "Conversion of Constantine," III, 299.

Motley, John Lothrop (born, 1814; died, 1877), an American statesman and historian, United States Minister to Austria in 1861 and to England in

1869. He studied law, tried novel-writing, and then entered the diplomatic service in 1841. In 1846 he began his life-work, the study of Dutch history, and the first of his series of books upon that subject, *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*, appeared in 1856. From it we quote "Assassination of William of Orange," X, 211.

MUELLER, WILHELM (living), a German educator and historian, professor of history at Tuebingen, editor of the annual *Political History of Recent Times*. From this we quote "The Russo-Turkish War," XIX, 1.

MUIR, Sir WILLIAM (living), Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Provinces, and Financial Minister to the Government of India. After his return to England he was a member of the Council of India, and was elected principal of Edinburgh University. He is an eminent Arabic scholar. See "Mamelukes Usurp Power in Egypt," VI, 240.

MURAVIEFF, ANDRÉ NICOLAIEVITCH (born, 1798; died, 1874), a Russian nobleman, traveller, and historian, one of five celebrated brothers. He rose to be a counsellor in the diplomatic service, and as a traveller explored much of the East. He wrote several religious histories, the best known to Western nations being his *History of the Russian Church*, from which we quote "Conversion of Vladimir the Great," V, 128.

NAPOLEON III, Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, commonly called Louis Napoleon (born, 1808; died, 1873), was a nephew of the First Napoleon, and after many years of exile became President of the Second French Republic in 1848 and Emperor in 1852. He was deposed in 1870. In his early career he wrote several short works designed to keep the *Idees napoléoniennes* before the French public, and even as Emperor he continued his literary labors. The most important of his later works was his *History of Julius Cæsar*, representing the Roman conqueror of Gaul as a great benefactor to the land. From it we quote "Cæsar Conquers Gaul," II, 267.

NEANDER, JOHANN AUGUST WILHELM (born, 1789; died, 1850), a German Jew, who renounced Judaism in 1806 and became a Christian, changing his name from David Mendel. He became a celebrated lecturer, professor of theology at Heidelberg, and professor of church history at the University of Berlin. His religious writings are very numerous and important and have been translated into many languages. From his *General History of the Christian Religion and Church* we quote "Antipapal Democratic Movement," V, 340.

NEHONGI, The, an ancient Japanese book written about 720 A.D. and, next to the *Kojiki*, the earliest of Japanese records. From it most of the stories of early Japanese history are drawn. See "The Founding of Japan's Capital," I, 145.

NEWMAN, JOHN HENRY (born, 1801; died, 1890), a clergyman, writer, and religious leader, first in the English Church and then in the Roman Catholic. He was Vicar of St. Mary's at Oxford University and the leader of the "Oxford Movement." After years of consideration he entered the Catholic Church in

1845, became a priest, rector of the short-lived Catholic University at Dublin, and then a cardinal. He wrote books and tracts, the most noted of them being the *Apologia pro Vita Sua*, in defence of himself and his change of faith. See "The Rise and Spread of Christianity," III, 40.

NICHOL, JOHN (born, 1833; died, 1894), a Scottish educator, lecturer, and literary historian, professor of English literature at Glasgow University. He sympathized with the cause of the nation in the American Civil War, visited the United States, and was widely known here. His many writings on literature include his *Byron* in the "English Men of Letters" series, from which we quote "Byron's Services to Greece," XVI, 69.

NIEBUHR, BARTHOLD GEORG (born, 1776; died, 1831), a German historian and scholar, who revolutionized historic methods and is regarded as the founder of the modern style of criticism and analysis. Niebuhr was born in Denmark, but his people were German and he took a part in the German struggle against Napoleon. In 1810 he delivered at the University of Berlin a series of lectures on Roman history, which gave him a high reputation. In 1816 he was appointed Prussian Ambassador to Rome, and his later years were devoted entirely to Roman history. See "Foundation of Rome," I, 116; "Brennus Burns Rome," II, 110; and "Assassination of Cæsar," II, 313.

NORGATE, KATE (living), an English historical writer, whose earliest book, *England under the Angevin Kings* (1887), met with high approval for its scholarship and led to the production of the recently published companion work, *John Lackland*, from which we quote "Philip of France Wins the French Domains of the English Kings," VI, 86.

OCKLEY, SIMON (born, 1678; died, 1720), an English clergyman and Orientalist, professor of Arabic at Cambridge University. His *History of the Saracens* was the earliest authoritative work upon the subject in the English language. See "The Hegira," IV, 198, and "The Saracen Conquest of Syria," IV, 247.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL (born, 1775; died, 1847), an Irish patriot and agitator who was active in securing Irish Catholic emancipation in 1829. He was a lawyer, a masterly orator, and a fervent patriot, founder of the Catholic Association, and leader of the Irish party in Parliament until his death. From the recently published volumes of O'Connell's correspondence we quote his letter on the emancipation, XVI, 197.

OLIPHANT, MARGARET (born, 1828; died, 1897), a Scottish novelist and historian, daughter of Francis Wilson, a government official. She married Francis Oliphant, an artist, and by his death was left in poverty with three children. She supported herself by her pen, writing more than one hundred separate publications. Among her historical works the most popular are the series *Makers of Rome*, *Makers of Venice*, etc., from which we quote "Conspiracy and Death of Marino Falieri," VII, 154, and "The Rebuilding of Rome by Nicholas V," VIII, 46.

OLMSTED, DENISON (born, 1791; died, 1859), an American inventor, educator, and scientist, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale

University, best remembered for his valuable contributions to the study of astronomy. He wrote also a life of Eli Whitney, from which we quote "Invention of the Cotton-Gin," XIV, 271.

Orsi, Pietro. From this writer's *Modern Italy* we quote "Battles of Magenta and Solferino," XVII, 318, and "Completion of Italian Unity," XVIII, 316.

Palfrey, John Gorham (born, 1796; died, 1881), an American Unitarian clergyman, a statesman, editor, and historian, professor of sacred literature and dean of the theological faculty at Harvard. He was an early abolitionist, Massachusetts Secretary of State 1844–1848, Member of Congress till 1849, postmaster of Boston, and editor of the *North American Review*. The most important of his historical writings is his *History of New England*, from which we quote "The Great Puritan Exodus to New England," XI, 153.

Parker, Edward H. (living), adviser on Chinese affairs in Burmah, professor of Chinese at Owens College, Manchester; an English lawyer who was in China as interpreter and was consul from 1869 to 1894, rising through all ranks of the service. His writings on Chinese and Japanese affairs are extensive and important. See "Japanese Repel Tartars," VI, 327.

Parton, James (born, 1822; died, 1891), an American journalist, lecturer, and biographer, born in England, but brought to the United States as a child and educated in an academy at White Plains, N. Y. In the long list of his vivid and scholarly biographies stands out his *Life of Andrew Jackson*, from which we quote "Battle of New Orleans," XV, 343; "Jackson Elected President of the United States," XVI, 143; and "Nullification in South Carolina," XVI, 267.

Paton, Andrew Archibald (born, 1811; died, 1874), a Scottish traveller, author, and diplomat; was employed for a time under the English Government in Egypt and Syria, and acquired an extensive knowledge of those regions, which resulted in a series of histories, among them the *History of the Egyptian Revolution*, from which we quote "Massacre of the Mamelukes," XV, 223.

Paulding, James Kirke (born, 1779; died, 1860), an American author and diplomat, Secretary of the Navy under President Van Buren. He was a friend of Washington Irving and joint author with him of the first series of *Salmagundi*, composing the second series himself. Paulding afterward wrote successful humorous works, novels, and biographies, including his *Life of Washington*, from which we quote "Inauguration of Washington," XIV, 197.

Pears, Edwin (living), an English lawyer, journalist, and author, since 1873 a resident of Constantinople, where he is the leader of the English bar. As correspondent of the London *Daily News* he first drew the attention of Europe to the Bulgarian atrocities of 1876. His writings have all been upon Turkish subjects. See "Venetians and Crusaders Take Constantinople," VI, 121.

Pearson, Charles Henry (born, 1830; died, 1894), an English historian and colonial statesman, professor of modern history at King's College, London. He emigrated to Australia in 1871 because of failing health, and became a mem-

ber of the Victoria Legislature and Minister of Education. His best known historical work is *History of England During the Early and Middle Ages*, from which we quote "Edward I Conquers Wales," VI, 316.

PENNINGTON, ARTHUR ROBERT, an English clergyman, poet, and church historian; ordained 1838; prebendary of Lincoln 1882. He has produced several valuable and scholarly studies of church history, including *The Church in Italy*. See "Triumphs of Hildebrand," V, 231.

PEPYS, SAMUEL (born, 1633; died, 1703), an English government official, who became Secretary of the Navy in 1673, president of the Royal Society 1684, and wrote some historical works. Pepys is, however, remembered to-day only for his *Diary*, which he wrote in a secret shorthand with remarkable frankness and simplicity. It was deciphered and partially published in 1825 and gives us a most intimate and vivid picture of the times. From it we quote "The Restoration," XI, 378.

PERRY, MATTHEW CALBRAITH (born, 1794; died, 1858), an American naval officer, younger brother of Oliver Hazard Perry. He served in the War of 1812, was for many years in charge of the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn, and introduced important reforms; became commodore in 1841, commanded at the Siege of Vera Cruz in the Mexican War, and in 1852–1854 commanded the expedition that resulted in the opening of Japanese ports to foreign commerce. From his own account of it we quote the chapter XVII, 265.

PETTIGREW, Sir THOMAS JOSEPH (born, 1791; died, 1865), an English surgeon and antiquary, knighted for his services to medical science, a member of the Royal Society, and at one time physician to Queen Victoria. Dr. Pettigrew wrote numerous literary and medical works, including his *Medical Portrait-Gallery*, from which we quote "Jenner Introduces Vaccination," XIV, 363.

PIGAFETTA, ANTONIO (born, 1491; died about 1534), an Italian explorer and writer, who accompanied Magellan on his voyage around the world and was captain of the only ship that completed the circuit. His account of the expedition has been frequently reprinted. From it we quote "The First Circumnavigation of the Globe," IX, 41.

PIZARRO, HERNANDO (died, 1578), eldest of the half-brothers of Francisco Pizarro, the Spanish conqueror of Peru. Hernando joined his brother in 1530 with substantial reënforcements and was one of his lieutenants in the conquest of the Incas. He wrote the official report of the expedition, from which we quote "Pizarro Conquers Peru," IX, 156.

PLATO (born, about 427 B.C.; died, 347), an Athenian philosopher, chief of the pupils of Socrates, and recorder of the teachings of the master. In later life he became the successor of Socrates as leader and teacher of the philosophers of the Academy at Athens, and among his pupils was Aristotle. Of these three successive masters of philosophy, Plato was certainly the ablest writer. His works are mainly discussions in the form of dialogue, of which the *Phædo*, describing the death of Socrates, is perhaps the most widely read. See "Condemnation and Death of Socrates," II, 87.

PLINY THE YOUNGER (Latin, Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus) (born, A.D. 62; died about 115), a Roman Governor and author, Consul of Rome in 100, Governor of Bithynia and Pontica, a close friend of the Emperor Trajan, chiefly remembered for his *Letters*. He was with his uncle, Pliny the Elder, who was in command of the Roman fleet at Naples, when Pompeii was destroyed by Vesuvius. The uncle was killed in the eruption, and the nephew wrote an account of the disaster, from which we quote "The Destruction of Pompeii," III, 207.

PLUTARCH (born about A.D. 46; died about 120), has been described as the spokesman of the better life that survived in Greece after its subjection to Rome. Plutarch was educated in Greece, but dwelt for a time in Rome and became well known as a moral teacher. His *Parallel Lives* is the work by which he is best known, because these graphically told tales have interested all ages. But he also wrote a collection of moral treatises and a charming *symposiaca* of table-talk. See "Theseus Founds Athens," I, 45; "Pericles Rules in Athens," II, 12; "First Battle between Greeks and Romans," II, 166.

POINSETT, JOEL ROBERTS (born, 1779; died, 1851), an American statesman. He was educated abroad, travelled over Europe and Asia, was sent to South America by the United States Government, and fought the Spaniards there. He was United States Minister to Mexico 1825–1829, and did much for the development of that country. Mr. Poinsett was a member of the South Carolina Legislature and leader of the Union party in that State; he was also a member of Congress, and Secretary of War under President Van Buren. His *Notes on Mexico* did much to give his contemporaries a better understanding of that country. From them we quote "The Revolution in Mexico," XV, 189.

POLLARD, EDWARD ALBERT (born, 1828; died, 1872), an American lawyer, author, and journalist, who travelled much in the West and through Europe and Asia, then entered the United States Government employ. He was an ardent secessionist, and from 1861 to 1867 edited the Richmond *Examiner*. He afterward resided in New York and engaged in literary work until his death. Mr. Pollard wrote a contemporary history of the Civil War and several other works, defending the South, the most widely known being *The Lost Cause*, from which we quote "The Battle of Gettysburg," XVIII, 77.

POLO, MARCO (born, 1254; died, 1324), greatest of mediæval travellers, became envoy to Kublai Khan and Governor of Yang-chau; after many years he returned to his birthplace, Venice, where he fought in the battle of Curzola under Dandolo. He was immured for a year in a dungeon at Genoa. Here he dictated (in French) to another captive his *Kingdoms and Marvels of the East*, which was long regarded as a fabrication, but is now known to be truthful. See "Height of the Mongol Power in China," VI, 287, and "Japanese Repel Tartars," VI, 327.

POLYCARP (born about A.D. 69; died, 155), Bishop of Smyrna, an early Christian martyr, probably wrote several open letters or circulars in his office as bishop, but only one, the *Epistle to the Philippians*, has been preserved to us. Polycarp is said to have known the Apostle John and to have visited Rome. We

have an account almost contemporary of his martyrdom and of his heroism during the ordeal. See "Martyrdom of Polycarp and Justin Martyr," III, 231.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM HICKLING (born, 1796; died, 1859), an American historian. At college he was almost blinded by an accident, and as he had a private fortune he devoted his life to travel and study. Becoming deeply interested in Spanish history, he began a series of works upon that subject with his *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*. This was at once recognized as a masterpiece, and the author was elected a member of various learned societies. See "Cortés Captures the City of Mexico," IX, 72, and "Pizarro Conquers Peru," IX, 156.

PROBYN, JOHN WEBB. From this writer's *Italy from 1812 to 1890* we quote "The Kingdom of Italy Established," XVII, 334.

PULSZKY, FRANCIS AURELIUS (born, 1814; died, 1897), a Hungarian author, scholar, and revolutionist, made a member of the Institute of Rome at twenty-two. He travelled much, became a member of the Hungarian Diet in 1839, took part in the revolution of 1848, was condemned to death, fled to the United States with Kossuth, then lived in England, fought in Italy under Garibaldi, and finally was pardoned and returned to Hungary in 1866, was again elected to the Diet and became director of the National Museum. His numerous historical works include *The Tricolor on the Atlas*, which is partly translated from the German scholar Dr. M. Wagner. From it we quote "Algiers Taken by the French," XVI, 199.

QUINTANA, MANUEL JOSÉ (born, 1772; died, 1857), a Spanish statesman, patriot, and poet. He was educated as a lawyer and journalist and threw himself with enthusiasm into the struggle against Napoleon. He wrote stirring odes to fire his countrymen, and became Secretary of the Cortes. He was imprisoned for several years, and afterward became tutor to Queen Isabella. In 1855 he was, by act of the Government, crowned with laurel for his poetry. He wrote in 1807 *Lives of Celebrated Spaniards*, from which we quote "Balboa Discovers the Pacific," VIII, 381.

RAFN, CHARLES CHRISTIAN (born, 1795; died, 1864), a Danish archæologist, founder of the Society for Northern Antiquities, and professor in the University of Copenhagen. He is best known as having in his work *Antiquitates Americanæ* been the first to establish the discovery of America by the early Norsemen. See "Leif Ericson Discovers America," V, 141.

RAMBAUD, ALFRED NICOLAS (living), a French historian and member of the French Academy, professor of history at Caen in 1871, at Nancy, and at the Sorbonne since 1883, a French Senator and twice Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet. He has travelled extensively in Russia, and among other works has written the standard *History of Russia*, from which we quote "Russia Conquered by the Tartar Hordes," VI, 196; "Peter the Great Modernizes Russia," XII, 223; and "Insurrection in Russian Poland," XVI, 245.

RAMSAY, DAVID (born, 1749; died, 1815), an American physician and author. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but settled in Charleston, S. C., where he became active in the cause of independence. He was a member of

the Legislature and of the Council of Safety. He wrote many books, the most important of which is a *History of the United States*, from which we quote "The Battle of Bunker Hill," XIV, 24.

RANDALL, EMILIUS OVIATT (living), an American lawyer, editor, and author, professor of law at Ohio State University since 1893, official reporter of the Ohio Supreme Court. He has edited many volumes of historical and legal works and is editor of the *Ohio Archæological Quarterly*. See "Conspiracy of Pontiac," XIII, 267.

RANDALL, HENRY STEPHENS (born, 1811; died, 1876), an American lawyer and author. He was successively a member of the New York Legislature, Secretary of State of New York, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. His best-known literary work is his *Life of Thomas Jefferson*, from which we quote "Purchase of Louisiana," XV, 39.

RANKE, LEOPOLD VON (born, 1795; died, 1886), a German historian. His ninetieth birthday was made a national holiday. He became professor of history at the University of Berlin in 1825 and was sent by the Prussian Government to study the archives of various European States. His best-known work, to English readers, is his *History of the Popes*. From his *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg* we quote "Prussia Proclaimed a Kingdom," XII, 310.

RAWLINSON, GEORGE (born, 1812; died, 1902), an English author and Orientalist, professor of ancient history at Exeter, Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and rector of All Hallows, London. He is sometimes confused with his older brother, Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, the Oriental investigator. George made use of his brother's investigations to write a series of historical works about the East, including his *Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World, The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy*, and *The Origin of Nations*. See "The Eventful Reign of Sapor I," III, 277.

REED, Sir EDWARD JAMES (living), an English engineer, for several years chief constructor of the British Navy. He was a member of Parliament from 1874 to 1895 and again in 1900, and Lord of the Treasury under Gladstone. He has travelled much in the East and written notable works on Russia and Japan, as well as on naval subjects. In 1902 he published a volume of poems. See "The Founding of Japan's Capital," I, 140.

REICH, EMIL (living), a Hungarian author. He travelled for many years in the United States, France, and England, and finally settled in London as a lecturer at several universities. His numerous historical works include *Foundations of Modern Europe*, from which we quote "The Unification of Germany," XVIII, 340.

RENAN, JOSEPH ERNEST (born, 1823; died, 1892), a French historian and philologist, professor of Hebrew and administrator of the College of France. He was intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood, but abandoned the faith, took up the study of Semitic languages, and won prizes that enabled him to travel in the East. His most noted work is his *Life of Jesus*, completed in 1881.

This treats the story from a purely historic standpoint. His earliest important work was *The Apostles*. See "Rise and Spread of Christianity," III, 40.

RENWICK, JAMES (born, 1790; died, 1863), an American educator, scientist, and biographer, professor of chemistry and physics in Columbia College 1820–1853. He was born in England, but came to the United States when a child. In 1838 he was one of the United States commissioners to settle the Maine boundary dispute. His writings consist of scientific works and biographies of eminent Americans, including his *Life of Fulton*, from which we quote "The First Practical Steamboat," XV, 159.

REUMONT, ALFRED VON (born, 1808; died, 1887), a German diplomat and historian, for many years German Minister Resident in Italy. His historical works are all on Italian subjects, of which he was a noted student. From his *The Carafas of Maddaloni* we quote "Masaniello's Revolt at Naples," XI, 253.

RIPLEY, GEORGE (born, 1802; died, 1880), an American editor and critic. He was pastor of a Unitarian church in Boston until 1840, and originated the Brook Farm community. After its failure he became literary editor of the *Tribune* under Horace Greeley, and with Charles A. Dana was editor of the *American Cyclopædia* and its revisions. He edited fourteen volumes of *Foreign Standard Literature* and wrote many monographs. See "Pestalozzi's Method of Education," XIII, 364.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM (born, 1721; died, 1793), a Scottish historian. He was a minister and leader in the General Assembly, when his *History of Scotland during the Reigns of Mary and James VI* led to his appointment as President of the University of Edinburgh and King's Historiographer, the latter office being re-created for him. Later he wrote his *History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V*, from which we quote "France Loses Italy," IX, 111, and "The Religious Peace of Augsburg," IX, 348.

ROHRBACHER, RENÉ FRANÇOIS (born, 1789; died, 1856), a French abbé and ecclesiastical writer, professor of ecclesiastical history at Nancy. He devoted the greater part of his life to a *History of the Catholic Church*, in twenty-nine volumes, from which we quote "Charles VII Issues His Pragmatic Sanction," VII, 370.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE (living), twenty-sixth President of the United States. His *Naval History of 1812* appeared in 1885, and was followed by numerous works on travel, hunting, and history. We quote his account of "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie," XV, 268; also his official report of his command at the Battle of Santiago, XIX, 235.

RUDD, JOHN (living), an American editor, author, and translator, of English birth. He was the chief editor of the Gebbie series of translations from Balzac. Among his historical works is his *Catherine de' Medici*, from which we quote "The Massacre of St. Bartholomew," X, 119.

RULE, WILLIAM HARRIS (born, 1802; died, 1890), an English historian, a Wesleyan minister and missionary, who preached in Malta and in Spain, where

he lived for many years. His best-known work is his *History of the Inquisition*, which, while not impartial, is at least restrained in tone. From it we quote "The Inquisition Established in Spain," VIII, 166.

RUSKIN, JOHN (born, 1819; died, 1900), an English writer on art and political economy, a critic and moral teacher, whose works have done much to influence modern conceptions of life. He was professor of art at Oxford, but devoted most of his energies to literature. Among his works is *The Stones of Venice*, from which we quote "The Foundation of Venice," IV, 95.

S. E. O. From this writer's *History of Hungary*, to which he signs his initials only, we quote "The Golden Bull," VI, 191.

SALM-SALM, Prince FELIX (born, 1828; died, 1870), a German soldier and adventurer. He served in both the Prussian and Austrian armies, and in the Federal army in the American Civil War, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He next joined Maximilian in Mexico and became his chief aide. Prince Salm-Salm was slain fighting on the Prussian side at the Battle of Gravelotte. From his *Diary of Mexico* we quote "The Fall of Maximilian," XVIII, 186.

SANDERSON, EDGAR (living), an English clergyman, educator, and historian. He was ordained in 1862, and was head-master of Stockwell, then Macclesfield, then Huntingdon grammar-school. He has written several historical works, the most recent being *Hero*. See "The Fall of Abd-el-Kader," XVII, 48.

SANDHAM, ALFRED (living), a Canadian author and numismatist. He spent some years in telegraph and railway service in Canada, then became general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in that country and gave his leisure to literary work. He has published several volumes on coins and medals, has edited periodicals, and has written "Historical Monographs." See "The Founding of Montreal," XI, 232.

SARGENT, WINTHROP (born, 1825; died, 1870), an American lawyer and historian, who published numerous scholarly pamphlets and monographs. His first work of note was his *History of Braddock's Expedition against Fort Duquesne*, from which we quote "Braddock's Defeat," XIII, 163.

SAYER, FREDERICK, an English military officer and historian, who became Civil Magistrate of Gibraltar and devoted his leisure to a *History of Gibraltar*, from which we quote "British Defence of Gibraltar," XIV, 116.

SCHILLER, JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH VON (born, 1759; died, 1805), a German poet, historian, and dramatist, friend and contemporary of Goethe, editor of the celebrated *Xenien*. As a dramatist he ranks among the first in the world. His history of *The Revolt of the Netherlands* gained for him a professorship at Jena. From it we quote "Revolt of the Netherlands against Spain," X, 81.

SCOTT, Sir WALTER, Bart. (born, 1771; died, 1832), a Scottish novelist, poet, and historian. His partnership in the printing-business of the Ballantynes in-

volved him in financial ruin and finally worried him to death. But he honorably paid every debt. To him is due the beginning of a better appreciation of popular antiquities and of a more sympathetic understanding of history. See "Exploits and Death of William Wallace," VI, 369; "The Rise of Napoleon," XIV, 339; and "Prussia Crushed by Napoleon," XV, 140.

SEMMES, RAPHAEL (born, 1809; died, 1877), an American naval officer. He served in the Mexican War and rose to the rank of commander, but resigned to enter the service of the Confederacy in the Civil War. He commanded the privateer Alabama, captured sixty-two American merchantmen, and burned most of them at sea. After the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge he was made rear-admiral in the Confederate Navy. After the war he was a judge, editor of a Mobile daily paper, and finally professor in the Louisiana Military Institute. He wrote several narratives of his naval experiences. From his official report we quote XVIII, 128.

SERGEANT, LEWIS, an English mathematical and historical writer. His first work on Greece appeared in 1878, and he has published several enthusiastic books upon the same theme, the latest being *Greece in the Nineteenth Century*, from which we quote "The Greek War for Independence," XVI, 65.

SEWARD, WILLIAM HENRY (born, 1801; died, 1872), an American lawyer and statesman. He was State Senator of New York, Governor from 1839 to 1843, United States Senator in 1849, and United States Secretary of State 1861–1869. He negotiated the Alaska treaty with Russia in 1867. See "Opening of the Erie Canal," XVI, 94.

SIBORNE, WILLIAM (born, 1797; died, 1849), an English army officer who became captain and adjutant of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea. He was commissioned by the Government to construct a model of the field of Waterloo, and spent years upon the work. It became the hobby of his life, and finally led to his writing an elaborate *History of the War in France and Belgium in 1815*, from which we quote "The Battle of Waterloo," XV, 363.

SIENKIEWICZ, HENRYK (living), a Polish editor and novelist, for several years editor of the Polish periodical *The World*. He has travelled widely, became known to his countrymen as a novelist by the publication of *With Fire and Sword* and other powerful novels, and then in 1895 won fame by his historical novel *Quo Vadis?* from which we quote "The Burning of Rome under Nero," III, 108.

SINDING, PAUL C. From this writer's work on *The Scandinavian Races* we quote "Union of Denmark, Sweden and Norway," VII, 243.

SISMONDI, JEAN CHARLES LÉONARD DE (born, 1773; died, 1842), a political economist and historian of Italian descent, but born in Geneva and driven by the French Revolution into exile in England and Italy. In 1807 appeared the first of the sixteen volumes of his *History of the Italian Republics*, a work that placed him in the foremost rank of historians. From it we quote "Savonarola's Reforms," VIII, 265.

SMEATON, WILLIAM HENRY OLIPHANT (living), a Scottish editor, novelist, and historian, who dwelt in New Zealand and Australia from 1878 to 1893, as an educator and editor of a Queensland daily paper, and since has been engaged in literary work in London. His most recent historical work is *The Medici and the Italian Renaissance* (1901), from which we quote "Lorenzo de' Medici Rules in Florence," VIII, 134.

SMILES, SAMUEL (born, 1812; died, 1904), a Scottish physician, editor, lecturer, and author. His most widely known work, *Self-Help*, has been translated into seventeen languages. He was for many years secretary of different railroad companies and was intimately associated with Stephenson, the engineer and inventor, whose biography he wrote, which is included in his *Lives of the Engineers, with an Account of their Principal Works.* From this we quote "The Beginning of Railway Locomotion," XVI, 157.

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS GEORGE (born, 1721; died, 1771), a Scottish novelist, known also as a physician, poet, journalist, editor, and historian. He made a reputation by his novels, and was imprisoned for the satires in his journal, after which he wrote a continuation of Hume's *History of England*, bringing it down to his own time (1760). He had already done considerable historical work, and his continuation of Hume is worthy of the great original. From it we quote "Siege of Londonderry and Battle of the Boyne," XII, 258.

SMYTH, J. PATERSON (living), an Irish Episcopal minister and religious author, professor of pastoral theology in the University of Dublin since 1902. From his *How We Got Our Bible* we quote "Wycliffe Translates the Bible into English," VII, 227.

SMYTH, WILLIAM (born, 1797; died, 1868), an American educator and author, professor of mathematics at Bowdoin College and well known for his educational writings, the most popular of which is his *Lectures on Modern History*, from which we quote "Frederick the Great Seizes Silesia," XIII, 108.

SOUTHEY, ROBERT (born, 1774; died, 1843), poet-laureate of England from 1813, but better known for his prose writings. His *Life of Nelson* is a standard book. From his *History of Brazil* we quote "Mendoza Settles Buenos Aires," IX, 254. See also "The Lewis and Clark Expedition," XV, 84, and "The Battle of Trafalgar," XV, 105.

STANLEY, ARTHUR PENRHYN (born, 1815; died, 1881), Dean of Westminster, professor of ecclesiastical history at Christ Church College, leader of the "Broad-Church" movement in England, and for many years a close friend of both Queen Victoria and her son, now Edward VII. Stanley was the original of the Arthur Stanley in *Tom Brown's School-days.* He travelled much, lectured in America, and wrote many doctrinal and historical works, including his *Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church.* See "The First Nicene Council," III, 299.

STEPHENS, HENRY MORSE (living), a Scottish educator, journalist, and historian, who came to the United States in 1894. He was professor of history at Cornell University, and at the University of California from 1902. His first

important historical work was published in 1886, and in 1893 his *Revolutionary Europe*, from which we quote "The Congress of Vienna," XV, 310.

STEPNIAK, SERGIUS MICHAEL DRAGOMANOFF (born about 1852; died, 1895), a Russian author and nihilist, member of the old Russian family Kravchinsky, Stepniak being a pen-name. He was an artillery officer and a professor at Kiev. As he was suspected of a nihilist assassination, he fled to Geneva and then in 1885 to London, where he was killed by an accident. His writings cover a wide field, but bear principally upon nihilism and the oppression of the Russian Government. From his last work, published the year of his death, we quote "Nihilism," XIX, 70.

STEVENS, WILLIAM BACON (born, 1815; died, 1887), an American scholar and author, Bishop of Pennsylvania from 1865; born in Maine, but went south and became a practising physician in Savannah, Ga. He became an Episcopal clergyman in 1844, and was professor of belles-lettres in the University of Georgia. He was appointed State Historian of Georgia in 1841, and in that capacity wrote his *History of Georgia*, from which we quote "Settlement of Georgia," XIII, 44.

STIRLING-MAXWELL, Sir WILLIAM, Bart. (born, 1818; died, 1878), a Scottish scholar and historian, rector of the University of Edinburgh in 1872, and chancellor of the University of Glasgow in 1875. He was a Member of Parliament for many years. He was wealthy, lived much in Spain, and studied and wrote on Spanish subjects, publishing his works in elaborate and expensive form. His last and most important book, *Don John of Austria*, was published five years after his death. From it we quote "Lepanto: Destruction of the Turkish Naval Power," X, 100.

STORY, JOSEPH (born, 1779; died, 1845), an American jurist and legal writer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1811 till his death, professor of law at Harvard, and chief founder of her legal repute. He had also been a member of Congress and of the Massachusetts Legislature. His legal writings are of world-wide fame, especially his *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*, from which we quote "Framing of the Constitution," XIV, 173.

STUBBS, WILLIAM (born, 1825; died, 1901), an English clergyman and historian, Bishop of Chester 1884, and of Oxford 1889; professor of modern history at Oxford University from 1866 to 1884. His most important publication is his *Constitutional History of England*, from which we quote "Feudalism," V, 1.

SULLY, MAXIMILIEN DE BÉTHUNE, Duc de (Baron de Rosny) (born, 1560; died, 1641), counsellor of Henry IV of France. He ranks with Richelieu and Colbert as one of the three financial geniuses that have administered the French Government. Sully was the trusted and intimate friend of the King rather than his servant, and after the King's death he retired from public life and devoted himself to his *Memoirs*, from which we quote "Henry of Navarre Accepts Catholicism," X, 276.

SUMNER, CHARLES (born, 1811; died, 1874), an American statesman. He was educated for the law and became a lecturer and writer for legal publications. He travelled and studied abroad several years, and then returned to follow in the footsteps of his father as a vehement abolitionist. He was one of the founders of the Free-soil party and by it was elected to the United States Senate from Massachusetts, representing his State there from 1851 until his death. From his speech on the purchase of Alaska we quote the chapter at XVIII, 206.

SWINBURNE, ALGERNON CHARLES (living), an English poet, critic, and dramatist. He left Oxford in 1860 and travelled on the Continent for several years. He was allied with the Preraphaelite poets, and created much antagonism by the extravagance of his sentiments and the freedom of his verse. See "Mary Stuart," X, 51.

SYBEL, HEINRICH VON (born, 1817; died, 1895), a German historian, professor of history at Marburg, Munich, and Bonn; secretary to the Historical Commission of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He was a Prussian parliamentarian, and the Government made him Director of the State Archives at Berlin, in which capacity he published the political correspondence of Frederick the Great. In his *History of the Crusades* he overthrew the accepted opinions of centuries. See "The Third Crusade," VI, 54.

SYMONDS, JOHN ADDINGTON (born, 1840; died, 1893), an English critic, poet, and historian. He was driven by failing health to live mainly abroad, in Switzerland and Italy, and devoted himself to the study of Italian history and literature. His fame rests chiefly on *The Renaissance in Italy*, which has been accepted as the standard work. From it we quote "Beginning and Progress of the Renaissance," VII, 110.

TACITUS, CORNELIUS (born about A.D. 52; died about 120). He was successively prætor of Rome A.D. 88, Governor of Germany, and Consul under Nero. The high repute in which he was held is attested by Pliny's letters, and in the third century the Emperor Tacitus was proud to claim kinship with him. Despite the edict by this same Emperor that the historian's works were to be copied ten times yearly, for presentation to as many libraries, we possess but few of his writings. See "Germanicus in Germany," III, 1, and "The Burning of Rome under Nero," III, 108.

TAYLOR, ISAAC (born, 1787; died, 1865), an English artist, inventor, and author, who lived mainly in retirement, but was popularly known as the best lay preacher of his time. Mr. Taylor wrote analytical religious works, which have been widely read. Among them is his *Loyola and Jesuitism*, from which we quote "Founding of the Jesuits," IX, 261.

THIERS, LOUIS ADOLPHE (born, 1797; died, 1877), a French historian and statesman, President of the French Republic in 1871. He was one of the most successful journalist politicians, and head of the "National," which drove Charles X into exile. He then held office under the Government as Minister of the Interior, Minister of Commerce and Public Affairs, Minister of the Foreign Office, and President of the Council. He was a forceful speaker and a

power in literature, which was evidenced by his great influence in the Academy, of which he became a member. See "John Law Promotes the Mississippi Scheme," XIII, 1, and "Bursting of the South-Sea Bubble," XIII, 22.

TIPPER, HENRY. From this writer's work entitled *The Growth and Influence of Music in Relation to Civilization* we quote "Bach Lays the Foundation of Modern Music," XIII, 31.

TOCQUEVILLE, ALEXIS CHARLES HENRI CLÉREL DE (born, 1805; died, 1859), a French author. He studied law, was a judge at Versailles, and in 1831 was sent by his Government to examine the penitentiary system in the United States. While here he studied the political and social conditions of the country, from which resulted his famous work entitled *Democracy in America*, which gained him admission to the Academy. He was afterward a member of the Constituent Assembly and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was imprisoned for protesting against the *Coup d'État* of 1851. See "The *Coup d'État* of Louis Napoleon," XVII, 230.

TOKIWO YOKIO. From this Japanese writer we quote in the chapter at XIX, 133.

TOUT, THOMAS FREDERICK (living), an English educator and historian, professor of history in the University of Manchester since 1890. He has written much on biography and educational topics, but is best known for his historical works, of which *The Empire and the Papacy* was published in 1898. From this we quote "Innocent III Exalts the Papal Power," VI, 156.

TOZER, HENRY FANSHAWE (living), an English clergyman, traveller, editor, and historian, a tutor at Oxford in 1855. His travels have been mainly in the East, and his writings bear upon Greece and Turkey, the most important being *The Church and the Eastern Empire*, from which we quote "Dissension and Separation of the Greek and Roman Churches," V, 189.

TRAILL, HENRY DUFF (born, 1842; died, 1900), an English lawyer, author, and editor, called to the bar in 1869, editor of *Literature* 1879. His most important editorial work was the exhaustive series known as *Social England*. He also wrote several biographies, including his *William the Third*, from which we quote "The English Revolution," XII, 200.

TRENCH, RICHARD CHENEVIX (born, 1807; died, 1886), an Irish scholar and poet, Archbishop of Dublin 1864–1884, Dean of Westminster, 1856–1863, professor of divinity in King's College, London, 1846–1858. He will be long remembered for his philological and theological writings, which include his *Lectures on Mediæval Church History*, from which we quote "Trial and Burning of John Huss," VII, 294.

TROLLOPE, THOMAS ADOLPHUS (born, 1810; died, 1892), an English author who resided for thirty years in Florence and then for more than a decade at Rome. He was correspondent for various English papers, but wrote mainly on Italian history. His works, which are voluminous and scholarly, but also entertaining, include the *History of the Commonwealth of Florence*. See "Sack of Rome by the Imperial Troops," IX, 124.

TURGENIEFF, NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH (born, 1790; died, 1871), a Russian statesman and historian, educated at Goettingen. He was a member of the Russian Government and was interested in the question of emancipation for the serfs, but left Russia when he was accused as a revolutionist in 1825 and sentenced to death, and spent the remainder of his life at literary work in Paris. See "Emancipation of Russian Serfs," XVII, 353.

TURNOR, HATTON. From this writer's *Astra Castra* we quote "The First Balloon Ascension," XIV, 163.

UPHAM, EDWARD (died, 1834), an English bookseller, author, and Orientalist of wide learning, Mayor of Bath in 1809. Among his works on the East is his *History of the Ottoman Empire*, from which we quote "Massacre of the Janizaries," XVI, 128.

VALENTINE, DAVID THOMAS (born, 1801; died, 1869), an American editor and author, Clerk of the New York Common Council from 1837 till his death. Under authorization from the State he published a yearly manual of the city for twenty-five years, valuable for its historical and pictorial features. He also wrote the standard *History of the City of New York*, from which we quote "The Dutch Settlement of New York," XI, 44.

VAMBÉRY, ARMINIUS (living), a Hungarian traveller, author, and historian, professor of Oriental languages at Budapest University. His books of Asiatic travel are widely read, and by his historical works he has done much to make his people known to the rest of the world. From his *Hungary in Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Times* we quote "John Hunyady Repulses the Turks," VIII, 30; "Joseph II Attempts Reform in Hungary," XIV, 85; and "The Revolt of Hungary," XVII, 172.

VAN LAUN, HENRI (born, 1820; died, 1896), an author and translator, born in Holland, educated in France, and settled permanently in England in 1848. He was French master at various colleges and then for many years examiner in French for the British Civil Service. He made well-known translations of Molière and Taine, but is best known for his *History of French Literature*, from which we quote "Molière Creates Modern Comedy," XI, 347.

VESPUCCI, AMERIGO (born, 1451; died, 1512), a Florentine merchant, navigator, and mapmaker whose name was given to the Western continent. He made probably three voyages to the South American coast between 1497 and 1504, and was appointed in 1508 chief pilot to the Spanish court, and gathered the *data* and made maps of the New World. But it was not he who attached his name to it. He wrote letters describing his voyages, but only apparently imperfect translations of them have come down to us. From these we quote the chapter at VIII, 346.

VICTOR, ORVILLE JAMES (living), an American editor, biographer, and historian, born in Ohio, but removed to New York and became editor of various magazines. He has also edited several series of books. During the Civil War he published an account of the struggle in annual volumes, which constitute his

History of the Southern Rebellion, from which we quote "The Battle of Gettysburg," XVIII, 77.

VILLARI, PASQUALE (living), a South-Italian historian, patriot, and statesman. He was driven from Naples for his part in the Rebellion of 1848, settled in Florence, and then became professor of history at Pisa and later at Florence. In United Italy he has been a Deputy, a Senator, and twice Minister of Public Instruction. From his *History of Girolamo Savonarola* we quote "Savonarola's Reforms," VIII, 265.

WALISZEWSKI, KAZIMIERZ. From this Polish writer's *Peter the Great* we quote "The Founding of St. Petersburg," XII, 319, and "The Downfall of Charles XII at Poltava," XII, 352.

WARD, ADOLPHUS WILLIAM (living), an English educator and historian, professor of history and English at Owen's College, Manchester, 1866, and principal 1888–1897; vice-chancellor of Cambridge University 1901. He was president of the Royal Historical Society 1899–1901, and was one of the editors of the *Cambridge Modern History*. His many historical writings include *The Counter-Reformation*, from which we quote "The Council of Trent and the Counter-reformation," IX, 293.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE (born, 1732; died, 1799), first President of the United States. His literary remains consist of his private letters and reports and his Farewell Address. He was not a scholar, and his library, though extensive for his day, consisted mainly of military and agricultural works. His letters have been much admired for their simplicity and directness. From one of them we quote "Braddock's Defeat," XIII, 163.

WATTS, HENRY EDWARD (living), an English journalist and author, born in India, editor of the Melbourne (Australia) *Argus* and then on the editorial staff of the London *Standard*. He has travelled in Spain and written scholarly works on Spanish literary subjects, including a *Life of Cervantes*, from which we quote "Cervantes's *Don Quixote* Reforms Literature," X, 325.

WHEELER, JAMES TALBOYS (born, 1824; died, 1897), an English historian, professor of philosophy at Madras 1858. He became Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in 1860 and for more than thirty years was engaged in compiling historical statistics, from which he wrote several valuable works, the most extensive being his *History of India from the Earliest Ages*, from which we quote "Akbar Establishes the Mongol Empire in India," IX, 366, and "The Indian Mutiny," XVII, 297.

WHITE, ANDREW DICKSON (living), an American educator, author, and diplomat, professor of history in the University of Michigan 1857; president of Cornell University 1867–1885; New York State Senator, Minister to Germany and to Russia, Ambassador to Germany 1897–1902; and president of the United States delegation to the International Peace Conference of 1899; author of several historical works. See "Siege of La Rochelle," XI, 129, and "Emancipation of Russian Serfs," XVII, 353.

WHITE, HENRY (born, 1812; died, 1880), an English historian and educational writer, compiler of the *Catalogue of Scientific Papers* of the Royal Society. His most important book is *The Massacre of St. Bartholomew*, which by its careful research revolutionized the previously accepted ideas of that event. From it we quote in the chapter at X, 119.

WILLERT, PAUL FERDINAND (living), an English lawyer, called to the bar in 1870, author of the valuable historical work, *The Reign of Louis XI.* See "Culmination of the Power of Burgundy," VIII, 125.

WILLIAMS, GARDNER F. (living), an American mining engineer, who as general manager of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, which control the diamond industry in South Africa, has made an exhaustive study of the history of diamond-mining. His *Diamond Mines of South Africa* is a standard work. We give his account of the discovery of diamonds in that part of the world. See "Discovery of Diamonds in Africa," XVIII, 225.

WILLSON, HENRY BECKLES (living), an American author and journalist, born in Canada, educated in Boston, sent to Cuba by the New York *Herald*, then to London and Paris. He settled in Canada in 1896, and has published a series of novels and historical works on Canada and India, the best known being his *Ledger and Sword*, from which we quote "The Beginning of British Power in India," XI, 30.

WILSON, JAMES HARRISON (living), an American soldier, graduated at West Point in 1860, a noted cavalry leader under Sheridan, and was commissioned major-general in 1865. He became a railroad engineer and financier after the war, but re-joined the army for the war with Spain, and commanded a division in the Boxer campaign. See "The Fall of Vicksburg," XVIII, 110.

WINSLOW, JOHN ANCRUM (born, 1811; died, 1873), an American naval officer. As a captain in the Civil War he commanded the Kearsarge in her combat with the Alabama, and was made commodore for his victory. Later as rear-admiral he commanded the Pacific squadron. From his official report of his victory over the Alabama we quote at XVIII, 124.

WISE, ISAAC MAYER (born, 1819; died, 1900), a Bohemian author and teacher, who emigrated to the United States in 1846, and as a rabbi in Cincinnati became the leader of Progressive Judaism in the United States. He was editor of the *Israelite*, president of the Hebrew Union College, and president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. His many books include the *Origin of Christianity*. See "The Rise and Spread of Christianity," III, 40.

WITHROW, WILLIAM HENRY (living), a Canadian clergyman, editor, and historian, admitted to the Methodist ministry in 1864, became editor of *The Methodist Magazine* in 1874. Dr. Withrow has travelled much and written many geographical and historical works, including a *History of Canada*, from which we quote "Exile of the Acadian Neutrals," XIII, 181.

WOOD, Sir HENRY EVELYN (living), an English general, first entered the navy, later served in the Crimea, then joined the army, rose to be a general,

commanded the army of Egypt in 1882–1887, and served in the Nile expedition of 1894. His only historical work is a discussion of the Russian War, *The Crimea in 1854–1894*, from which we quote "The Capture of Sebastopol," XVII, 286.

WOODBURN, JAMES ALBERT (living), an American historian, editor, and educator, professor of American history in Indiana University. His *Historical Significance of the Missouri Compromise* was specially written for the American Historical Association. From it we quote "The Passage of the Missouri Compromise," XVI, 14.

WOODHOUSE, FREDERICK CHARLES (living), an English clergyman, Rural Dean of Elham since 1895. He has written numerous religious and semi-historical works, his literary career beginning in 1848. The most important of his earlier works is *Military Religious Orders*, from which we quote "Teutonic Knights," VI, 68, and "Extinction of the Order of Knights Templars," VII, 51.

WOOLSEY, THEODORE DWIGHT (born, 1801; died, 1889), an American educator and author, president of Yale College 1846–1871, professor of Greek before and of international law after his presidency. His writings are mainly on legal and political science. From them we quote "The Geneva Arbitration," XVIII, 367.

XENOPHON (born about 434 B.C.; died about 355), an Athenian soldier, historian, and moralist, a disciple of Socrates. He accompanied the Greek soldiers in the Persian expedition of Cyrus, and led the remnant home in the famous retreat. He afterward entered the Spartan service, and then retired to a literary life. From his *Anabasis* we quote his account of "The Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks," II, 68.

YOUNG, ANDREW WHITE (born, 1802; died, 1877), an American author and newspaper editor, member of the New York Legislature 1845–1846. His more important writings were on political science, and he spent his closing years in revising his largest work, a political history of the United States, entitled *The American Statesman*. From this we quote "Framing of the Constitution of the United States," XIV, 173.

ZSCHOKKE, JOHANN HEINRICH DANIEL (born, 1771; died, 1848), a German novelist and historian, who settled in Switzerland in 1794 and became a devoted citizen of his adopted country, filling with marked efficiency several government offices. His novels were numerous and popular, but are now less valued than his *History of Switzerland*, from which we quote "Establishment of Swiss Independence," VIII, 336.

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149. Beginning of the Third Punic War, II, 192.

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B.C.

2800. Rise of the Kingdom of Elam. Asshurbanipal (Sardanapalus), King of Nineveh, records an invasion of Chaldæa, or Babylonia, by the Elamites, B.C. 2300, I, 250.

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2250. Beginning of the reign of Hammurabi, King of Babylonia; the earliest code of laws compiled, I, 14.

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1017. Accession of Solomon as King of the Hebrews. The Temple at Jerusalem is built, I, 92.

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885. Shalmaneser IV, in his nineteenth campaign, marches toward Mt. Amanus, I, 106.

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872–870. Asshurdaninpal, second son of Shalmaneser IV, rebels against his father and assumes control of the greater part of Assyria, I, 107.

870. Death of Shalmaneser IV, King of Assyria, I, 107. Shamash-Bin, first son of Shalmaneser IV, succeeds to the Assyrian throne, 108.

870–865. Shamash-Bin, King of Assyria, overcomes his brother, Asshurdaninpal, and restores order, I, 108.

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827–822. Period of the war of Shalmaneser V against Armenia Proper, I, 111.

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811. A great plague in Assyria, in the reign of Asshur-edil-ilani II, I, 112.

809. An almost total eclipse of the sun, visible at Nineveh, I, 112.

805. Assyria is afflicted with a great plague, I, 112.

804. Assyria has "peace in the land," I, 112.

800. Asshurlikhish (Assurbanipal), the Sardanapalus of the Greeks, ascends the throne of Assyria, I, 112. Nineveh confirmed as the capital of the land, 112.

795–794. Asshurlikhish, King of Assyria, heads two warlike expeditions, I, 112.

B.C.

793. Arbaces the Mede rises in revolt, assisted by the forces of the Babylonian Balazu ("the Terrible"), I, 113.

792. Sardanapalus gains three complete victories over the rebels, I, 113.

790. A large body of Caspian Sea troops, called by Sardanapalus, go over to the rebels, and the King is besieged in Nineveh two years, I, 113.

782. Shalmaneser III ascends the Assyrian throne, I, 105.

789. The rise and fall of Assyria, I, 105 et seq.

789. Nineveh utterly destroyed; the empire overthrown by the Medes, Persians, and Babylonians, I, 114.

789. A revolt of the soldiery in Nineveh; Sardanapalus builds a funeral pyre, on which he immolates himself, his wives, his eunuchs, and all his gold and silver, I, 114.

633. Cyaxares establishes the Median kingdom, I, 250.

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597. The glory of the Median Empire ends with the death of Cyaxares, I, 250.

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334. The passage of the Granicus, defended by the Persians under Memno, forced by Alexander the Great, II, 144.

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331. Darius III disastrously defeated at Arbela, Persia, by Alexander the Great, II, 141 et seq. Alexander enters Babylon, 165.

330. Susa, Persepolis, and Pasagarda captured by Alexander the Great, II, 145.

329. The Scythians subdued by Alexander the Great, II, 145.

327. Alexander crosses the Indus, and defeats Porus, a native king, II, 145.

165. Judas Maccabæus defeats the forces of King Antiochus, II, 245.

164. Battle of Bethoron; Judas Maccabæus defeats Seron, who is slain, II, 249.

161. As citizens of Ephron refuse a passage through their city to Maccabæus and his followers, he destroys it, II, 257.

36. Unfortunate expedition of Antony against the Arminians and Parthians, II, 307.

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B.C.

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24. An unsuccessful invasion from Egypt.

A.D

107. An expedition under Trojan marches into the interior.
175. The tribes are united under Tobba I.
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362. Julian's army destroyed at Anbar.
480. Persecution of Christians by Dunawas.
570. Birth of Mahomet, IV, 198.
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Australasia

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1618–1627. Dutch navigators survey and map the coasts.
1642. New Zealand discovered by Tasman.
1665. Western Australia is named New Holland.
1763. Australia explored by Willis and Carteret.
1770. Captain James Cook and Sir Joseph Banks visit Botany Bay and name the country New South Wales.
1788. Sydney founded and Botany Bay made a penal settlement.
1803. Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) settled.
1814. New Zealand accorded to Great Britain.
1837. Melbourne founded.
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1866. War with Prussia. Austrians disastrously defeated at Sadowa or Koeniggraetz, XVIII, 163 et seq. Treaty signed at Prague. Austria cedes Venetia to Italy.
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1876. The Andrassy Note drawn up and presented to Turkey, XIX, 5.
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1882. Six hundredth anniversary of the house of Hapsburg.
1891. The Triple Alliance is renewed.
1896. Electoral reform bill passed.
1898. Empress Elizabeth assassinated.
1902. The Triple Alliance renewed.

Belgium

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A.D.

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1830. The kingdom of Belgium created, XVI, 220 et seq.
1885. The King of Belgium made sovereign of the new Congo State in Africa
1892. Household suffrage adopted.
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1897. Official use of Flemish language ordered.
1899. Proportional representation adopted.
1901. Old-age pensions law in force.
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1867. The Dominion of Canada formed by a confederation of all the provinces except Newfoundland, XVIII, 196 et seq.
1869. Abolition of the fur companies, XVIII, 258, 259. Hudson Bay territory purchased.
1870. Rebellion in the Red River country. Manitoba organized.
1871. British Columbia added to the Dominion.
1877. Fishery commission awards Canada $5,500,000 to be paid by the United States.
1879. Industrial exhibition at Ottawa.

A.D.

1882. Protectionists carry the elections.

1885. Canada offers to send troops to the Sudan. Rebellion in Manitoba suppressed only after serious fighting. Pacific Railway completed.

1891. Tunnel under St. Clair River completed.

1895. Exhibition at Regina.

1897. A new tariff bill passed. Gold discovered in the Klondyke.

1898. Letter postage reduced to two cents.

1899–1900. Canada furnishes a liberal contingent of men for the war in South Africa, XIX, 313 et seq.

1902. Cable laid to connect Canada with Australia.

1903. The question of the Alaska boundary settled by arbitration.

China

B.C.

946. Death of the Emperor Muh, I, 271.

781. Death of the Emperor Seuen. Yew succeeds to the throne; his death ends the Western Chow dynasty, I, 272.

770. Accession of the Emperor P'ing, I, 271.

551. Discord and war, plunder and rapine prevail. Confucius is born, I, 272.

550. Confucius (or Kung Futusze) begins his career as a political reformer, I, 270.

532. Confucius, aged nineteen, marries, has a son, Le, born to him, divorces his wife and accepts a government office, I, 273.

529. Confucius becomes a teacher of philosophy, I, 274.

482. Confucius edits his *Book of History* and writes his *Spring and Autumn Annals*, I, 296.

478. Death of Confucius, I, 299.

341. The Tartar invasion, II, 126, et seq.

213. Hwangti orders all books burnt and disperses the *literati*, IV, 278.

200. Death of Hwangti; accession of Eulchi; outbreak of disorder, II, 127.

199. The Tartars, despite their truce with Kaotsou, lay waste the country, II, 131.

195. Kaotsou visits Confucius's tomb and soon dies, II, 132.

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90. Hiong-nu expels the Huns, III, 352.

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1203. Genghis Khan founds the Mongol Empire, VI, 103 et seq., and defeats Wang Khan, 119.

1271. The Mongols attain their height of power, VI, 287.

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1840. War made by England to compel China to admit the importation of opium, XVI, 352 et seq.

1882–1884. China loses Tonquin to France, XIX, 120 et seq.

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1864. In war with Prussia, Denmark loses Schleswig and Holstein.

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A.D.

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781. Louis the Debonair crowned King of Aquitaine, IV, 351.

800. Pope Leo III crowns Charlemagne Emperor of Rome, IV, 334, 354.

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886. Charles the Fat appears before Paris to relieve it, but bribes the besiegers to raise the siege, V, 45.

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911. Charles the Simple grants Normandy to Rollo, V, 47.

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1200. Innocent III interdicts church worship, VI, 165.

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1214. The Battle of Bouvines; Philip crushes Otto IV, VI, 171.
1248. Louis IX begins his First Crusade and is captured, VI, 275.
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1420. Henry V of England marries Catherine of Valois, VII, 328.
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1437. Charles VII issues his Pragmatic Sanction, VII, 370 et seq.
1460. Death of Charles VII; accession of Louis XI, VIII, 82.
1467. Charles the Bold becomes Duke of Burgundy, VIII, 125.
1475. Edward IV, King of England, lands with an army at Calais, VIII, 94.
1476. The Battle of Nancy; René of Lorraine defeats and slays Charles the Bold, VIII, 157.
1477. Louis XI incorporates the Duchy of Burgundy with France, VIII, 155.
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1516. Francis I makes peace with the Swiss, VIII, 344.
1520. Francis I and Henry VIII meet at Guines, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, IX, 59 et seq.
1522. French and Swiss allies defeated by Imperialists at Bicocca, VIII, 345.
1525. Francis I defeated and taken prisoner by Charles V at Pavia, VIII, 345.
1526. The Treaty of Madrid; King Francis liberated, IX, 123.
1533. John Calvin is driven out of Paris, IX, 176.
1534. Francis I commissions Cartier to explore the West, IX, 236.
1534. Francis I enters into alliance with Solyman the Magnificent, X, 100.

A.D.

1535. Cartier sails on his second expedition, IX, 241.
1541. Cartier sails on his third expedition, IX, 249.
1552. Seizure of German bishoprics, IX, 337 et seq.
1557. The Battle of St. Quentin, X, 3.
1558. Calais retaken from the English by the Duke of Guise, X, 1, 6. Francis, dauphin, marries Mary Queen of Scots, 4.
1559. Death of Henry II; Mary Stuart (wife of Francis II) becomes Queen, X, 31.
1560. Death of Francis II, X, 53.
1569. Murder of Condé, X, 119.
1570. Peace of St. Germain, X, 119.
1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, X, 119 et seq.
1573. Peace of La Rochelle, X, 276.
1576. Peace of Monsieur, X, 276.
1590. Henry of Navarre defeats the Holy League at Ivry, X, 276.
1593. Henry of Navarre becomes a Roman Catholic, X, 276 et seq.
1594. Henry of Navarre crowned, X, 277.
1598. Henry of Navarre issues the Edict of Nantes, X, 277, XII, 180.
1627. La Rochelle besieged, XI, 129 et seq.
1648. The War of the Fronde breaks out, XI, 285 et seq.
1655. The tomb of Childeric discovered at Tournai, IV, 121.
1659. Molière creates modern comedy, XI, 347 et seq.
1661. Louis XIV establishes an absolute monarchy, XII, 1 et seq.
1668. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, XII, 86.
1672. War with Holland, XII, 86 et seq.
1680. Louis XIV establishes the Chambers of Reunion, XII, 166.
1685. The Edict of Nantes revoked, XII, 180 et seq.
1702. The Grand Alliance of The Hague declares war, XII, 328.
1704. The Battle of Blenheim, XII, 327 et seq.
1710. Port Royal captured by the English, XII, 373.
1715. Death of Louis XIV, XIII, 152.
1716. John Law organizes the Mississippi Scheme, XIII, 1 et seq.
1727. An epidemic of St. Vitus's dance prevails among the Convulsionnaires, VII, 187.
1756. France joins the coalition against Frederick of Prussia, XIII, 205.
1762. Peace concluded with England, XIII, 216.
1763. The Treaty of Paris is signed, XIII, 272.
1770. Louis XVI marries Marie Antoinette, XIV, 213.
1774. Louis XVI succeeds to the throne, XIV, 213.
1783. First balloon ascension, made under direction of the Montgolfier brothers, XIV, 163 et seq.
1789. The Revolution, XIV, 212 et seq.
1792. The Battle of Valmy, XIV, 252 et seq.
1793. Execution of Louis XVI; War of La Vendée; murder of Marat, XIV, 295 et seq.
1794. The Reign of Terror, XIV, 311 et seq.

A.D.

1796. Conquest of Italy; rise of Bonaparte, XIV, 339 et seq.

1798. Napoleon's Egyptian campaign; Battle of the Pyramids; Battle of the Nile, XIV, 353 et seq.

1803–1804. The Code Napoléon compiled, IV, 139.

1804. Coronation of Napoleon, XV, 76 et seq.

1805. The Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon's victory over the combined forces of Russia and Austria, XV, 115 et seq.

1806. The Battle of Jena crushes the power of Prussia, XV, 150 et seq.

1812. Napoleon invades Russia, XV, 231 et seq.

1815. Battle of Waterloo, final defeat of Napoleon, XV, 363 et seq.

1830. Algiers captured by the French, XVI, 199 et seq. The end of absolutism accomplished, 207 et seq.

1838. Daguerre invents photography, XVI, 338 et seq.

1846. Leverrier's theory of an eighth planet (Neptune) verified by observation, XVII, 25 et seq.

1848. Revolution; Louis Philippe abdicates the throne; Louis Napoleon elected President of the Republic, XVII, 137 et seq., 230.

1851. Louis Napoleon, by a *coup d'état*, makes himself virtually Emperor, XVII, 230.

1859. The French army gains decisive victories over the Austrians at Magenta and Solferino, XVII, 318 et seq.

1870. War with Germany. The Battle of Sedan; the French army surrendered, XVIII, 302 et seq. The Third Republic established, 321 et seq.

1871. Paris is besieged, XVIII, 333 et seq. Career of the Commune, 351 et seq

1878. The Berlin Congress, XIX, 33 et seq.

1879. Assumption of a joint-control with England of Egyptian affairs, XIX, 87.

1882. War in Annam with China, XIX, 120 et seq. Compulsory Education Act in force.

1883. Great Royalist meeting in Paris.

1884. Prince Victor acknowledged as chief of the Bonapartists. Colossal statue of Liberty presented to the United States. Trade-unions legalized.

1885. Peace concluded with China.

1886. A bill passed expelling from France all heads of families and heirs of dynasties.

1888. A "League of the Rose" formed, for reëstablishment of monarchy. Revision of the Constitution agitated.

1889. A universal exposition in Paris.

1892. A new tariff law, with minimum rates for some countries and maximum for others; maximum for the United States. A bill passed for regulating the labor of women and children in factories.

1892–1893. Ferdinand de Lesseps and other directors of the Panama Canal company prosecuted for fraud and bribery, and sentenced to imprisonment.

A.D.

1893. A reciprocity treaty with Canada signed. Four new war-ships launched (others in years immediately succeeding).

1894. President Sadi-Carnot assassinated. Casimir-Perier chosen President. The case of Captain Dreyfus, charged with giving secret plans of fortifications, etc., to the Germans, created great excitement and bitter contention. He was sentenced to imprisonment on an island in the West Indies.

1895. President Casimir-Perier resigned. Félix Faure elected President. Two islands in the Pacific annexed to France.

1899. President Faure died. Emile Loubet elected President.

1900. An international exposition held in Paris.

1901. Beginning of a movement for complete separation of Church and State; passage of Religious Associations Bill. Of more than 16,000 religious establishments, about half apply for authorization under the law. Others refuse, and many religious orders leave France.

1902. Great excitement produced by the closing of Roman Catholic schools for non-compliance with the law.

1903. Territory on the right bank of the Lower Senegal, in Africa, acquired by France.

Germany

13. Germanicus leads the Romans into Germany, III, 1 et seq.

915. The Danes, under Gorm the Old, destroy Hamburg, V, 85. The Battle of Merseburg; defeat of the Franks, 86.

918. Death of Conrad I, V, 87.

919. Henry the Fowler is elected the first Saxon King of the Germans, V, 87.

926. St. Gall plundered by the Hungarians, who are routed at Seckingen, V, 89.

1077. Henry IV does penance before Gregory VII at Canossa, V, 239.

1189. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa sets out on his crusade, VI, 58.

1231. Prussia is invaded by the Teutonic Knights, VI, 75.

1241. The league of Hanse towns formed, VI, 214 et seq.

1347. An epidemic of St. Vitus's dance breaks out, VII, 187.

1356. Charles IV, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, publishes his Golden Bull, VII, 160 et seq.

1361. The Hanseatic League wars with Denmark, VI, 219.

1367. The Hanseatic League defeats Denmark, VI, 220.

1415. The house of Hohenzollern established in Brandenburg, VII, 305 et seq.

1438. Gutenberg introduces printing, VIII, 16.

1454. A formidable rebellion against the Teutonic Knights begins in Prussia, VI, 82.

1511. Albert of Brandenburg wars against Casimir, King of Poland, VI, 83.

1517. Luther begins the Reformation, IX, 1.

1524. Thurgovian peasants rise in Swabia; the revolt spreads to Rhenish Provinces; beginning of the Peasants' war, IX, 98.

1525. Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, defeats the peasants; Thomas Munzer taken and beheaded; end of the Peasants' war, IX, 107.

A.D.

1535. Emperor Charles V defeats the Turks at Tunis, X, 100.

1543. Copernicus dies at the same time that his great work, *de Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus*, is published, IX, 292.

1545. Pope Paul III summons the Council of Trent, IX, 293 et seq.

1546. Outbreak of the Smalkaldic War, IX, 297; 313 et seq.

1547. The Battle of Muhlberg, IX, 297.

1552. France seizes bishoprics, IX, 337 et seq.

1556. Abdication of Charles V, IX, 362.

1618. The Thirty Years' War begins, XI, 62 et seq.

1632. The Battle of Luetzen and death of Gustavus Adolphus, XI, 174 et seq.

1638. Comenius finished his *Didactica Magna*, which begins the reform in education, XI, 192 et seq.

1640. Accession of Frederick William, the Great Elector, XII, 138.

1648. The Peace of Westphalia ends the Thirty Years' War, XI, 285 et seq.

1660. The Great Elector of Brandenburg concludes the Treaty of Oliva with Sweden, XII, 143.

1675. The Battle of Fehrbellin, XII, 145.

1701. Prussia is proclaimed a kingdom, VI, 85, XII, 310, and joins the Grand Alliance of The Hague against France, 328.

1723. Bach institutes the modern art of music, XIII, 31 et seq.

1740. Frederick seizes Silesia, XIII, 108 et seq.

1756. The Seven Years' War begins, XIII, 204.

1757. The Battle of Rossbach; the French defeated, XIII, 207. The Battle of Leuthen; the Prussians defeat the Austrians, 208.

1759. The Battle of Kunersdorf; the Prussians defeated by the Russian and Austrian allies, XIII, 211.

1760. The Battle of Torgau; the Prussians victorious, XIII, 214, 221.

1774. The publication of Goethe's *Sorrows of Young Werther* revives romanticism, XIII, 347 et seq.

1806. Prussia is defeated disastrously at Jena, XV, 170 et seq.

1813. The Battle of the Nations at Leipsic, XV, 281 et seq.

1815. The Congress of Vienna creates a confederation of independent States, under the hegemony of Austria, XVII, 152.

1816. Frederick William III of Prussia concludes the Holy Alliance with the sovereigns of Russia and Austria, XVI, 1 et seq.

1848. General revolutionary movements, XVII, 152 et seq.

1866. War between Prussia and Austria; Austria is defeated; Battle of Sadowa or Koeniggraetz, XVIII, 163 et seq.

1870. War with France. The Battle of Sedan; the French army surrendered, XVIII, 302 et seq.

1871. Unification of the States; the Empire established, XVIII, 340 et seq.

1876. The Andrassy Note drawn up and presented to Turkey, XIX, 5.

1878. The Berlin Congress, XIX, 33 et seq.

1881–1890. Germany consolidated, XIX, 104 et seq.

1890. Bismarck resigns the chancellorship, and is succeeded by General Caprivi.

A.D.

1891. The Triple Alliance is renewed.

1892. Several Berlin newspapers are confiscated for reprinting from the London *Times* a criticism of the Emperor's speech. A new national party organized, advocates bimetallism, colonization, and antisemitism.

1893. An agrarian league organized, to oppose importation of foreign grain. A new army bill reduces the period of service from three years to two. The anti-Jesuit law is repealed.

1894. Chancellor Caprivi resigns, and is succeeded by Prince Hohenlohe.

1895. The Kiel Ship Canal, connecting the North Sea and the Baltic, is opened.

1895–1903. Editors that criticise the action or words of the Emperor are imprisoned for *lèse-majesté*. Two or three fatal duels give rise to agitation for abolition of the practice, and an order restricting it in the army is issued.

1896. A new civil code, to take effect Jan. 1, 1900, is adopted.

1899. The Dortmund-Ems Canal is opened.

1900. Chancellor Hohenlohe resigns, and is succeeded by Count von Buelow.

1901. The Emperor is shot at and wounded in the face while driving in Bremen.

1902. The Triple Alliance is renewed. A new tariff bill is passed, and the Agrarian League protests against it. A sugar trust is organized.

Great Britain

B.C.

55. Cæsar invades Britain, II, 285 et seq., IV, 56.

54. Cæsar again invades the country and burns the capital city of Cassibelaunus, II, 288.

A.D.

449. Various Saxon tribes, under Hengist and Horsa, after driving back the Picts and Scots, settle in the land, IV, 55, 57.

465. A decisive struggle between the Britons and Saxons, at Wippedsfleet; the Saxons victorious, IV, 58.

475. The fall of Lymne; the Saxons gain Kent, IV, 58.

477. The Saxons extend their conquests, IV, 58.

491. Anderida is taken by the Saxons; not one Briton is left alive, IV, 59.

519. The Battle of Charford; victory of the Saxons, IV, 59.

552. Old Sarum, hill fort, is captured by the Saxons, IV, 61.

565. Ethelbert succeeds to the kingdom of Kent, IV, 69.

577. Victory of the Saxons at Deorham, IV, 61.

596. Augustine, sent by Gregory I, as evangelist, lands on Thanet, IV, 182.

680. Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, calls the Synod of Hatfield, IV, 379.

727. Ina, King of Wessex, builds a residence in Rome, VIII, 50.

827. Egbert, King of Wessex, establishes the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, IV, 372 et seq.

871. Alfred the Great succeeds Ethelred as King of the West Saxons, V, 49.

874. The Danes ravage Mercia, V, 53.

875. Alfred the Great builds a small fleet; he engages the Danes, and defeats them in a naval battle, V, 56

A.D.

877. The Danes sail up the Bristol Channel, slaughtering and pillaging, V, 61.

878. The Treaty of Wedmore, beginning of the new Kingdom of England, V, 72, 74.

901. Death of Alfred the Great; his son, Edward the Elder, succeeds, V, 81.

1016. Death of Ethelred; Edmund, his son, succeeds to the throne, V, 169.

1017. Canute becomes King, V, 165.

1035. Death of Canute; Harold, his son, succeeds, V, 176.

1066. The Norman Conquest; Battle of Hastings, V, 204 et seq.

1069. Mercia and Northumbria revolt against the rule of William I, V, 6.

1074. Conspiracy of Norman earls, V, 6.

1086. Council of Salisbury called by William I, V, 12. Survey for the *Domesday Book*, 243 et seq.

1135. Stephen usurps the crown, V, 317 et seq.

1138. The Battle of the Standard, V, 322.

1139. Matilda lands in England, V, 329.

1141. Partial acknowledgment of Matilda, V, 332 et seq. Stephen is captured, 332.

1147. Matilda leaves England, V, 338.

1153. Peace is concluded between Stephen and Matilda, V, 339.

1162. Becket is made Archbishop of Canterbury, VI, 2 et seq.; is murdered, 26.

1185. Several barons join the crusaders, VI, 54.

1188. The Saladin tithe is imposed, VI, 62.

1189. Accession of Richard I, Cœur de Lion, VI, 55. Coronation of Richard I; great anti-Jewish riots, 356.

1202. John loses his domains in France, VI, 86.

1215. King John, compelled by his barons, signs Magna Charta, VI, 175 et seq.

1243. Agents of the Hansa are compelled to be citizens, VI, 228.

1258. The "Mad Parliament" meets, and effects reforms, VI, 246 et seq.

1262. Beginning of the Barons' War, VI, 257.

1264. The Battle of Lewes; Henry III and Richard of Cornwall defeated and captured, VI, 261.

1265. The Battle of Evesham; Simon de Montfort defeated and slain, VI, 271.

1270. Prince Edward (afterward Edward I) turns crusader, VI, 276.

1277. Edward I conquers Wales as far as Snowden, VI, 317 et seq.

1279. Edward I issues the first round farthing, VI, 319.

1284. A prince born at Carnarvon becomes the first Prince of Wales, VI, 324.

1287. Rebellion of Rees at Meredith in Wales, VI, 324.

1290. Edward I orders the expulsion of the Jews, VI, 356 et seq. The death of the heiress to the throne of Scotland causes the rise of many claimants to the crown, 369.

1295. Edward I quarrels with Philip the Fair of France, VII, 23.

1296. Edward I invades Scotland; captures Berwick, VI, 369.

1298. The Battle of Falkirk; defeat of the Scots, VI, 372.

1302. The Scots defeat Seward, English general, VI, 375.

1304. Wallace is betrayed to the English, VI, 376.

1305. Wallace is captured, condemned, and executed, VI, 377.

A.D.

1306. Bruce is crowned King of Scotland, VII, 41. Defeat of the Scots at Perth by Pembroke, 41.
1308. Edward II has all Knights Templars arrested, VII, 60.
1314. The Battle of Bannockburn; defeat of English, VII, 41.
1324. Birth of John Wycliffe, VII, 228.
1338. Edward III claims the French throne, VII, 68. Treaty concluded with Flanders, 71.
1340. The naval battle of Sluys; defeat of the French, VII, 78.
1346. The Battle of Crécy, VII, 81 et seq.
1347. Edward III takes Calais from the French, X, 1.
1348. Outbreak of the black death, VII, 133.
1356. Edward the Black Prince defeats the French at Poitiers, VII, 164.
1377. Accession of Richard II, VII, 217.
1381. A rising of the people against the imposition of a poll-tax; Wat Tyler heads the revolt, VII, 217 et seq.
1382. Wycliffe translates the Bible into English, VII, 227 et seq.
1396. Richard II marries Isabella, daughter of Charles VI of France, VII, 251.
1399. Richard II deposed; Henry IV ascends the throne, VII, 251 et seq.
1414. Henry V formally demands the crown of France, VII, 320.
1415. The Battle of Agincourt, VII, 320 et seq.
1420. Henry V marries Catherine of Valois, VII, 330.
1422. Death of Henry V and accession of Henry VI, VII, 333.
1429. Jeanne d'Arc defeats the English at Orléans, VII, 333.
1455. Beginning of the Wars of the Roses, VIII, 72.
1460. James II of Scotland, besieging Roxburgh castle, slain by the bursting of a cannon, VIII, 81.
1464. The Battle of Hexham; defeat of Margaret, VIII, 83.
1469. The Battle of Banbury; Nevil captured and executed, VIII, 87.
1474. Caxton introduces printing into England, VIII, 24.
1475. Edward VI invades France, VIII, 94.
1483. Richard III murders his nephews in the Tower, VIII, 102, 192.
1485. The Battle of Bosworth, and defeat and death of Richard III, end the Wars of the Roses, VIII, 106.
1487. A pseudo earl of Warwick crowned at Dublin; defeated at Stoke, VIII, 250.
1492. Conspiracy of Perkin (Peter) Warbeck, VIII, 250.
1497. John and Sebastian Cabot sail from Bristol in May to discover new lands for England, and in July discover land, probably Newfoundland, VIII, 283 et seq.
1520. Henry VIII visits Francis I in France; festivities of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, IX, 59.
1526. Henry VIII joins the Holy League, IX, 145.
1529. Fall of Cardinal Wolsey. Beginning of a great religious movement in England, IX, 137 et seq.
1533. Cranmer annuls the marriage of Henry VIII with Catherine, and legalizes the marriage with Anne Boleyn, IX, 209.

A.D.

1534. Henry VIII assumes the headship of the Church, IX, 205. Payment of first-fruits to the Pope is forbidden, 210. The Act of Supremacy passed, 210.

1535. Henry VIII takes the title of "Supreme Head of the Church of England," IX, 210.

1536. The Black Book is laid before Parliament; monasteries suppressed, IX, 213.

1538. Coverdale's Bible is published, IX, 224.

1547. Knox begins the Scottish Reformation, X, 21.

1555. Mary Tudor marries Philip II of Spain, X, xiv, 1, 8.

1557. Stafford is beheaded on Tower Hill, X, 2.

1558. Calais is retaken by the French under the Duke of Guise, X, 1, 6. Mary Queen of Scots marries Francis, Dauphin of France, 4. Accession of Elizabeth, 8, 52.

1559. Mary Stuart becomes Queen of France, X, 31.

1560. Elizabeth aids the Scottish Reformation, X, 34 et seq. Protestantism is proclaimed in Scotland, 52.

1561. Mary Stuart, widow of Francis II of France, arrives at Leith, Scotland, X, 43, 53.

1564. William Shakespeare is born, X, 163.

1567. James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, carries off Mary Stuart and afterward marries her, X, 59 et seq.

1576. Frobisher searches for a northwest passage, X, 156 et seq. The first theatre built in England, 163 et seq.

1583. Newfoundland is colonized—the first English colony beyond seas, X, 198 et seq.

1587. Execution of Mary Stuart, X, 69.

1588. Defeat of the Spanish Armada, X, 251 et seq.

1603. Ireland loses her liberty, X, 299 et seq.

1605. The Gunpowder Plot, X, 310 et seq.

1616. Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood, XI, 50 et seq.

1641. The Star Chamber is abolished, XI, 215.

1643. The Westminster Assembly meets. Presbyterianism officially recognized, XI, 238 et seq.

1649. Charles I is executed, XI, 311 et seq. Oliver Cromwell makes a bloody campaign in Ireland, 335 et seq.

1653. Oliver Cromwell is made Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, XI, 357 et seq.

1660. Cromwell being dead, the Stuarts are restored to the throne in the person of Charles II, XI, 357 et seq.

1664. New York is taken by the Dutch, XII, 19.

1665. A great plague in London, XII, 29.

1666. A great fire in London, XII, 45. Newton discovers the law of gravitation, 51.

1672. England at war with Holland, XII, 86.

1685. Monmouth's Rebellion, XII, 172.

A.D.

1688. The revolution, William and Mary succeed James II, XII, 200 et seq.
1689. The Siege of Londonderry, XII, 258.
1690. The Battle of the Boyne, XII, 258.
1694. Establishment of the Bank of England, XII, 286 et seq.
1701. England joins the Grand Alliance of The Hague against France, XII, 328.
1704. The English and the Dutch capture Gibraltar, XIV, 116.
1707. Union of England and Scotland, XII, 341 et seq.
1710. France surrenders Nova Scotia to England, XII, 373.
1720. The "South-Sea Bubble" bursts, XIII, 22 et seq.
1729. Appointment of a committee to examine jails, XIII, 45.
1738. Methodism established by the preaching of the Wesleys, XIII, 57 et seq.
1739. The Methodists begin open-air preaching, XIII, 68.
1740. Samuel Richardson publishes the first modern English novel, XIII, 103.
1746. Battle of Culloden; defeat of the Young Pretender, XIII, 117 et seq.
1762. Peace concluded with France, XIII, 216.
1763. The Treaty of Paris signed, XIII, 272.
1765. Passage of the Stamp Act, XIV, 1.
1767. James Hargreaves invents the spinning-jenny, XIII, 342.
1769. Watt improves the steam-engine, XIII, 302 et seq.
1770. The Boston Massacre, XIV, 1.
1773. Richard Arkwright manufactures the first cotton cloth produced in England by machinery, XIII, 345.
1774. The development of modern cotton manufacture is begun, XIII, 341 et seq. The Boston Port Bill is passed, XIV, 1.
1775. The American War of Independence begins, XIV, 1 et seq.
1782. Defence of Gibraltar, XIV, 116 et seq. End of the American Revolutionary War; separation of the colonies from England, 137 et seq.
1783. A treaty of peace with the United States is signed at Paris, XIV, 137.
1798. The Battle of the Nile; Nelson victorious over the French. Jenner introduces vaccination, XIV, 353 et seq. Great Rebellion in Ireland, XV, 1 et seq.
1800. Union of Ireland with Great Britain, XV, 1 et seq.
1805. The Battle of Trafalgar, XV, 105 et seq.
1806. Acquisition of Cape Colony, XV, 127 et seq. The British slave-trade for foreign supply is abolished, XVI, 300.
1807. The African Institution is organized, XVI, 300.
1808. Wellington begins the Peninsula campaign, XV, 172.
1812. War with the United States begins, XV, 241 et seq.
1815. Wellington decisively defeats Napoleon at Waterloo, XV, 363 et seq. The Treaty of Ghent, peace with the United States, is signed, XVI, 14. The Corn Laws are passed, XVII, 11.
1829. Railway locomotion is established, XVI, 157 et seq. The Catholic Emancipation Bill is passed, 175 et seq.
1832. The Reform Bill is passed, XVI, 252 et seq.
1833. Slavery abolished in British colonies, XVI, 296 et seq.
1840. The Opium War against China, XVI, 352 et seq.

A.D.

1845–1847. A potato famine in Ireland, XVII, 84 et seq.

1846. The Corn Laws are repealed, XVII, 11 et seq.

1849. The Navigation Laws are repealed, XVII, 24.

1859. Charles Darwin publishes his *Origin of Species*, XVII, 326 et seq.

1864. Great meeting of workingmen in London, to reorganize the International movement, XVIII, 141 et seq.

1872. The Geneva Arbitration of the Alabama claims. Decision in favor of the United States, XVIII, 367 et seq.

1878. England participates in the Berlin Congress and acquires Cyprus, XIX, 33 et seq.

1879. Assumption of a joint control with France over Egyptian affairs, XIX, 87.

1881. Destructive hurricane in England.

1882. The Queen is shot at in the railway station at Windsor.

1884. Failure of the Sudan expedition; Khartum falls, and General Gordon is killed. A new franchise bill is passed.

1885. Vigorous preparations are made for war.

1886. Gladstone forms his third ministry. Queen Victoria's Jubilee year begins. A second Salisbury administration is formed.

1889. Great revival in trade, after a long depression.

1891. An unusually long and hard winter ends in a destructive snow-storm in Southern England.

1892. Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, died.

1893. The Queen unveils, in Kensington Gardens, a statue of herself as she appeared when she ascended the throne in 1837. The statue is the work of her daughter Louise.

1894. The Manchester Ship Canal is opened. James Anthony Froude, the historian, died.

1895. Pope Leo XIII addresses an apostolic letter to the English people.

1897. The Queen's Diamond Jubilee (sixtieth year of her reign) is celebrated.

1898. China leases the port of Wei-hai-wei to Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone died.

1899. The tercentenary of the birth of Oliver Cromwell is celebrated, and a statue of him is unveiled in front of Westminster Hall. War with the two Dutch republics in South Africa begins, XIX, 296 et seq.

1900. An assassin attempts the life of the Prince of Wales in Berlin.

1901. Queen Victoria died at Osborne (Jan. 23). The Prince of Wales succeeds to the crown as King Edward VII. Pro-Boer meetings are held in London.

1902. The subjugation of the Dutch republics in South Africa is completed, and peace declared. Lord Salisbury resigns after thirteen and a half years of service as Premier, and is succeeded by Arthur J. Balfour. Coronation of King Edward VII (Aug. 9). Great poverty and distress in London and other cities of England.

1903. Lord Salisbury died.

Greece

B.C.

1235. Theseus consolidates the State and founds Athens, I, 45

1184. Troy is besieged by the Greeks, I, 70.

800. The earliest Grecian colonies, Sicily and Italy, are established, I, 191. Supposed date of the legislation of Lycurgus in Sparta, 203.

776. Coroebus has his name inscribed by the Eleans as victor in the competition of runners, I, 182.

776–576. The Festival of the Olympic Zeus passes from a local to a national character, I, 193.

724. Gyges, King of Lydia, attacks the Greek cities of Asia Minor, I, 250.

700. Probable date of the composition of the *Homeric Hymn to the Delphinian Apollo*, I, 193.

621. Draco, Archon of Athens, promulgates the first written code of laws, I, 203.

609. Solon's system of laws supersedes that of Draco, I, 203.

608. Solon assumes almost absolute power in Athens, I, 203.

600–594. The Athenians confer military command upon Solon, I, 205.

600. Three great festivals, at first local, become nationalized, I, 194.

600–560. First historical manifestation of the Pythian, Isthmian, and Nemean games, expanded from local into Panhellenic festivals, I, 199.

595. The Pythian games are inaugurated at Delphi, I, 181, 197. Earliest interference of Amphictyonic Council, proposed by Solon, in the Sacred War against Cirrha, 188, 196.

594. First celebration of the Isthmian games, in honor of Neptune, I, 199. Solon's Constitution is adopted at Athens, 203. Solon is elected Archon, 209.

586. The Amphictyons begin the continuous enrolment of victors at the Pythian games, I, 182.

585. From this period the Pythian games are crowded and celebrated, I, 190.

582. Second celebration of the Pythian games; laurel wreaths first given as prizes, I, 197.

572–568. First historical celebration of the Nemean games, I, 198.

570. Solon visits Egypt, Cyprus, and probably Sardis, I, 243.

560. Beginning of dramatic representations, as distinguished from the innovations of Thespis, I, 201. First usurpation of Pisistratus, in Athens, 247.

545. The Amphictyons collect subscriptions throughout the Hellenic world, I, 188.

500. Sardis is taken by the Ionians and burned, I, 322.

494. Suppression of the Ionian revolt by the Persians, I, 329.

493. Under Mardonius the Persians reduce Ionia, I, 322.

490. The Battle of Marathon, in which the Greeks overcome the Persians, I, 343 et seq.

480. Xerxes invades the country; his defeat at Thermopylæ, I, 354.

460. The Argians deprive the Cleonæans of the honor of presiding over the Nemean games, I, 198.

B.C.

450. The Parthenon and other notable buildings in Athens are begun, II, 12.
444 (?). Pericles becomes powerful in Athens, II, 12 et seq.
444. Athens, made powerful by Pericles, is beautified with statuary and architecture, II, 12 et seq.
431. Beginning of the Peloponnesian wars, II, 30, 34. Jealousy and hatred lead to an invasion of Attica by Spartans and Corinthians, 53.
430. A terrible epidemic ravages Athens, and the city is invested by the Peloponnesians, II, 34 et seq. Pericles is reinstated as strategus, 47.
421. Athens and Sparta conclude a truce for fifty years, II, 55.
415. The Athenian fleet sails on its expedition against Syracuse, II, 56.
414. Syracuse apparently at the mercy of Athens, II, 50.
413. The battle of Syracuse; defeat of the Athenians, II, 48 et seq. Demosthenes heads the second Athenian expedition against Syracuse, 64.
401–399. Xenophon conducts the retreat of ten thousand Greeks after the Battle of Cunaxa, II, 68 et seq.
399. Lycon, Meletus, and Antyus, enemies of Socrates, prefer charges against him; he is condemned and executed, II, 87.
355. Sacred War against the Phocians; they are disfranchised; their votes transferred to Philip of Macedon, I, 190.
280. The first battle with the Romans, II, 166 et seq.
146. Roman conquest of Greece.

A.D.

1204–1261. Greece ruled by Frankish princes.
1453. Greece becomes a part of the Turkish Empire.
1687. The Venetians and their allies capture Athens.
1718. Greece reverts to Turkey.
1822. On January 27 the notables assembled at the Convent of Valtetzi declare the independence of Greece, XVI, 69. Missolonghi is besieged, 112 et seq.
1827. The Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed, XVI, 135 et seq. The Treaty of London concluded, 138.
1897. War with Turkey, XIX, 208 et seq.

Haiti

1492. The island is discovered by Columbus, VIII, 227.
1496. Santo Domingo is founded, VIII, 231.
1632. The French take possession of the west shore.
1791. A negro revolution, XIV, 236 et seq.
1801. An independent republic is established by Toussaint Louverture, XIV, 236.
1821. The revolt from Spain.

Holland

1477. The country is annexed by the Hapsburgs to Austria, X, 81.
1550. The Inquisition is introduced, X, xiv.

A.D.

1555. The abdication of Charles V, IX, 358.
1565. The nobles form the league called the Gueux (Beggars), X, 88 et seq.
1566. A revolt against Spain, X, 81 et seq.
1567. Alva's cruel government begins; executions by the Council of Blood, X, 145.
1570. William of Orange issues letters of marque to the Sea-Beggars, X, 145
1573. The Spaniards besiege Leyden, X, 145 et seq.
1576. The pacification of Ghent, X, 154.
1579. Division of the provinces, X, 202.
1584. Assassination of William of Orange, X, 202 et seq.
1609. Establishment of the Bank of Amsterdam, XII, 286.
1610. Landing of the Dutch in Japan, IX, 333.
1648. The independence of Holland is acknowledged by the Peace of Westphalia, XI, 75.
1664. New York is taken by the Dutch, XII, 19.
1672. Struggle of the Dutch against France and England, XII, 86 et seq.
1686. The League of Augsburg, XII, 180.
1701. Holland joins the Grand Alliance against France, XII, 328.
1702. Holland joins in the war against France. Marlborough's victories follow.
1712. The Dutch defeated at Denain.
1713. Peace of Utrecht.
1717. Holland joins the Triple Alliance.
1720. The Jesuits are expelled.
1743. Holland joins in the War of Austrian Succession.
1745. Dutch and English defeated at Fontenoy.
1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1780–1783. War with England.
1786. William V deposed.
1793. War with France.
1795. Holland renamed Batavian Republic.
1797. Dutch naval defeat off Camperdown.
1805. Napoleon imposes a new constitution and makes Holland a monarchy.
1810. Holland is annexed to France.
1814. Belgium and Holland united (separated again in 1839).

The Holy Roman Empire

774. Charlemagne overthrows Lombardy, IV, 292.
800. Pope Leo III crowns Charlemagne Emperor, IV, 334, 354.
813. Louis the Debonair joins his father, Charlemagne, as Emperor, IV, 370.
814. Death of Charlemagne, IV, 370.
1048. Henry III deposes simoniacal popes, V, 177 et seq.
1073. Hildebrand (Gregory VII) is elected Pope, V, 231.
1077. Henry IV does penance before Gregory VII at Canossa, V, 239.
1096. The First Crusade, V, 276 et seq.
1273. Ottocar II of Bohemia contends against Rudolph I for the imperial crown, VI, 298 et seq. Accession of Rudolph I, VII, 28.

A.D.

1278. Ottocar II is defeated by Rudolph I and killed, VI, 312.
1291. Death of Rudolph I, VII, 28.
1298. Albert, son of Rudolph, becomes German King, VII, 28.
1308. Death of Albert, VII, 35. Accession of Henry of Luxemburg, 36. Clement V transfers the papal chair from Rome to Avignon, 104, 201.
1312. Pope Clement V abolishes the order of Templars, VII, 57.
1313. Death of Henry VII and contention over the succession between Ludwig of Bavaria and Frederick of Austria, VII, 37.
1346. King John of Bohemia is killed at the Battle of Crécy, VII, 87.
1409. The council assembled at Pisa elects Alexander as Pope, VII, 284.
1414. The Council of Constance, VII, 284 et seq.
1415. The trial, condemnation, and death of John Huss, reformer, VII, 294.
1419. Ziska leads a Hussite insurrection in Bohemia, VII, 302.
1535. Charles V defeats the Turks at Tunis, X, 100.
1552. The power of Charles V ended, IX, 337 et seq.
1618. The Thirty Years' War begins in Bohemia, XI, 62 et seq.
1701. Grand Alliance of The Hague against France, XII, 328.

India

B.C.

3001. Orthodox Hindus believe the *Rig-Veda* was compiled about this time, I, 59.
2000. Swarms of Aryans penetrate the country by way of the Indus, I, xxix.
1400. European scholars believe the *Rig-Veda* was composed about this time, I, 59.
1200. Formation of the castes about this date, I, 52.
1100. Probable beginning of the Brahmanic religion, I, 66.
600. Rise of the Buddhist religion, I, 59.
552. Gautama, son of Suddhodana, Raja of the Sakyas, is born; his mother, a daughter of the Raja of Koli, dies seven days later, I, 162.
524. Gautama abandons home, to become an ascetic and study religion and philosophy, I, 162.
523. Gautama, presented with a son by his wife, Yasodhara, ten years after marriage, returns home and attends celebration in his honor; bids farewell to home and family and becomes an ascetic wanderer—the Great Renunciation of the Buddhists, I, 163.
522–516. Gautama attaches himself to Alara, and later to Udraka, Brahman teachers of Magadha, then undergoes fasts and temptations, and attains *Buddha* ("the enlightened"), I, 162 et seq.
515. Gautama begins his forty-two years of preaching the new salvation, I, 165 et seq.
500. The region 100 miles northeast of Benares occupied by a tribe called Sakyas, the Raja of which was the father of Buddha, I, 161.
472. Gautama dies, at about 80 years of age, I, 166. Ceremonies and obsequies of great elaborateness attend the embalming and cremation of Gautama's body, 167 et seq.

A.D.

711. An unsuccessful attempt of the Moslems on Sind, V, 151.
1000. Mahmud begins his conquering career, V, 151.
1498. Da Gama lands on the Malabar coast, VIII, 299.
1556. The Mogul Empire is established, IX, 366.
1612. British power is established in India, XI, 30 et seq.
1738. The invasion of Nadir Shah, XIII, 86.
1739. The capture of Delhi, XIII, 87.
1756. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta, XIII, 186.
1757. The Battle of Plassey, XIII, 198.
1761. Ahmad Shah invades and devastates the country, V, 152.
1764. The Battle of Buxar, XIII, 201.
1857. The mutiny of the Sepoys, XVII, 297 et seq.
1872. The cotton-cloth sizers' trade-guild, or caste, strikes against reduction of wages, I, 69.
1873. The trade-guild, or caste, of bricklayers of Ahmadabad call a meeting and regulate hours of work, so all may have work, I, 69.

Italy (Including Sicily)

79. Destruction of Pompeii, III, 207 et seq.
452. Foundation of Venice, IV, 95.
568. Lombardy is settled from Pannonia, IV, 292.
697. Evolution of the Dogeship in Venice, IV, 292 et seq.
754. Pépin invades Italy, IV, 331.
774. The Lombards are overthrown by Charlemagne, IV, 292.
1073. Hildebrand (Gregory VII) is elected Pope, V, 231.
1139. Pope Innocent II declares against Arnold of Brescia, V, 341.
1146. St. Bernard preaches the Second Crusade, V, 344 et seq.
1183. The liberty of the Lombard cities is secured by the Peace of Constance, VI, 28 et seq.
1265. Birth of Dante, VII, 1.
1282. Massacre of the French in Sicily; the Sicilian Vespers, VI, 340 et seq.
1300. Boniface VIII celebrates the first great jubilee of the Roman Catholic Church, VI, 378 et seq. Dante begins his *Divina Commedia*, VII, 1.
1304. Death of Pope Benedict XI, VII, 51.
1305. Accession of Pope Clement V, VII, 51.
1341. Petrarch is crowned with laurel at Rome, VII, 93.
1347. Cola di Rienzi heads a revolt in Rome, VII, 104.
1348. Outbreak of the black death, VII, 132.
1350. Bologna is seized by the Visconti of Milan, VII, 108.
1351. The Venetians form an alliance against Genoa with the Greeks and Aragonese, VII, 213.
1355. Marino Falieri in Venice heads a conspiracy against the nobles, VII, 154 et seq.
1375. Beginning of the War of Liberation, VII, 201.
1378. A Genoese fleet ravages the shores of Dalmatia, VII, 213.

A.D.

1380. Pisani, after being imprisoned, is called to the command of the Venetian forces; he subdues the Genoese, VII, 213 et seq.
1406. The Florentines take Pisa, IV, 145.
1469. Lorenzo de' Medici, the Magnificent, becomes ruler of Florence, VIII, 134.
1471. The papal-Neapolitan war against Florence breaks out, VIII, 137.
1480. Lorenzo is enthusiastically welcomed in Florence, VIII, 141.
1481. Surrender of the Turks at Otranto, VIII, 146.
1492. Death of Lorenzo the Magnificent, VIII, 154.
1494. The Florentine Republic is restored, VIII, 276.
1495. A general council rules Florence, VIII, 278.
1498. Savonarola is burned at Florence, VIII, 281.
1501. Cæsar Borgia attempts to establish an independent power in Central Italy, VIII, 360 et seq.
1508. Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel.
1525. Francis I, King of France, is crushingly defeated at Pavia, IX, 111.
1527. Rome is sacked by Imperial troops, IX, 124 et seq.
1570. Venice joins the Holy League with the Papal States and Spain, X, 100.
1610. Galileo invents the telescope, XI, 14 et seq.
1647. Masaniello's revolt at Naples, XI, 253 et seq.
1701. Savoy joins the Grand Alliance of The Hague against France, XII, 328.
1796. Italy is overrun by the French, XIV, 339 et seq.
1837. A great devastation of the plague in Sicily, VI, 342.
1848. Pius IX institutes reforms, XVII, 109 et seq.
1849. Rise of the Roman Republic, XVII, 198 et seq.
1860. United Italy is established as a kingdom, XVII, 334 et seq.
1870. National unity is completed, XVIII, 316 et seq.
1896. Attempts at conquest in Africa are frustrated, XIX, 194 et seq.

Japan

B.C.

660. Prince Jimmu builds a palace, and sets up his capital, Kashihabara, in Yamato, I, 140.
581. After an interregnum of three years, Emperor Suisei ascends the throne, I, 143.

A.D.

1268. Hart is sent by Kublai Khan on a mission to Japan, VI, 328.
1273. Lu T'ung, Chinese general, defeats the Japanese, VI, 330.
1281. An invasion of Corea by Tartars repelled, VI, 327 et seq.
1549. Jesuit missionaries—Xavier, Torres, and Fernandez—land at Kagoshima, IX, 325.
1551. Francis Xavier founds a Jesuit mission at Yamaguchi, IX, 326.
1593. Hideyoshi burns nine missionaries at Nagasaki, IX, 332.
1610. The first settlement by the Dutch at Hirado, IX, 333.
1614. Jesuit missionaries are expelled, IX, 336.
1637. The Government massacres native Christians at the Castle of Shimabara, IX, 336.

A.D.

1638. Japan excludes the Portuguese, XVII, 265.

1854. The ports are opened to commerce in consequence of Perry's mission, XVII, 265 et seq.

1860. A Japanese embassy visits the United States.

1863. The Japanese Government refuses to abide by the treaties, and English, French, and American ships bombard and destroy the batteries in the Straits of Shimonoseki.

1865. New treaties are made with foreign powers.

1868. Insurrection of the daimios; the Mikado's troops defeat them and end a serious rebellion.

1872. An industrial exhibition held in Kioto.

1874. A successful expedition against Formosa.

1876. An insurrection of the Satsuma clan, suppressed.

1881. Primary schools and compulsory education established.

1883. All Japan thrown open to foreign trade, with mixed tribunals.

1884. Religious liberty proclaimed.

1887. Count Ito introduces Western dress.

1888. Japanese translation of the Bible completed.

1889. The period of constitutionalism begins, XIX, 133 et seq. A commercial treaty with the United States signed.

1890. An exposition, industrial and artistic, held in Tokio. A new civil code promulgated.

1891. An earthquake destroys 84,000 houses and kills 10,000 persons.

1892. A protected cruiser, the beginning of the Japanese navy, launched at Newcastle, England.

1894. War with China, XIX, 155 et seq. An Anglo-Japanese treaty signed and ratified.

1895. Another Japanese war-ship launched on the Tyne.

1896. Great development of trade, with new lines of steamers, &c.

1898. Japan receives from China the war indemnity of about $55,000,000. Another Japanese battleship launched on the Thames.

1899. Vaccination made compulsory. Another Japanese battleship launched at Glasgow.

1900. The largest war-ship afloat, built for Japan, launched at Barrow, England.

1902. An Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance signed in London.

1903. The relations between Japan and Russia become strained on the question of Russia's occupation of Manchuria.

1904. War with Russia begins.

1905. Japan's army, after a long siege, captures Port Arthur. The Japanese navy sinks the Russian squadron sent against it. Great battles in Manchuria, the Japanese mainly victorious.

Mexico

1521. Cortés captures the city of Mexico (Tenochtitlan), IX, 72 et seq.

1810. Revolution begins, XV, 189 et seq.

A.D.

1822. Independence established, XV, 203.
1836. Revolution makes Texas an independent State, XVI, 305 et seq.
1846. War with the United States begins, XVII, 66 et seq.
1847. Scott enters the city of Mexico and ends the war, XVII, 82.
1867. Maximilian's pretensions to an imperial throne end in his capture and execution, XVIII, 186 et seq.

Norway

994. Biarne tells Eric, the earl, of his discoveries of unknown lands, V, 142.
1350. The Hanseatic League takes control of Bergen, VI, 229.
1388. The Battle of Falkoping, VII, 245.
1389. The Siege of Calmar, VII, 246.
1397. Union with Sweden and Denmark effected by an assembly at Calmar, VII, 248.
1448. Separated from Denmark.
1450. Reunited to Denmark.
1523. Denmark and Norway separate from Sweden.
1624. Christiania built for the capital.
1814. Union with Sweden established.
1821. Nobility abolished.
1872. The millennial of the kingdom celebrated.
1873. King Oscar crowned.
1881. Agitation over constitutional changes.
1883. An exhibition of art and industry in Christiania. The Prime Minister and his colleagues impeached and condemned for advising the King to veto a bill for ministerial responsibility.
1892. Norway demands autonomy in foreign affairs. On this and other questions there is a parliamentary contention for several years, with frequent changes of ministry.
1896. Two war-ships for Norway launched in England.
1898. An international fisheries exhibition held in Bergen.
1899. A national Norwegian theatre opened in Christiania. A notable increase of commerce and general prosperity.
1903. The Storthing adopts a resolution for a separate Norwegian consular system.
1905. Norway secedes from the union with Sweden.

Palestine

B.C.

37. Herod, son of Antipater, is made King, II, 356.

A.D.

30. The Crucifixion of Jesus, III, 23 et seq.
33. The rise of Christianity, III, 40 et seq.
66. A great Jewish revolt, III, 150 et seq.
70. Titus destroys Jerusalem, III, 150 et seq.
116. An uprising of Jews of the Eastern Mediterranean, III, 222.

A.D.

132. Final struggle and dispersion of the Jews, III, 222 et seq.
637. Omar captures Jerusalem, IV, 247, 262, and protects the Christians of Jerusalem, V, 301.
1065. Jerusalem is taken by the Turcomans; they massacre many of the people, V, 301.
1070. Seljuks take Jerusalem, V, 276.
1096. The First Crusade, V, 276 et seq.
1118. The Knights Templars founded, V, 301 et seq.
1291. The downfall of Acre, VII, 52.

Persia

B.C.

226. Ardashir, or Artaxerxes, defeats the Parthians; their King, Ardavan, is slain; Parthia becomes a portion of Persia, III, 277.

A.D.

241. Sapor I begins a successful campaign against Rome, III, 277, and crushes a formidable revolt of the Armenians, 278.
242. Sapor I is defeated by Timesitheus, III, 279.
244. Sapor I makes peace with the Romans, III, 280.
258. Sapor I reinvades Roman territory; he retakes Antioch, III, 281.
263. Odenathus overwhelms Sapor and captures Mesopotamia, III, 286.
271. Death of Sapor I, III, 288.
330. Sapor II wages bloody wars against his Christian subjects, III, 298.
637. Madayen is captured and looted by Wakkas, a Saracen captain, IV, 264. The Battle of Jaloulah; great victory of the Saracens, 265.
1380. Invasion of Timur, VII, 170.
1722. Afghans capture Ispahan, XIII, 72.
1723. War with Turkey, XIII, 75.
1732. Nadir Shah dethrones Tamasp and raises Abbas III to the throne. He, himself, is appointed regent, XIII, 78.
1736. Coronation of Nadir Shah, XIII, 82.

Poland

1349. An outbreak of the black death, VII, 133.
1521. Peace between King Casimir and the Teutonic Knights, VI, 83.
1660. The Treaty of Oliva is signed, XII, 143.
1764. Stanislaus II is elected King, XIII, 313.
1772. The first partition of Poland, XIII, 313 et seq.
1793. The second partition of Poland, XIV, 330.
1794. An unsuccessful insurrection under Kosciuszko, XIV, 330 et seq.
1815. The formation of Russian Poland, XVI, 245.
1831. An Insurrection in Russian Poland, XVI, 245 et seq.

Portugal

1232. Inquisitors are appointed, VIII, 168.
1415. King John I captures Ceuta, VII, 269.

A.D.

1442. Introduction of first negro slaves, VII, 276.
1444. Formation of an African company of discovery, VII, 278.
1541. King John III sends Jesuit missionaries to Portuguese colonies in India and Japan, IX, 325.
1542. Portugal opens the first European trade relations with Japan, IX, 325.
1580. Philip II takes possession of the country, X, xix.
1701. Portugal joins the Grand Alliance of The Hague against France, XII, 328.
1755. An earthquake destroys Lisbon.
1762–1763. Portugal is invaded by French and Spaniards, but saved by the English.
1801. War with Spain.
1814. Portugal cedes Guiana to France.
1815. Union of Portugal and Brazil.
1822. Brazil secedes and becomes independent.
1823. The constitution is modified.
1828. Madeira captured.
1831. A serious insurrection in favor of the Queen.
1834. End of civil war.
1846–1847. Another insurrection.
1853. Queen Maria II died. Dom Pedro succeeded, under a regency.
1854. Emancipation of the slaves on the royal domains.
1856. First railway built in Portugal.
1861. King Pedro V died. His brother, Luis I, succeeded.
1870. A military insurrection in Lisbon.
1883. A bill introduced to abolish the hereditary peerage (passed in 1884).
1889. King Luis died. Dom Carlos succeeded.
1890. Dispute with Great Britain concerning boundaries of African possessions. Portugal recedes.
1893. Dispute with France concerning railway arrangements.
1895. Reform of the House of Peers—life members instead of hereditary.
1897. Oceanographic exhibition in Lisbon.
1901. Some religious associations dissolved by the Government.
1903. Earthquake and destructive storms.

Rome

(Including the Eastern and Western Empires)

B.C.

757. The Sabines attack the Romans, to avenge the abduction of their women, I, 125.
753. The foundation of Rome, I, 116 et seq.
510. Expulsion of the Tarquins. Founding of the Republic. The consulship is instituted, I, 300 et seq.
509. Horatius Cocles holds the bridge, I, 309.
499. T. Lartius, the first dictator, takes command of the army against the Latins, I, 312.

B.C.

497. The Latins, under the exiled King Tarquin, declare war against the Romans, and in the Battle of Lake Regillus the Latins are vanquished, I, 313.

496. Battle of Lake Regillus, II, 1.

494. The plebeians take steps for the assertion of their rights, I, 318.

468. Conquest of Antium; a colony founded there; public lands first awarded to the plebs, II, 2.

464. A terrible pestilence sweeps off many distinguished citizens and hordes of the commoners, II, 2.

462. C. Terentilius Harsa introduces a bill giving power to the plebs, II, 2.

460. A band of Sabines and exiled Romans seize the Capitol, II, 3.

454. A triumvirate appointed to bring the laws of Solon from Greece, II, 4.

452. Return of the triumviri; they find the city free from strife, II, 5.

450. The Decemvirate formed, II, 5.

449. The Code of Ten Tables adopted, II, 5; two more added, 6. Border wars renewed, invasion of the Sabines and Æquians, 7.

448. The Decemvirate abolished, II, 11.

413. The Battle of Syracuse; the Athenians, under Nicias, overwhelmed by the Romans, II, 48.

388. Brennus with his Gauls captures and burns Rome, II, 110.

290. By the conquest of the Samnites the Romans extend their power to the Gulf of Tarentum, II, 166.

280. A battle with the Greeks, II, 166 et seq.

280–279. Pyrrhus aids the Tarentines in their conflict with the Romans, II, 166.

264. Beginning of war with Carthage—the First Punic War, II, 179.

219. Beginning of the Second Punic War, II, 184.

208. Hasdrubal outgenerals Publius Scipio in Spain, and marches to the aid of Hannibal, II, 206.

207. Election of Marcus Livius and Caius Claudius Nero as consuls; Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal defeated and slain, II, 195, 205.

202. Scipio Africanus defeats Hannibal at Zama; he subjugates Carthage, II, 224 et seq. Ten (and later thirty) Carthaginian deputies are sent to Tunis to solicit peace of Scipio, 236.

149. Beginning of the Third Punic War, II, 192.

148. An alliance made with Byzantium, III, 320.

133. The Gracchi institute their reforms, II, 259 et seq.

121. Gracchus defeated in election, Opimius takes his office, II, 262.

120. A tumult in the city follows the death of Quintus Antullius; Gracchus and Flaccus are summoned before the Senate, II, 264.

112. The Romans first meet the Germans, III, 1.

58. An insurrection in Gaul; Julius Cæsar begins its conquest, II, 267 et seq.

57. Julius Cæsar conquers the Belgæ, II, 273.

56. Fabius, Cæsar's general, defeats the Gauls, who lose 12,000 men and their baggage, II, 278.

55. Julius Cæsar's first expedition into Britain, II, 285 et seq.

B.C.

54. Cæsar makes a second descent on Britain; he burns the capital of Cassibelaunus, II, 288.

48. Cæsar defeats Pompey at Pharsalia, II, 321.

45. Cæsar, for his triumphs, is named Imperator, appointed consul for ten years, and dictator for life; hailed as *Parens Patria*, II, 314.

44. Julius Cæsar is assassinated; the populace seek the murderers to slay them, II, 329. Caius Octavius is declared to be Cæsar's heir, 336. For the first time since Æmilius Paulus, a property tax is levied on the citizens, 340.

44–43. Cicero delivers his *Philippics* against Antony, II, 340.

43. Hirtius, the consul with Octavius, marches for Mutina to raise the siege; he succeeds, but is slain, II, 341.

42. Brutus and Cassius make themselves masters in the East; they plunder the cities of Asia Minor, II, 346.

41. Weary of war, the soldiery compel their rival generals to make peace, II, 351.

40–39. Sextus Pompey blockades Italy; he is admitted into the league, II, 352.

38. An invasion by the Parthians is repelled by Ventidius, II, 353.

38–37. A great fleet is prepared by Agrippa to resist Pompey; he builds Julian Port, II, 354.

36. Antony leads a Roman expedition into Parthia; it ends disastrously, II, 307. Octavius is defeated in a naval battle by Pompey; Agrippa reverses the disaster and overwhelms Pompey, 354.

33. Octavius announces that the empire is extended to the banks of the Save, II, 357.

32. Octavius declares war against Cleopatra, II, 357.

31. The Battle of Actium; Antony's forces overwhelmed, II, 358.

29. Octavius is established as ruler of the Roman world, II, 360.

13. Drusus begins campaign against the Germans, III, 1.

A.D.

9. A revolt of the Germans under Arminius, II, 362 et seq. Tiberius, Governor of Germany, is replaced by Quintilius Varus, 368. Defeat and suicide of Varus, XII, 1.

13. Germanicus leads the Romans into Germany, III, 1 et seq.

15. Germanicus buries the bones of Varus's legions, III, 6.

16. Germanicus defeats Arminius on the Idistavisus, III, 16 et seq. Germanicus is recalled from Germany to hold a triumph, 22.

64. Burning of the city by Nero, III, 108 et seq. Persecution of the Christians under Nero, 134 et seq.

65. Saint Paul arrives in the city, where he lives for two years, III, 86.

68. Three commanders revolt against Nero—C. Julius Vindex in Gaul, Virginius Rufus in Germany, Galba in Spain, III, 146. Suicide of Nero, 148.

69. Vespasian is proclaimed Emperor, III, 151.

70. Titus destroys Jerusalem, III, 150 et seq.

117. Accession of Hadrian, III, 223.

A.D.

167. Martyrdom of Polycarp, III, 234.

177. Persecution of the Christians in Gaul, III, 246 et seq.

180. Accession of Commodus; the Empire begins to decline, III, 263 et seq.

189. Maternus heads a revolt against Commodus, III, 270. Famine and pestilence add to the sufferings of the people, 272.

235. Maximin, who had been a Thracian peasant, becomes Emperor, III, 278.

241. Sapor I, King of Persia, begins his victorious campaign against the Empire, III, 277.

242. Gordian's general, Timesitheus, defeats Sapor I and recovers Mesopotamia, III, 279.

244. Peace is concluded with Sapor I of Persia, III, 280. Murder of Gordian, 280.

258. Sapor I retakes his old territory, III, 281.

267. Heraclianus is defeated by Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, III, 286.

284. Accession of Diocletian, III, 289.

303. Diocletian issues edicts against the Christians, III, 290, 291.

306. Constantine is proclaimed Emperor, III, 291.

311. Death of Galerius; the country governed by him divided between Maximinus and Licinius, III, 292.

312. Constantine the Great becomes a Christian, III, 292.

325. Death of Licinius; Constantine becomes sole Emperor, III, 293. The first general council of the Church, summoned by Constantine, is held at Nicæa, 300 et seq.

330. Constantine founds Constantinople, III, 320 et seq.

337. Death of Constantine; the empire assumed by his sons, Constantine II, Constantius, and Constans, III, 295.

352. Constantius favors Arianism, III, 303.

353. Constantius, third son of Constantine, becomes sole Emperor, III, 295.

359. Julian crosses the Rhine and sweeps all before him, III, 343.

360. Julian, afterward known as the Apostate, hailed by the troops in Gaul as Cæsar, III, 333.

361. Death of Constantius; Julian becomes sole ruler, III, 351.

374. The nomadic Huns move on the Empire from the east, III, 352.

378. The Battle of Adrianople: the Visigoths defeat the Romans; Valens is slain, III, 364. The Emperor Valens is defeated by the mutinous Visigoths at Adrianople, IV, 1.

379. Firmus, the Moor, attempts to create a kingdom in Africa; Theodosius defeats him, III, 379.

382. The Eastern Empire concludes a peace with the Visigoths, IV, 1.

395. The Empire is divided into the Western and Eastern Empires, III, 364. The province of Syria is overrun by Huns, 372. The Visigoths invade Greece IV, 1.

400. Alaric invades Italy, IV, 1.

402. Stilicho defeats Alaric near Pollentia, IV, 1.

403. Stilicho defeats Alaric at the head of his Goths at Verona, IV, 1.

A.D.

410. Pillage of the Visigoths, IV, 1 et seq. Læta, Gratian's widow, aids the poor during Alaric's siege, 5. Alaric deposes Honorius and places Attalus on the throne, 13.

440. Leo I is chosen Pope, IV, 97.

441. Huns invade the Eastern Empire, IV, 28 et seq.

446. Attila, King of the Goths, offers humiliating terms of peace to Theodosius, IV, 41, 42.

450. Attila begins an invasion of the Western Empire, IV, 83.

451. The Battle of Châlons, IV, 72.

452. Pope Leo I and Attila meet on the Mincio, IV, 98.

476. Odoacer extinguishes the Roman Empire, fulfilling the prophecy of Rome's twelve centuries of existence, IV, 82.

529. Justinian publishes his code in the Eastern Empire, IV, 138 et seq.

543. The black death appears at Constantinople, VII, 130.

773. Didier, King of the Lombards, besieges the city; Adrian I makes a gallant defence, and calls on Charlemagne for aid, IV, 342.

799. Pope Leo III is imprisoned and assailed by conspirators, IV, 353.

1146. Roger II of Sicily ravages the Eastern Empire, V, 353 et seq.

1201. Innocent III proclaims Philip II unworthy of empire; selects Otto as King, VI, 163.

1204. The Latins seize Constantinople and make Baldwin Emperor, VI, 72. The Latin Empire of the East is founded, 140 et seq.

1208. Beginning of the career of Pope Innocent III, VI, 156.

1209. Innocent III crowns Otto IV Emperor of the Romans, VI, 164.

1354. Rienzi's downfall and death, VII, 109.

1452. Constantine, Eastern Emperor, unites the Latin and Greek churches, VIII, 57.

1477. Pope Nicholas V begins the rebuilding of the city, VIII, 46.

1540. Pope Clement VII issues the bull founding the Company of Jesus, IX, 273.

Russia

970. Sviatoslaf divides his empire among his sons, Iaropolk I, Oleg, and Vladimir, V, 129.

980. Vladimir captures Novgorod and Kiev; he puts Iaropolk to death, V, 129.

988. Christianity is introduced, V, 128.

1224. The country is conquered by Tartar hordes, VI, 196 et seq.

1237. Batu conquers and burns Bolgary, the "Great City," slaying the inhabitants, VI, 198.

1238. Many towns are sacked and burned by Tartars, VI, 199. Yaroslaff succeeds George II, 203.

1242. Alexander, at the Battle of the Ice, defeats the Livonian knights, VI, 205.

1262. Revolts occur against the Tartar imposts, VI, 207.

1351. Outbreak of the black death, VII, 133, 136.

1395. Invasion of Timur, VII, 172.

1462. Ivan III begins a struggle against Tartar dominion, VIII, 109.

A.D.

1468. Ivan, about to attack Kazan, learns of an invasion by the Golden Horde; it is defeated, VIII, 112 et seq.

1478. Novgorodians submit to Ivan, VIII, 120.

1480. Ivan ends the Tartar suzerainty, VIII, 124.

1579. Stroganoffs offer honorable service to Cossack brigands, X, 181 et seq.

1581. Cossacks conquer Siberia, X, 181 et seq.

1660. The Treaty of Oliva is signed, XII, 143.

1672. Birth of Peter the Great, XII, 223.

1689. Suppression of the Streltsi, XII, 223.

1696. Peter the Great captures Azov, XIII, 16.

1703. Founding of St. Petersburg, XII, 319 et seq.

1709. Peter the Great wins the Battle of Poltava, XII, 352 et seq.

1711. The Treaty of Pruth is signed, XIII, 16.

1756. Russia joins the coalition against Frederick of Prussia, XIII, 205.

1762. Revolt of Tartars in Southern Russia, XIII, 216. Catharine II usurps the throne, 250 et seq.

1766. Catharine summons an assembly to consider a new code, XIII, 258.

1768–1774. War with Turkey, XIII, 313.

1812. Napoleon invades Russia, XV, 231 et seq. Moscow is burned, 232.

1816. Alexander I signs the agreement with Francis I of Austria and Frederick William III of Prussia, called the Holy Alliance, XVI, 1 et seq.

1855. The capture of Sebastopol by the allies ends the Crimean War, XVII, 286 et seq.

1861. Emancipation of the serfs is decreed, XVII, 353 et seq.

1876. The Andrassy Note drawn up and presented to Turkey, XIX, 5.

1877. The Russo-Turkish War begins, XIX, 1 et seq.

1878. The Berlin Congress settles questions at issue in the war, XIX, 33 et seq.

1879. An explosion under the dining-room of the Winter Palace kills or wounds more than fifty soldiers, but the royal family escapes because late at dinner.

1880. Numerous arrests and trials of nihilists.

1881. Assassination of the Emperor Alexander II by a bomb that also killed the assassin, XIX, 70. Alexander III succeeds as Emperor.

1882. The public prosecutor in Odessa assassinated. Decree for gradual abolition of the poll-tax. Chief of secret police assassinated in St. Petersburg.

1884. Circulation of certain religious books prohibited.

1885. Ship canal from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt completed. Collision of military forces in Afghanistan. The Afghan boundary question settled with Great Britain.

1886. Reconstruction of the navy begun.

1887. Insubordination among the students because of restrictions on studies.

1888. The universities reopened. An attempt on the life of the Emperor. The Transcaspian railway opened.

1890. Renewed persecution of Jews.

A.D.

1891. Count Tolstoy's administrative reforms go into effect. Great famine in central and eastern provinces.

1892. Great supply of foodstuffs for the victims of the famine sent from the United States.

1893. A tariff war with Germany.

1894. Emperor Alexander III died. Nicholas II succeeded.

1895. Russia guarantees a loan of about $80,000,000 for China.

1896. A notable increase of trade. A Pan-Russian exhibition held at Nijni-Novgorod.

1897. New currency, on a gold basis. Sale of liquors made a state monopoly.

1898. China leases Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia for ninety-nine years. Also grants railway concessions. Russo-Japanese treaty concerning Corea signed.

1899. Russification of Finland. Anti-Jewish riots. The Emperor proposes a peace conference at The Hague, XIX, 282 et seq.

1900. The East-Siberian army mobilized. More Anti-Jewish riots.

1901. The province of Moscow in a state of siege.

1902. An American note protests against Russian aggression in Manchuria.

1903. A manifesto from the Emperor favors religious freedom and reform of peasant taxation. Agitation throughout the empire. Anti-Jewish riots increase.

1904. War with Japan begins.

1905. Port Arthur, after a long siege and heroic defence, is captured by the Japanese. Great battles in Manchuria; the Japanese generally successful. The Russian fleet destroyed in a battle with the Japanese.

South Africa

1806. Great Britain acquires Cape Colony, XV, 127 et seq.

1849. Livingstone's discoveries, XVII, 213.

1867. Discovery of diamonds, XVIII, 225 et seq.

1896. Dr. Jameson organizes a raid into the Boer Republic, XIX, 299.

1899–1902. War between Great Britain and the Boer Republics, XIX, 296 et seq.

South America

1532. Pizarro conquers Peru for Spain, IX, 156 et seq.

1535. Mendoza settles Buenos Aires, IX, 254 et seq.

1586. Drake captures Cartagena, Colombia, X, 230 et seq.

1668. Morgan, the buccaneer, takes and ransoms Puerto Bello, Colombia, XII, 66.

1669. Morgan takes and ransoms Maracaibo, Venezuela, XII, 66.

1671. Morgan sacks Panama, XII, 66 et seq.

1808. Brazil's struggle for independence begins, XV, 181 et seq.

1810. A general uprising, to throw off the Spanish yoke, XV, 205 et seq.

1822. Brazil's independence is won, XV, 186 et seq. Dom Pedro I is crowned Emperor of Brazil, 188.

A.D.

1831. Pedro I of Brazil dethroned. Pedro II succeeds.
1852. War between Brazil and Buenos Aires.
1871. A gradual-emancipation law passed in Brazil.
1879. War between Chile and Peru, XIX, 50 et seq.
1881. Forces of Chile capture Lima, XIX, 57.
1888. Final abolition of slavery in Brazil.
1889. Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, is forced to abdicate.
1891. Brazil adopts a federal constitution and becomes a republic.

Spain

B.C.

218. Saguntum is made the occasion of the Second Punic War, II, 185.
212. Defeat and death of the two Scipios, II, 189.
210. Scipio takes Carthage Nova, II, 189.

A.D.

68. Galba Tarraconensis, Roman Governor of Hispania, revolts against Nero; he marches on Rome, III, 146.
379. Theodosius the Great is called from his retirement in Spain to become colleague of Gratian in the East, III, 364.
397. Grain is sent to supply Rome, III, 380.
711. The Battle of the Guadelete; Saracenic incursion, IV, 301 et seq.
1085. Alfonso VI captures Toledo from the Moors, V, 256.
1086. The undecisive battle of Zalaca; Alfonso is severely wounded, V, 264.
1088. Yussef lands with Saracen reënforcements, V, 265.
1091. Yussef a third time brings troops; invests Toledo, V, 265.
1100. The Siege of Fraga; Alfonso slain; Alfonso Raymond, his son, succeeds, V, 268.
1179. The Moors are defeated before Toledo, V, 270.
1204. Peter, King of Aragon, is crowned by Innocent, who claims his suzerainty, VI, 167.
1212. The Battle of Toloso; defeat of the Moors, V, 273.
1232. Gregory IX appoints inquisitors, VIII, 168.
1257. The Moors establish the kingdom of Granada, VIII, 202.
1268. A large force of crusaders sail from Barcelona, VI, 277.
1348. Outbreak of the black death, VII, 132.
1391. Mobs murder Jews, VIII, 169.
1462. Spaniards capture Gibraltar, XIV, 116.
1470. The climax in persecution of Jews and Mahometans is reached, VIII, 171.
1478. A constitution is issued, VIII, 172.
1480. The Inquisition is established, VIII, 166.
1481. The first mandate of Inquisition is issued, VIII, 176. Two thousand Judaizers are burned, 178.
1484. The authorities of Aragon swear to uphold the Inquisition, VIII, 179.
1490. Ferdinand and Isabella conquer Granada, VIII, 202.
1492. The end of Moorish dominion in Spain, VIII, 223. Columbus sails on his first voyage, 224.

A.D.

1493. Columbus sails on his second voyage, VIII, 323.
1498. Columbus sails on third voyage, VIII, 323.
1499. Amerigo Vespucci sails for America, VIII, 346.
1500. Columbus is brought back in chains, VIII, 335.
1502. Columbus sails on his fourth voyage, VIII, 335.
1513. Balboa discovers the Pacific and claims possession of all regions bounding it for Spain, VIII, 381 et seq.
1516. Death of Ferdinand the Catholic; Charles I (afterward Emperor Charles V) succeeds him, IX, xvi.
1519. Magellan—a Portuguese by birth, but in the employ of Charles V—sails from San Lucar in the expedition that first circumnavigated the globe, IX, 41 et seq.
1521. Cortés captures the city of Mexico, IX, 72 et seq.
1526. The Treaty of Madrid is signed. Francis, King of France, is liberated, IX, 123.
1531. Pizarro sails on his expedition to Peru, IX, 156.
1535. Mendoza settles Buenos Aires, IX, 254 et seq.
1541. De Soto discovers the Mississippi, IX, 277 et seq.
1554. Philip II marries Mary Tudor, X, xiv, 1, 8.
1555. Philip II ascends the throne, X, xiii, 1, 81.
1556. Abdication of Charles V, IX, 361.
1565. Spaniards massacre the Huguenots in Florida and settle St. Augustine, X, 70 et seq.
1566. The Netherlands revolt against Philip II and the Inquisition, X, 81.
1567. Alva is sent to govern Netherlands; he establishes the Council of Blood, X, 145.
1570. Spain joins the Holy League with Venice and the Papal States, X, 100. Don John, son of Charles V, defeats the Moors at Granada, 100.
1571. Don John destroys the Turkish fleet at Lepanto, X, 109 et seq., XII, 164.
1580. Philip II acquires Portugal, X, xix.
1586. Drake captures Cartagena, X, 230.
1587. Drake "singes the King of Spain's beard" at Cadiz, X, 240 et seq.
1588. Defeat of the Spanish Armada, X, 251 et seq.
1618. Outbreak of the Thirty Years' War, XI, 62 et seq.
1648. The Treaty of Westphalia ends the Thirty Years' War, XI, 285 et seq.
1686. The League of Augsburg is formed, XII, 180.
1688. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle is signed, XII, 86.
1697. The Treaty of Ryswick is signed, XII, 327.
1701. Beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, XII, 327.
1704. Spaniards and French unsuccessfully besiege Gibraltar, XIV, 116.
1727. Unsuccessful Spanish siege of Gibraltar, XIV, 116.
1779–1783. The British defend Gibraltar against Spaniards and French, XIV, 116 et seq.
1797. The Battle of Cape St. Vincent, XIV, 353.
1805. The Battle of Trafalgar, XV, 105 et seq.
1806. Rule of Godoy, "Prince of the Peace," XV, 170.

A.D.

1807. Agreement with France for the division of Portugal, XV, 171.

1808. The French take Madrid, XV, 171; Charles IV abdicates in favor of Ferdinand, 171; Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed King, 171.

1809. The French are defeated at Corunna, XV, 172; English and Spaniards defeat the French at Talavera de la Reina, 173.

1810. Masséna takes Ciudad Rodrigo, XV, 174; revolution in Mexico, 189 et seq.; revolt of Spanish colonies in South America, 205 et seq.

1811. Wellington defeats Masséna at Fuentes de Onoro, XV, 174.

1812. Wellington takes Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, defeats Marmont at Salamanca, XV, 179, and occupies Madrid, 179. Constitutional government established, XVI, 41.

1813. Wellington defeats the French at Vitoria, XV, 179; takes San Sebastian and enters France, 180.

1820. A military revolution breaks out, XVI, 44.

1821. Florida is ceded to the United States, XVI, 57 et seq.

1823. Despotism is resumed, XVI, 287.

1826. Last execution by the Spanish Inquisition, IX, xiv.

1830. Ferdinand VII revokes the Salic law, XVI, 287.

1833. A Carlist revolt, XVI, 287 et seq.

1834. A constitution is granted by royal statute, XVI, 288. A quadruple treaty is signed with Portugal, England, and France, 288.

1839. End of the Carlist revolt, XVI, 295.

1868. Isabella flies to France and is deposed, XVIII, 243 et seq.

1872. A Carlist war, XVIII, 243 et seq.

1898. Spain's fleet in Manila Bay is destroyed, XIX, 227 et seq.; defeated in the Battle of Santiago, 235 et seq.; a treaty of peace with the United States frees Cuba and cedes Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Sweden

1349. Outbreak of the black death, VII, 133.

1388. The Battle of Falkoping; defeat of King Albert, VII, 245.

1389. Siege of Calmar, VII, 246.

1397. The Union of Calmar, VII, 248.

1520. Christian II, King of Denmark and Norway, conquers Sweden, IX, 79.

1521. Gustavus Vasa begins the Siege of Stockholm, IX, 87.

1522. Christian II orders the slaughter of Swedish nobles, IX, 89.

1523. Gustavus Vasa is elected King at the Diet of Strengess, IX, 92.

1658. Karl Gustav captures Fuenen and Zealand, XII, 143.

1660. The Peace of Oliva is signed, XII, 143.

1675. The Battle of Fehrbellin, XII, 145.

1686. The League of Augsburg, XII, 180.

1709. Downfall of Charles XII at Poltava, XII, 352.

1756. Sweden joins the coalition against Frederick of Prussia, XIII, 205. See Norway.

Switzerland

A.D.

1291. The cantons form a league for protection and cooperation, IV, 28. The supposed exploits of William Tell occur, VII, 32.

1308. Resistance is made against Austrian extortion, VII, 28.

1313. The Bishop of Constance excommunicates the country for supporting Bavaria, VII, 37.

1348. Persecution of the Jews begins at Chillon, VII, 141.

1375. Invasion of De Courcy, VII, 238.

1386. Victory of Sempach, VII, 238 et seq.

1388. Leopold's sons renew the war; Austria is again defeated, VII, 241.

1497. A defensive league is formed by the confederated Swiss, VIII, 337.

1499. Independence is established, VIII, 336. Maximilian I invades Grisons, 338.

1501. The cantons of Basel and Schaffhausen join the Confederation, VIII, 340.

1503. The Swiss governments hire mercenaries to Pope Julius II, VIII, 342.

1513. Sforza defeats the French near Novara, VIII, 344.

1516. Peace with Francis I, King of France, VIII, 344.

1522. The Swiss and the French are defeated by Imperialists at Bicocca, VIII, 345.

1525. Swiss allies under Francis I are defeated by Charles V at Pavia, VIII, 345.

1536. Calvin makes Geneva his home, IX, 176.

1553. Calvin consents to the burning of Servetus, VII, 301.

1648. Independence is acknowledged, XI, 75.

1775. Pestalozzi begins his modern method of education, XIII, 364 et seq.

1798. Switzerland invaded by the French. The Helvetic Republic established.

1803. Napoleon gives the country a new constitution.

1815. The independence and neutrality of Switzerland are guaranteed by the Congress of Vienna.

1848. A new constitution is adopted.

1874. The constitution is changed once more.

Turkey

636. The Saracens conquer Syria, IV, 247.

1187. Saladin captures Jerusalem, VI, 41 et seq. Tyre is besieged by Saladin, 55.

1189. Turkey is overrun by the forces of Frederick Barbarossa, VI, 60.

1204. Constantinople is taken by Venetians and crusaders, VI, 121 et seq.

1326. Death of Osman; Orkhan captures Prusa and Nicomedia, VII, 147.

1330. Orkhan takes Nicæa, VII, 147.

1354. Suleiman seizes Gallipoli; first Turkish hold on Europe, VII, 147 et seq.

1453. Mahomet II, heading the Ottomans, takes Constantinople, VIII, 60 et seq.

1534. Solyman the Magnificent enters into alliance with Francis I, King of France, X, 100.

1535. Emperor Charles V defeats the Turks at Tunis, X, 100.

A.D.

1570. Sultan Selim II captures and pillages Nicosia, capital of Cyprus, X, 100.

1571. The Battle of Lepanto; Turkish naval power destroyed by the Holy League, X, 103 et seq., XII, 164.

1665. A treaty with Austria is concluded, XII, 164.

1683. The last Turkish invasion of Europe; the Turks are defeated at Vienna, XII, 164 et seq.

1711. The Treaty of Pruth, XIII, 16.

1723. Turkey at war with Persia, XIII, 75.

1768–1774. Turkey at war with Russia, XIII, 313.

1826. The Janizaries massacred, XVI, 128 et seq.

1827. Turkish sea-power destroyed at Navarino, XVI, 135 et seq.

1874. Massacre of Podgoritza, XIX, 1.

1876. The Andrassy Note is accepted, XIX, 5.

1877. The Russo-Turkish War begins, XIX, 1 et seq.

1878. The Berlin Congress is held, XIX, 33 et seq.

1897. Turkey at war with Greece, XIX, 208 et seq.

United States of America

1000. Leif Ericson winters in Vinland, V, 141.

1565. St. Augustine is founded, X, 70 et seq.

1584. First settlement in Virginia, X, 211 et seq.

1607. Jamestown founded, X, 350 et seq.

1609. Henry Hudson explores and names Hudson River, XI, 1 et seq.

1614. The Dutch settle New York, XI, 44 et seq.

1619. Negro slaves are introduced into Virginia, XI, 81 et seq. The first American legislature convenes in Virginia, XI, 76 et seq.

1620. The English pilgrims arrive at Plymouth, Mass., XI, 93 et seq.

1630. Boston is founded by Puritans, XI, 153.

1639. The first free constitution in the world, that of Connecticut, is written, XI, 205 et seq.

1649. Religious toleration is proclaimed in Maryland, XI, 303 et seq.

1664. New York is taken by the English, XII, 19.

1675. King Philip's War, XII, 125. William Penn becomes part proprietor of West New Jersey, 153.

1682. La Salle explores the Mississippi and names Louisiana, XII, 108 et seq. Philadelphia is founded, 153 et seq. William Penn concludes the "Great Treaty" with the Indians, 162.

1689. Tyranny of Andros in New England, XII, 241.

1692. The Salem witchcraft delusion, XII, 268 et seq.

1699. Colonization of Louisiana, XII, 297 et seq.

1717. Sir Robert Montgomery attempts to colonize Georgia, XIII, 44.

1729. Carolina is divided into two royal provinces, XIII, 45.

1732. Settlement of Georgia, XIII, 44.

1733. James Oglethorpe concludes a treaty with Indians, XIII, 55.

1747. Benjamin Franklin begins his experiments with electricity, XIII, 130.

A.D.

1755. Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne is defeated by the French and Indians, XIII, 163 et seq.

1758. Fort Duquesne is captured by the English, XIII, 267.

1761. James Otis successfully opposes writs of assistance, XIV, 1.

1763. Pontiac forms a conspiracy to unite the Indian tribes in an endeavor to exterminate the whites, XIII, 267 et seq. Florida is ceded to Great Britain by Spain, XVI, 57.

1765. The colonies begin their active opposition to the Stamp Act, XIII, 289 et seq. England passes the Stamp Act (repealed in 1766), XIV, 1.

1770. The Boston Massacre, XIV, 1.

1773. The tea-party in Boston harbor, XIII, 333 et seq.

1774. The Boston Port Bill is passed by Parliament, XIV, 1. The First Continental Congress, 2.

1775. The Battle of Lexington, XIV, 1 et seq. The Battle of Bunker Hill, 19 et seq. The second Continental Congress, 39. Washington made commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, 39.

1776. The Declaration of Independence is signed, XIV, 39 et seq. The British evacuate Boston, 39. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* is published, 39. The Americans are defeated in the Battle of Long Island and at White Plains; Washington wins the Battle of Trenton, 51.

1777. Defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, XIV, 51 et seq. Washington defeats the British at Princeton; Stark is victorious at Bennington; the Americans are defeated on the Brandywine and at Germantown, 51.

1777–1778. Sufferings of Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge, XIV, 97.

1779. John Paul Jones wins the first victory of the American navy, XIV, 68 et seq. Stony Point is taken by the British, but recaptured by Anthony Wayne, 97.

1780. William Penn purchases a large tract in East New Jersey, XII, 153. Conspiracy and desertion of Benedict Arnold, XIV, 97.

1781. American victory at the Battle of the Cowpens, Green is defeated at Guilford Court House, XIV, 97. Siege and surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 97 et seq. Florida is ceded to Spain by Great Britain, XVI, 57.

1782. End of the Revolutionary War; provisional articles of peace are signed at Paris, XIV, 137 et seq.

1783. A definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain is signed at Paris, XIV, 137.

1787. The first cotton-mill in America is built at Beverly, Mass., XIII, 341. Formation of the Constitution, XIV, 173 et seq. Slavery is prohibited in the Northwest Territory, XVI, 14.

1789. Inauguration of Washington as President, XIV, 197 et seq.

1790. The Quaker Yearly Meeting in Pennsylvania presents a memorial asking Congress to abolish slavery, XVI, 14.

1791. The Bank of the United States is established, XIV, 230 et seq.

1793. Eli Whitney invents the cotton-gin, XIII, 341.

1796. Washington delivers his Farewell Address, XIV, 206 et seq.

1797. Inauguration of President John Adams.

A.D.

1800. An outbreak of religious fervor, VII, 188.

1801. Rise of the Democratic party, XV, 18 et seq. Inauguration of President Thomas Jefferson.

1803. Purchase of Louisiana, XII, 297, XV, 39 et seq.

1804. The Tripolitan War, XV, 58 et seq. The Lewis and Clark expedition, 84 et seq.

1807. Fulton's steamboat makes its first trip on the Hudson, XV, 159 et seq.

1809. Inauguration of President James Madison.

1812. War with Great Britain begins, XV, 241 et seq. Louisiana is admitted to the Union, XVI, 14.

1813. Harrison defeats Proctor and Tecumseh in the Battle of the Thames, XV, 253. Perry's victory on Lake Erie, 268 et seq.

1814. The Hartford Convention, XV, 326 et seq. The British troops burn the Government buildings in Washington, 295 et seq.

1815. The Battle of New Orleans; the British defeated disastrously, XV, 343 et seq. Treaty of Ghent, peace with Great Britain, XVI, 14.

1817. Inauguration of President James Monroe. July 4, the first ground was broken at Rome, N. Y., for the Erie Canal, XVI, 101.

1820. Passage of the Missouri Compromise, XVI, 14 et seq.

1821. Acquisition of Florida from Spain, XVI, 57 et seq.

1823. President Monroe, in his message to Congress, formulates the Monroe Doctrine, XVI, 80 et seq.

1825. Inauguration of President John Quincy Adams. The Erie Canal is opened, XVI, 94.

1829. Andrew Jackson is inaugurated President of the United States, XVI, 143 et seq.

1832. South Carolina attempts nullification, XVI, 267 et seq.

1837. Inauguration of President Martin Van Buren.

1838. Samuel F. B. Morse invents the telegraph, XVII, 1 et seq.

1841. Inauguration of President William Henry Harrison. Died one month later.

1844. The first telegraph line built, from Baltimore to Washington.

1845. Inauguration of President James Knox Polk.

1846. California is acquired by the United States, XVII, 34 et seq. War with Mexico begins, 66 et seq.

1847. The American forces capture the city of Mexico, XVII, 82.

1848. By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo peace is made with Mexico, and large territory ceded to the United States. The Mormons migrate to Utah, XVII, 94 et seq. Discovery of gold in California, 188 et seq.

1849. Inauguration of President Zachary Taylor.

1853. Inauguration of President Franklin Pierce. A world's fair held in New York.

1854. Perry's mission to Japan induces that Government to open its ports to commerce, XVII, 265 et seq. The Republican party is organized, its distinctive principle being opposition to the extension of slavery, 256 et seq. The Missouri Compromise abolished.

A.D.

1857. Inauguration of President James Buchanan.

1861. Inauguration of President Abraham Lincoln. Secession of Southern States. The arguments of Davis and Lincoln, XVIII, 1 et seq. The Battle of Bull Run, 26 et seq.

1862. The battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, XVIII, 38 et seq. Farragut captures New Orleans, 46 et seq. McClellan's Peninsula campaign, 53 et seq. Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, 71 et seq.

1863. The Battle of Gettysburg, XVIII, 77 et seq. The fall of Vicksburg, 110 et seq. Final Emancipation Proclamation, 74 et seq.

1864. Destruction of the Alabama, XVIII, 124 et seq. Sherman's March to the Sea, 135 et seq.

1865. At Appomattox, Va., General Lee surrenders the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant, which virtually ends the war of secession, XVIII, 153 et seq.

1866. The Atlantic cable, as designed by Cyrus W. Field, successfully laid, XVIII, 175 et seq.

1867. Alaska is purchased from Russia, XVIII, 206 et seq.

1869. Inauguration of President Ulysses S. Grant. Completion of the Pacific Railroad, XVIII, 287 et seq.

1872. The Geneva arbitration on the Alabama claims, XVIII, 367 et seq.

1876. Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

1877. Inauguration of President Rutherford B. Hayes.

1879. Resumption of specie payments.

1881. Inauguration of President James Abram Garfield.

1884. Exposition in New Orleans.

1885. Inauguration of President Grover Cleveland.

1886. Destructive earthquake in Charleston, S. C.

1889. Inauguration of President Benjamin Harrison.

1893. Inauguration of President Grover Cleveland. Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

1895. Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta.

1897. Inauguration of President William McKinley.

1898. War with Spain: Battle of Manila Bay, Spanish fleet destroyed, XIX, 227 et seq; Battles of Santiago, Cuba, Spanish fleet destroyed and city captured, 235 et seq. The Hawaiian Islands annexed, 269 et seq.

1901. Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. President McKinley is assassinated.

1902. Exposition in Charleston, S. C.

1903. Final treaty for the construction of the Panama Canal, XIX, 360 et seq.

1904. Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

1905. Inauguration of President Theodore Roosevelt. Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Ore.

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